The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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FACTS!

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NOTICE.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago City Railway Company will be held at the office of said Company at No. 58 State-st., Chicago, Ill., on the 24th day of May, A. D. 1882, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of taking action on the question of increasing the capital stock of said Company and for the transaction of business connected therewith, and such other business as may come before the meeting. Such meeting to be held in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors of said Company adopted on the 13th day of March, A. D. 1882.

DANIEL A. JONES, S. B. COBB, D. K. PEARSONS, C. B. HOLMES, ERSKINE M. PHELPS, C. L. HUTCHINSON, SAMUEL W. ALLERTON, Directors of the Chicago City Railway Company.

NORTHERN MICHIGAN LINE

The Steamer LAWRENCE of this line will leave Chicago about April 1, or sooner if navigation permits, taking Freight and Passengers for Ludington, Frankfort, Glen Haven, Leland, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Harbor Springs, Cross Village, St. James, St. Helena, St. Ignace, Mackinac, and Cheboygan, Mich. Freight will be received any time at Dock foot of North La Salle-st.

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Store now occupied by Sibley, Dudley & Co., on the northeast corner of South Water-st. and Wabash-av., suitable for heavy business. Possession given April 1. Apply to occupants.

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FACTS!

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Albert Lea Route

Announces that on and after Sunday, March 19, it will run a new

Fast Express Train

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DAILY AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.,

ARRIVING IN MINNEAPOLIS

EARLY NEXT MORNING at the UNION DEPOT of the

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Purest in the World!

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FRUIT Florida Oranges, Strawberries, Grapes, Bananas, New Figs and Dates, &c. Also our reliable assorted Baskets of Choice Fruits, $1.00 to $5.00—order one.

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WASHINGTON.

Teller of Colorado Will Be Secretary of the Interior.

William E. Chandler Will Probably Be Secretary of the Navy.

The Senate Votes Life-Saving Pensions and West-Point Money.

A Petition Against Dakota Excites the Westerners—A Sleepy House.

Murch's Gas—Reed's Resolution—National Bankers' Enemies—The Chinese.

Grant at the White-House—Caucus—Chalmers Must Go—The Library Bill.

CHANDLER AND TELLER.

EVIDENTLY MORE THAN A RUMOR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21.—Many Senators believe the report in circulation that the President will this week nominate William E. Chandler to be Secretary of the Navy and Henry M. Teller to be Secretary of the Interior. So strong is this belief that Senator Mitchell has entered his name on Doorkeeper Bassett's register for Senator Teller's seat when vacated, and Senator Aldrich has entered his name for Senator Mitchell's seat. Some say that if Teller is placed in the Cabinet his old colleague Chaffee will take his place as Senator from Colorado. It has been stated that Mr. Chaffee would be appointed Secretary of the Interior, but such strong opposition was manifested by leading Republican Senators that the President gave up the idea.

THE REPORT THAT SENATOR TELLER

is to be nominated Secretary of the Interior was received with surprise at the Capitol today. Senator Teller having been asked the direct question by one on such terms of intimacy as to warrant him in asking whether he had been tendered the place evaded a direct answer, and stated that he should not decline it until the position was tendered him. Senator Teller's general manner, taken with the positive assertions of those who ought to know, if any one does, confirmed the report. The President has recently said that he should make important and speedy changes in his Cabinet, and should fill all the other important places immediately after the expiration of the six months' period of mourning for President Garfield. That period has now expired, and he has said that

HIS FRIENDS WOULD NO LONGER HAVE ANY REASON TO COMPLAIN

of lack of energetic action in such matters. It has also been stated that the person who would be appointed Secretary of the Interior was a man from west of the Mississippi River, whose name had not been mentioned in connection with the place. From these statements, which are well known to have been made by the President, the opinion is drawn that such Cabinet appointments as are to be made will be sent to the Senate within a short time. Mr. Teller's nomination would be received with quite general approval on the part of Western men. One of the Western Senators, who knows him well, speaking of Teller's qualifications for the place today, said: "He is a man of very pronounced convictions, of a consistent record of courage in his opinions, of great capacity for labor, quick to perceive, and he would be a competent executive officer. His appointment would not be relished by

THE RAILROAD RINGS,

against which he has taken a determined stand. Of his confirmation there could be no doubt, although some of the Eastern Senators, on account of the rather stern policy which he has approved with regard to the Ute and other Indians, might prefer a different selection." There are those who think that the selection of Mr. Teller, if it is to be made, would not be without political significance, and that it means that Chaffee or Routt would be appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy, leaving the race an open one for the succession of Teller for the long term.

MR. TELLER'S SENATORIAL TERM

expires March 4, 1883, and there will be much competition for the succession. Gov. Pitkin himself, the present Governor of Colorado, is a candidate, and a very earnest one, as is Judge Belford, the present Representative, and as doubtless would be Gov. Routt and ex-Senator Chaffee. Colorado people here are disposed to think that Pitkin would not appoint any one to fill the short term except upon the condition that he should not be a candidate against himself for the long term.

TELLER'S MERITS IN CONKLING'S EYE.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21.—The influences which have brought about the selection of Senator Teller for the Interior Department have been various. Teller has been a warm supporter of Conkling in his contests with the two Presidents. He voted against Merritt's confirmation when Arthur was removed from the New York Custom-House by President Hayes, and also voted against Robertson's confirmation last spring. He is, therefore, thoroughly acceptable to the Stalwart wing. He is also from what may be called a Pacific State, and will, in a measure, satisfy the Far West in its demand for recognition in the Cabinet. His nomination will be favorably received by the great railroad interests of the West, particularly by the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific. Today his friends have quietly canvassed the Senate and House for the purpose of ascertaining how the selection would strike the members, and there seems to be no doubt the nomination will go in within a few days, probably this week. Judge Belford is regarded as the successor of Teller in the Senate.

AN EX-SENATOR WHO CANNOT BELIEVE IT

An ex-Senator, one of the social and political friends of the President, tonight said he did not believe any Cabinet officer would be taken from the Senate by Arthur. "While Vice-President," said he, "and since he has been President, Arthur has frequently spoken of taking Senators into the Cabinet as the prime mistake made by Gen. Garfield; that it hampered him afterwards by imposing a tacit covenant that they should be kept in through the term of his Administration because they had resigned so important a position to accept a Cabinet office. Had not this feeling affected him he thought Garfield would have changed his Cabinet before it had been in existence three months. Arthur has very probably not changed these views, and the pressure in favor of Senators for the Cabinet will probably fail."

IN THE SENATE.

DAKOTA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21.—Senator Hale created quite a sensation today by his presentation of a protest signed by capitalists in Maine and elsewhere against the admission of Dakota as a State until she pays up the repudiated Yankton County railroad bonds, issued in 1872. The Dakota people here are much excited over this protest (and hardly know how to meet it).

LIFE-SAVERS.

The Senate indulged in quite a lively discussion on the propriety of pensioning for a period not to exceed two years the life-saving men who may be disabled while on duty, or of pensioning their families for the same length of time when they lose their lives. It was explained that this was not a civil-service pension, but a measure of temporary relief to men who risk their lives to save the lives of others. Out of the whole number of men employed during the past seven years only twenty-eight in all could have claimed this temporary pension. Some of the Democratic Senators expressed their horror at this new pension scheme, although they readily voted large pensions to Mrs. Polk, who is well-off, and Mrs. Tyler, whose husband went into the Rebellion. The proposition was carried, but the bill had not been disposed of at the expiration of the time allotted under the Anthony rules. Senator Hale, with great tact, had the amendments to

THE WEST POINT APPROPRIATION BILL

concurred in, and the bill passed in almost less time than it takes one to record it. The amendments, if adopted by the House, will give Gen. O. O. Howard $1,000 for contingencies, $3,500 for a pontoon train, $5,000 for a swimming bath, and an additional $1,000 for laying water-pipes. Mr. Allison will have a harder time in getting through the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation, which is the next on the docket. There were two speeches in the Senate on the Tariff Commission bill, by Messrs. Morgan and Van Wyck, followed by an adjournment, without any executive session.

A BILL FOR A CHARTER FOR A RAILROAD

between here and New York was introduced in the Senate today, which has strong support, and contains peculiar conditions. The bill asks no grant or guarantee from the Government, but contains conditions that trains shall convey mails between here and New York in at least six and one-half hours, and that the fare shall not exceed $5. Senator Frye gave the bill his personal indorsement. Among the incorporators are ex-Senator Gordon, of Georgia, who has become a Southern railroad king; ex-Postmaster-General Creswell, of Maryland; ex-Senator Wallace, of Pennsylvania, who hitherto has been the attorney for the Pennsylvania Railroad; H. M. Hutchinson, of the Alaska Fur-Seal Company; and N. Z. Jeffries, former Register of the Treasury. The design of the incorporators is supposed to be to form an opposition line between here and New York which shall connect with the Southern railroad system controlled by the Richmond & Danville Railroad.

HALE'S PROTEST.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21.—Mr. Hale presented a protest against the admission of Dakota as a State until her record is purged of the repudiation with which it is charged in the matter of the Yankton County bonds, issued in aid of a railroad in that county, upon which interest-payments have ceased.

Mr. McMillan attributed this complaint to the fact that Eastern financiers had been subjected to some delay in returns upon some of their Western investments.

The morning hour, up to 2 o'clock, was consumed in further discussion, without action, upon the amendments to the House bill creating additional life-saving stations and to make the service more efficient. The debate turned mainly upon the propriety of creating a civil pension list for disabled surtmen, etc., as proposed by the amendment reported from the Commerce Committee. The proposition finally prevailed.

The Senate took up the Military Academy Appropriation bill. The Senate committee amendments were agreed to and the bill passed.

THE TARIFF COMMISSION BILL

was considered, and Mr. Morgan addressed the Senate upon the necessity of prompt tariff revision by a committee of Congress in preference to the commission plan. The bill was then laid aside.

Bills passed:

House bill to establish a railway bridge across the Mississippi between Minnesota and Wisconsin.

House bill abolishing the Fort Abercrombie Military Reservation (embracing lands long hence abandoned).

Senate bill to remedy defects in the law of last year for the sale of the remainder of the Otoe and Missouri reservations in Kansas and Nebraska, with an amendment protecting the rights of those of the tribes who may not have moved.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. Pendleton introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, as follows:

SECTION 1. Postmasters, Marshals, District Attorneys of the United States, Clerks of courts inferior to the Supreme Court, and all such other civil officers of the United States exercising executive or ministerial power within the several States or Territories and districts composed of the whole or part of any State or Territory, as Congress may designate, shall be elected by the people of the several districts, and the electors of each district shall have the qualification of electors of the most numerous branch of the Legislature of the State and Territory in which such district is established.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to provide for the establishment of districts in the several States and Territories in which such elections shall be held, for the suspension or removal of such officers, for filling temporarily all vacancies which may happen, for filling offices until an election can be held, and to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

SEC. 3. The time, places, and manner of holding such elections under this article shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof, but Congress may at any time, by law, alter such regulations.

Adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE.

MURCH, OF MAINE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21.—The members of the House were tardy this morning, owing to the unnecessarily late session of last night, and when Stonecutter Murch, of Maine, rose to a personal explanation, less than a quorum was present. It appears that several days ago the *Evening Critic*, of this city, contained a paragraph insinuating that Mr. Murch, who came to Congress as a reformer and had set out, among other things, to correct certain alleged abuses by the company which has the monopoly of furnishing gas to the citizens of Washington and to the Government departments, had withdrawn his opposition to that company, and that said withdrawal had been occasioned by the receipt from the company by Mr. Murch of certain favors. The Maine reformer could do no less than resent such an intimation as this, and after careful preparation he came into the House this forenoon with a portentous pile of manuscript and claimed the attention of that body while he vindicated himself. He soon wandered from the point, however, and was

CHECKED BY THE SPEAKER,

who could not discover that a general speech on the shortcomings in the management of the Washington Gaslight Company was needed to convince the House of Mr. Murch's innocence. Mr. Murch then offered what he called a privileged resolution, demanding a general investigation of the affairs of the Gas Company during the last ten years. This resolution he wanted immediately considered, but it was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. Mr. Reid then demanded a vote on the resolution which he offered yesterday respecting the Geneva-Award bill, and the consideration of which the Democrats prevented by filibustering until nearly 1 o'clock this morning. The vote resulted in the adoption of the resolution by 162 yeas to 55 nays, showing considerably more than a two-thirds vote in favor of it, notwithstanding the fact that a small minority of those opposed to it had been able to keep the House in session nearly all night to prevent its consideration.

THE MORE SENSIBLE DEMOCRATS

deplore the blunder into which Blackburn, Springer, and Sparks were allowed to lead their party last night, and today even the sanguine Springer showed no enthusiasm over last night's proceedings. After the Geneva-Award resolution had been disposed of, Mr. Crapo, Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, asked unanimous consent to have made a special order for April 15 the bill to provide for the extension of National-bank charters. Springer, Bland, and others promptly objected. The debate then continued on the Chinese bill, and two excellent speeches were made, one for and the other against the measure. Butterworth defended the bill in a speech which received general attention. Arguments were directed mainly to answering the objections urged against the bill by Mr. Taylor, of Ohio, in a speech the other day.

HOOKER, OF MISSISSIPPI,

made a good speech in opposition to the bill and in favor of modifying several of its provisions. He is the only Democrat who has thus far shown any opposition to the measure in the House, and his remarks were therefore listened to with considerable attention, and when he had concluded many of the members congratulated him upon his speech. There will be an effort tomorrow to close debate upon this bill. It is not certain that it will succeed. The Eastern members will oppose the bill on sentimental grounds, and strong efforts will be made to amend it. Meanwhile the Chinese Embassy is proceeding upon the assumption that the bill will become a law, and in that event the American Secretary of the Legation is the authority for the statement that the Legation in the United States will be closed and the archives transferred to Spain, to which country the present Minister is also accredited. The statement is also made that the Chinese Government will interpret this law as in one sense a hostile act; that American missionaries will be compelled to leave China, and that the ports of China will be closed to American commerce.

On motion of Mr. Caswell, of the Appropriations Committee,

THE POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL,

with the amendments of the Senate, was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to that committee to have the amendments printed. One of the Senate amendments, it may be remembered, provides for a return of the franking privilege, and allows Senators and Representatives to send through the mails letters and packages not exceeding two ounces in weight each under frank. Chairman Hiscock says that a good round majority of the House Committee on Appropriations is opposed to this amendment, and that they will recommend the House to non-concur in it. Conversation with the leading members of the House of both parties indicates that the amendment will be strenuously rejected, and the probabilities are against its adoption by the House. One member of the Appropriations Committee (Burrows, of Michigan) declares that

HE WILL VOTE AGAINST THE BILL ALTOGETHER

if this amendment should be adopted by a conference committee of the two Houses. It is not believed that more than three members of the Appropriations Committee favor the amendment at all, and it is probable that all of them will be restrained from voting for it from fear that, if adopted, it will afford the Democrats valuable political capital to use in the coming Congressional campaign.

PROCEEDINGS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21.—According to an agreement made last night the House proceeded to vote upon a compromise proposition making the Geneva-Award bill a special order for April 11, subject, however, to the Tariff and Appropriation bills, and the bill referring private claims to the Court of Claims. A resolution to that effect was adopted—yeas, 162; nays, 55.

Mr. Crapo endeavored to have the bill extending corporate existence of National banks made a special order for April 15, but Messrs. Springer, Kenna, and others objected.

Mr. Gibson had read a telegram from New Orleans stating that the supplies for the sufferers received from the War Department were exhausted, and 300,000 more rations were needed.

THE CHINESE BILL

was taken up, Mr. Page stating that he would call the previous question tomorrow at 3 o'clock.

Mr. McClure, in advocacy of the bill, said as a protectionist and a Republican he stood by the white labor of the Pacific States against the dishonorable competition of Chinese labor.

Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio, commented upon the evils flowing from unrestricted Chinese immigration, asserting that both the Republican and Democratic parties in convention assembled had declared against it. James A. Garfield, voicing the best thought of his time, voicing the humanity of the country, voicing its religion and philanthropy, had declared that Chinese immigration was an evil.

Mr. Morse, of Massachusetts, suggested (sotto voce) that Garfield had dodged a vote on the Fifteen-Passenger bill.

Mr. Butterworth—My friend is mistaken. James A. Garfield did not know how to dodge anything. [Applause.]

He (Butterworth) did not want the epitaph to be written over the grave of this Republic: "Here lies a great and generous people, who lost their own freedom in attempting to give liberty to the whole world."

MR. HOOKER, OF MISSISSIPPI,

declared his intention to oppose the bill, because he considered it a violation of a treaty, and he believed the Executive will insist that we shall keep our treaties.

Mr. Page stated that he would not call the previous question until both sides of the House were fully satisfied that the debate had continued a sufficient length of time.

The bill then went over.

Mr. Leedom, of Ohio, from the Committee on Territories, submitted a minority report, signed by Messrs. Leedom, Mills, and Richardson of South Carolina, upon a bill for the admission of Dakota as a State, being in opposition thereto.

Adjourned.

IN COMMITTEE.

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21.—There has been a lull in committee-work in the House for the past few days, and today not more than half a dozen of the committees had a quorum. Some of the committees which have been meeting twice a week now hold but one meeting a week, and others which met each day now meet but twice a week. The reason for this want of industry in the committees is the crowded condition of the House calendars, and the almost impossibility of securing consideration for all the business already reported to the House. The Committee on Commerce is busy with the Inter-State Commerce, and River and Harbor bills, and with the Mississippi-River improvement scheme; the Foreign Affairs Committee with the Shipherd investigation; the Election Committee with the contested-election cases. These are the only committees which are actively at work, if

THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE,

which is always in session, be excepted. The latter committee finally came to a conclusion this morning with reference to a reduction of the internal-revenue taxes, which is in accordance with the spirit of last week's Republican caucus. The Public Land Committee are discussing a new feature which it is proposed to give the land-grant system in connection with the proposed grants of land to the Gulf & Chicago Air-Line Railway. The Committee on Territories have under consideration the proposition to give a territorial form of government to Alaska. The Military Affairs and Post-Office Committees appear to think they have enough work on the House calendars, and are taking their time in discussing matters before them, and so through the list. Nearly all have important measures before them, but, under the condition of business in the House, they are in no hurry to make reports.

THE LAKE FRONT—NO AGREEMENT IN THE SUB-COMMITTEE—THE NEW SCRIP-SHARKS QUITE SUCCESSFUL.

The Sub-Judiciary Committee on the Lake-Front and Public Library bills have considered both, but have not agreed upon any report. Two members of the sub-committee express the opinion that the result will be that the sub-committee will agree not to report either bill, but to report instead a bill which will provide for the reference of all questions relating to the title to the Lake-Front and to Dearborn Park, with all claims under the original dedication, to the Court of Claims for adjudication, with the right of appeal to the United States Supreme Court. The bill which is suggested as a suitable precedent is the original bill drafted by Proctor Knott for the adjudication of the conflicting claims to the title to the Hot Springs reservation in Arkansas. The Lapham bill has not met with special favor. It cannot be said that the sub-committee will agree to this proposition, but two members of it express the confident opinion that such may be the report of the sub-committee. There is, however, a desire on the part of some members of the sub-committee to report

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY BILL.

It is, perhaps, unnecessary to say that the Common Council bill relative to the Lake-Front is absolutely without friends in the committee, and that the present Judiciary Committee, whatever it may do or fail to do as to the Public Library bill, will not take any action which will tend to strengthen any pretended claim of the Illinois Central Road to the property. The arguments made by some of the scrip claimants against the validity of the original dedication of Matthew Burchard appear to have had sufficient influence upon some members of the sub-committee to induce them to favor a bill for the adjudication by the Court of Claims of this claim to the reservation.

CHALMERS WILL BE REPORTED AGAINST—THE ARGUMENT OF THE BULLDOZERS IN HIS FAVOR.

It is expected that a report on the contested election case of Lynch against Chalmers, sitting member from the notorious Shoestring District of Mississippi, will be presented to the House Committee on Elections next Tuesday and adopted, and that the recommendations of the committee will be reported to the House next week. The indications are that twelve of the fifteen members of the Elections Committee will report in favor of ousting Chalmers and seating Lynch, and it is probable that Moulton, Atherton, and Davis of Missouri, the Democratic members of the committee, will submit a minority report in favor of Chalmers. The result in this case, turns upon the single point as to whether or not the House shall be guided in its decision by a decision of the Supreme Court of the State of Mississippi in regard to certain provisions of the election laws of that State. Chalmers and his friends contend that, as the Supreme Court of the United States is in the habit of construing State laws according to the construction given them by the highest courts of the respective States, the House should adopt the same principle, and be guided by similar decisions. If that opinion shall prevail with the majority of the House in this case,

IT WILL, AS LYNCH SAID

in his argument, amount to this: that the Governor of the State of Mississippi and the Commissioners of Elections there acting together can prevent the seating of any Republican Congressman from that State in the future. The Supreme Court of Mississippi, which gave the decision upon which Chalmers bases his hopes of retaining his seat, was composed of three Judges who would not have been upon the bench but for the virtual nullification of the will of the majority of the people of that State through fraud, bulldozing, and other Democratic methods. One of the Judges was M. C. George, now a Senator from the State of Mississippi, and another is the brother of Chalmers, the sitting member. It appears, from the copies of the recent act for the redistricting for the State of Mississippi which have been received in Washington, printed in the Mississippi new-papers, that

THREE COUNTIES OF THE STATE

are not included in any of the seven Congressional districts. If this should turn out to be a fact, of course the law recently passed would be a nullity. One of the new districts, the Fourth, contains most of the counties included in the present Shoestring District, and has a colored majority of 18,000. Another district, the Sixth, has a colored majority of about 7,000. The other five districts have each small white majorities, but Mississippi Republicans say that with anything like a fair vote and count there is not one of the whole seven that the Democrats can confidently expect to carry.

MILITARY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21.—The Senate Military Committee decided to report adversely the bill providing for placing Gen. Alfred Pleasonton on the retired list.

The House Committee on Military Affairs will offer the following amendment to the Army Appropriation bill:

That any officer of the army who may be supernumerary to the permanent organization authorized by law may, upon his own request, receive honorable discharge and one year's pay and allowance for each five years' service, provided no officer shall receive more than three years' pay and allowance.

THE MISSISSIPPI.

Gen. Gilmore made an argument today before the House Committee on Commerce in favor of the levee system and plan recommended by the Mississippi River Commission for the improvement of the navigation of that river. Capt. Eads also spoke in support of the plans of the commission.

JOINT CAUCUS.

THE REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21.—At the Republican joint caucus tonight the Congressional Committee of the last campaign were reëlected, so far as the members were elected to this Congress. George R. Davis was again elected to represent Illinois. The committee will meet Monday to elect a committee of nine, which will do the practical work of the committee. There are several candidates for Chairman of the committee and of the Executive Committee. Among them are Hubbell, of Michigan, who held that position in the last Congress, Hale, of Maine, and Page, of California. George R. Davis will probably be reappointed as one of the members of the Executive Committee. The persons mentioned for candidates for the Secretaryship are Edmund McPherson, Clerk of the House, and George C. Gorham. Both of them at different times have held the office.

THE LIST.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21.—In the caucus of Republican Senators and Representatives the following were chosen the Congressional Campaign Committee:

Alabama, Contestant J. Q. Smith.
California, H. F. Page.
Connecticut, John T. Wait.
Florida, Horatio Bisbee.
Illinois, George R. Davis.
Indiana, W. H. Calkins.
Iowa, Senator William B. Allison.
Kansas, Thomas Ryan.
Kentucky, John D. White.
Maine, Senator Eugene Hale.
Maryland, W. G. Urner.
Massachusetts, William A. Russell.
Michigan, Jay A. Hubbell.
Minnesota, William D. Washburn.
Mississippi, Contestant James R. Lynch.
Missouri, R. T. Van Horn.
Nevada, Senator John P. Jones.
New Hampshire, Joseph F. Brigg.
New Jersey, George M. Robeson.
New York, Frank Hiscock.
North Carolina, Orlando Hubbs.
Ohio, William McKinley Jr.
Oregon, M. C. George.
Pennsylvania, H. C. Fisher.
Rhode Island, Senator N. W. Aldrich.
South Carolina, Contestant R. W. M. Mackey.
Tennessee, L. C. Houk.
Virginia, John F. Dezendorf.

Colorado, Louisiana, Nebraska, and Vermont have not yet selected delegates. States having no Republican member in Congress, or Republican contestant, will not be represented on the committee.

GEN. GRANT.

HE IS NOW A GUEST AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21.—Gen. and Mrs. Grant arrived here this afternoon, hav-

ing come from New York in a special car, accompanied by several prominent capitalists. The President's carriage was at the railway station, and Gen. and Mrs. Grant were driven in it to the White House, where President Arthur gave them a hospitable reception. They occupy their old bed-chamber, and several of their old servants are still retained. Tonight President Arthur and Gen. Grant, with a select party, dined with Secretary Frelinghuysen, and tomorrow night President Arthur has invited twenty-two gentlemen and ladies to meet his guests. Next Tuesday evening there will be a reception at the White House, at which Mrs. Grant and the ladies of the Cabinet will assist the President in receiving. Gen. Grant, while here, will visit Gen. Beale's farm to see the Arabian horses presented to him while he was traveling in the East.

NOTES.

JUDGE OLMSTEAD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21.—It is reported tonight that ex-Judge A. G. Olmstead, of Potter County, Pennsylvania, will be nominated for Assistant-Secretary of the Treasury to succeed Judge French, in a short time. Senator Cameron is pressing Judge Olmstead's nomination, and it is understood that he has received assurances that Judge Olmstead will be appointed. Judge French has been in feeble health for some time, and the appointment of a Western man for First Assistant-Secretary of the Treasury leaves the field open for a new man from the East to succeed Mr. French. In connection with Judge Olmstead's probable appointment, it is reported that ex-Congressman Gilfillan, of Verango, will be made First Auditor of the Treasury.

COL. COOK.

The quarrel between the attorneys in the star-route cases is growing more intense. Col. Cook, in an interview in which he bitterly denounces George Bliss, the remaining special counsel, thus summarizes his charges against Bliss, which he calls "grounds of suspicion":

First—His artful and underhand methods to take control of the case, and to conceal his movements from me. Second—His studied displacement of Mr. Gibson and other employés engaged with us in the investigation of the cases from their inception. Third—The procurement of the discharge, which he admits, of detectives and agents who had the confidence of the late Attorney-General, and some of whom were appointed by him; fourth, the retention of only a few who from their character can be rendered subservient to his real or concealed wishes. By all these various acts he has placed himself in a position to have control of the cases upon his own plans, and for his own ends, without any conflict of views or possibility of detecting or discovering any dangerous or evil scheme.

A. M. JONES,

United States Marshal, and Dr. Howland arrived here tonight.

HYDE,

candidate for Pension Agent against Miss Sweet, claims to have received the signatures of a majority of the delegation. The friends of Miss Sweet say that she, nevertheless, will receive the appointment.

THE EXTRAORDINARY STATEMENT

has been published that Page, of California, a member of the committee charged with auditing the funeral expenses of Gen. Garfield, has burned all the claims filed by Congressmen for their traveling expenses since the claim of $8,000 to Sergeant-at-Arms Thompson was paid. If this statement is true, Mr. Page has placed himself in a very extraordinary position. Connecticut papers received here today say that Congressman Phelps, of that State, charges for his journey to Washington and for his board while in Washington waiting for the funeral cortege to start.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21.—Much interest is felt in the Paris Monetary Conference next month, and action on all silver measures is delayed until the result of the conference, which depends upon the attitude of Germany, is known. The latter, it is stated, will favor the coinage of silver.

THE PRESIDENT NOMINATED

George W. McAdam Postmaster at Mt. Pleasant, Ia.

SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT.

The bill appropriating $150,000 for the sufferers by Mississippi floods was signed; also the act appropriating $100,000 for continuing works on David's Island Dam.

SENATOR HILL

is much better. He hopes to ride out soon, if the weather will permit. His physicians say the cancer is entirely removed.

WHITTAKER.

At the Cabinet meeting today the case of Cadet Whittaker was disposed of by disapproving the sentence of dismissal from the service imposed by the court, on the ground that technical evidence taken at the trial was improperly introduced. The record of the court-martial case of Cadet Whittaker will be made public tomorrow through special orders of the Secretary of War. These orders will set aside the verdict and sentence of the court-martial, on account of certain irregularities and informalities in taking evidence, and will release Whittaker from arrest. At the same time they will dismiss him from the military academy under the provision of Sec. 1,325 of the Revised Statutes relating to the discharge of cadets if found deficient in studies. The action of the President in the case is based upon an opinion by Attorney-General Brewster, to whom the Secretary of War referred the report of the Judge Advocate General that improper evidence had been admitted in the Whittaker trial.

PERUVIAN BARK.

A London Syndicate Trying to Force a Corner on Quinine.

Special to Globe-Democrat.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.—Inquiries as to the cause of the late sharp advance in the price of quinine show that the trouble is in London, where there is a corner in the Peruvian bark, and for the first time in the history of the quinine trade it has become the property of speculators. Late last December a syndicate was formed at that metropolis to buy up all the Peruvian bark in the market, and to force the price up. The managers of the syndicate held about 12,000 bales, and at once purchased 15,000 more, all that was then in London, together with a large quantity to arrive. The price of bark at once went up about 40 per cent, and quinine jumped from $1.80 to $2.50 an ounce. In short, the operators had on hand 40,000 bales of bark, and at present are holding stock to the amount of little less than 60,000 bales, about two-thirds of the entire stock in all the markets. The result has been that the uncertainty as to the future of the quinine market has produced a quinine speculating fever and large operations are being carried on in this city and in New York. The report, however, that 100,000 ounces have been placed in Philadelphia is news to the quinine manufacturers here. Mr. Weightman, of Powers & Weightman, by far the largest manufacturers of the drug in the world, says that he does not credit such a statement. The regular price of quinine is about $2.30 an ounce now, much less than the London syndicate paid in proportion for some of the bark, which it is now holding. Mr. Weightman says that the result of the corner has been to very materially decrease the demand, and that jobbers and middle-men are refusing to replenish their stock at present prices, and are waiting for a decline. The consumers are also economizing, and unless the London syndicate can hold out for an indefinit period the present supply will be made to last until the corner is broken. The expectations of the managers of the corner and of those holding long contracts that the present overflow of the Mississippi may increase the demand, and thus force the price up, is an afterthought. The effect upon the factories in this city has not been serious, nor is it likely to be. The establishments are still busy, and all of the stock on hand has not been worked off. The corner is likely to stimulate shipment of bark from South America, and the manufacturers, as well as the short interest among the speculators, are awaiting with some anxiety for arrivals from that section. As the bark can be gathered at any season, there is no such thing as waiting for a new crop.

THE ATWATER CASE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 21.—The Atwater adultery case at Menominee, Wis., was given to the jury yesterday after an exhaustive charge by Judge Bundy, covering all the points in the case. The jury were out all night, and came in and reported this morning. They were unable to agree upon a verdict, nine being for acquittal and three for conviction. The result was what has been expected, very few believing that a verdict could be found.

Wonderful Power.

When a medicine performs such cures as Kidney-Wort is constantly doing, it may truly be said to have wonderful power. A carpenter in Montgomery, Vt., had suffered for eight years from the worst of kidney diseases, and had been wholly incapacitated for work. He says, "One box made a new man of me, and I sincerely believe it will restore to health all that are similarly afflicted." It is now sold in both liquid and dry form.—*Danbury News.*

CHICKEN IN THE EGG.

Shipherd's Terse Figure Describing the Peruvian Company.

He Recites the Manner of His Advance on Minister Hurlbut.

His Douceur to "Steve" of the Twelve-Thousandth Fraction of Nothing.

The Donation Was "a Neat Way of Giving the Soaped End of the Stick."

Rehearsal of the Interview with Ex-Secretary Blaine at His Residence.

The Euphemisms of Guiteau—"Pursuance of Correspondence Initiated with the President," Etc.

HOW SHIPHERD APPEARS.

A PICTURE OF THE MAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21.—Jacob R. Shipherd, ex-clergyman, ex-merchant, now attorney-at-law of the Peruvian Company, is one of the most accomplished witnesses that ever appeared before an investigating committee in Washington. The investigations of Pacific Mail, Crédit Mobilier, Kuklux outrages, cipher dispatches, Louisiana election frauds, star-route swindles, and divers other scandals during the past generation have brought to the front a variety of remarkable witnesses. Some were celebrated for their ingenuity, others for their skill in lying, a few for their wit, and many for their idiocy. Mr. Shipherd has yet to determine the place which he will occupy in this historic list. He is not a fool, and he is very much more than a *Mulberry Sellers*. He is bold but cautious; quick to discern between right and wrong, yet he does not hesitate to treat with a man whom he says he dealt with as he would with a recognized criminal, or with a dog that would bite him. He protests that he is

NOT A BRIBE-GIVER,

but he has not explained offers which all the world will consider bribes. He is skilled in the use of words, quick in his perceptions, and very conscious of his own assumed superiority. He does not answer demands—he discusses with the committee subjects of common interest. He is asked to say whether he intends to obey the mandate of the House which requires him to produce all correspondence with everybody relative to the Peruvian Company. He answers that he will take the committee into his confidence upon the subject tomorrow; that he is personally quite willing, but he will feel compelled to act in accordance with the directions of his counsel.

THIS UNKNOWN AND MYSTERIOUS PERSONAGE, HIS COUNSEL,

is of very much more concern than the committee. The members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs can hardly fail to realize their own insignificance in the presence of the attorney of the Peruvian Company. He evidently will be an entertaining witness. His flushed face betokened fever, and he said that there rarely has been a day in his life when he has been in worse health. Having accepted the apology of the committee for doubting that he was ill—for sending a Sergeant-at-Arms to New York to remove their doubts—he settled his portly form in the capacious chair whose strength was well tried, and produced a bundle of yellow envelopes that contained copies of letters and memoranda intended for the use of the committee, and to refresh his own memory. The sensational part of his testimony related to

HIS CONNECTION WITH MINISTER HURLBUT,

and especially to the letter in which he tendered to Hurlbut $25,000 stock in the Peruvian Company. Shipherd assumed an air of lofty dignity in explaining this letter. He said it was based on a thorough knowledge of the man, and that knowledge led him to the conclusion that he was purchasable—"most unmistakably purchasable," he reiterated in answer to a question from a member of the committee who did not wish to misunderstand him. That letter, Shipherd said he could say without vanity, he considered a very artistic one. Mr. Hurlbut, he said, could be treated with as he would with a criminal, or as a dog whose bite he wished to avoid. It is very evident that Shipherd proposes

TO MAKE HURLBUT A SCAPEGOAT,

to attack his character, to brand him as a jobber. His statement as to his interviews with Secretary Blaine and his employment of Senator Blair has but just begun. It cannot be very flattering to Mr. Blair's legal ability to be informed that Shipherd employed him, not because he was a United States Senator or a lawyer, but because he was a friend of the Secretary of State.

THE TESTIMONY.

COPIES OF LETTERS AND EXPLANATIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21.—Jacob R. Shipherd, accompanied by his wife, appeared this morning before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. An arrangement was made that in case of objection to any evidence, the committee would adhere to its custom of consulting in secret, but that no such evidence would be taken except in open session. Shipherd desired to make some explanation in regard to his non-appearance, and asserted his good faith in the matter. He desired to avoid the mortification of having another messenger sent to New York to discover whether or not he might be trifling with the committee. His reputation for truthfulness was too well established, and he did not desire to have it questioned. He then sent up to the Chairman the certificate of his physicians, and desired to be put under oath as to the facts.

The Chairman explained the position of the committee, and assured him they had now no suspicion of any trifling or discourtesy on his part.

SOME FATALITY ABOUT IT.

Shipherd was then requested to produce copies of the missing letters, dated May 21, 25, and 31, and June 4. After looking through several envelopes Shipherd announced there must be some fatality about it; he could not find the letter of the 21st of May. The others mentioned were found, and, after some delay, it was decided to take the other letters and allow Shipherd to obtain a copy of the missing one at some future time. Shipherd stated the letter of May 21 was addressed to the President, and, as he had been informed by a letter from his Secretary, J. Stanley Brown, was referred to the State Department. The letter of May 25 was then read. It was as follows:

MAY 25, 1881.—SIR: On the 21st inst. I transmitted to the President duplicates of the present inclosures, which I presume have been or will be referred to the Department of State. I inclose those for Minister Hurlbut, to be handed him in your discretion and at the proper time.

The copies to the President were accompanied with a letter of explanation. I shall be glad to be summoned to Washington in due course before Gen. Hurlbut and Gen. Kilpatrick's instructions are prepared. Very respectfully,

J. R. SHIPHERD.

To the Hon. James G. Blaine, Secretary of State.

Shipherd was here asked in regard to the inclosure alluded to in the letter, and stated that he had not made copies of the inclosures, as the originals were in the State Department. He believed the majority, if not all of them, were in print. The principal inclosure spoken of was the prospectus of the Peruvian Company. The other inclosures were then identified by Shipherd as they appeared in the printed volume of correspondence.

The letter of May 31 was then read. It was addressed

TO THE PRESIDENT,

and is as follows:

MAY 31, 1881.—SIR: My letter of the 21st inst. and its inclosures were acknowledged, and in part replied to through Gen. Hurlbut, at a satisfactory interview in this city yesterday. The principal suggestion he made was that it might be expedient to advance some money to Chili to meet her immediate need, and to displace the negotiations she is now engaged upon with European parties, and he asked me if the Peruvian Company would make such advance. I desire the President to rely unhesitatingly on the comprehensive assurance that if he will support our legal and equitable rights as such, we, upon our part, shall be ready to supply any amount of money necessary or convenient to their utilization. We are organizing, in other words, with a clear understanding of all the facts and probabilities of the situation, and shall not be found unready for any emergency. The practical problems confronting us I shall be glad to discuss personally with the President and Secretary of State at their early convenience. Very respectfully, J. R. SHIPHERD.

The President.

The letter of June 4 was addressed to the President, and simply called attention to the inclosure, which was the fourteen-page letter to Minister Hurlbut already published.

Shipherd was asked by the Chairman, "Did you have an interview with

MINISTER HURLBUT

before he left for Peru?"

A.—I did.

Shipherd's letter to Hurlbut, in which he asked an interview, was then read, and Shipherd stated that on the morning of May 28 he received a telegram from Hurlbut, the tenor of which was: "I will be at the Fifth Avenue Hotel Sunday and Monday. State when an interview with you can be had."

Shipherd's letter to Hurlbut, arranging for an interview Monday morning, May 30, was read:

MAY 26, 1881.—*The Hon. S. A. Hurlbut, Washington, D. C.*—DEAR SIR: Pursuant to correspondence initiated several weeks since, I sent to the President the 21st inst. a full set of papers showing the claim owned by my clients, which should control the future of Peru for at least the next twenty-five years. With these papers was an explanatory letter. Yesterday I sent to the Secretary of State a duplicate set for your own use. The purpose this note is to say I would like, if convenient with your engagements, an early personal interview, quite informal, at which I might explain to you freely and fully the policy my clients propose to pursue, and the nature and extent of the coöperation in detail which I shall ask the President to afford us. More particularly, it is our purpose and desire, and it will be our endeavor, to conduct our negotiations in a spirit so liberal and with a temper so reasonable as to avoid the necessity of diplomatic intervention. I inclose you a single proof which will suggest our program, and by it you will identify the parcel sent under cover to the Secretary of State for you. I can come to Washington if necessary, and shall come whenever the President sends for me; but if I could see you here and at once it would oblige me, as I am exceedingly busy. Favor me with a reply by wire and oblige, yours truly, JACOB R. SHIPHERD.

The Chairman—You say in this letter to Gen. Hurlbut,

"PURSUANT TO CORRESPONDENCE INITIATED several weeks since, I sent to the President the 21st inst. a full set of papers," etc. What correspondence does that refer to?

Mr. Shipherd—That refers to a letter which I addressed to the President back in April, and of which I intended to have produced a copy. I had not thought of it since that time. I was misled by beginning with the missing letter. I will state the substance of it. It was purely preliminary, simply a notification that I should open correspondence with him definitly at a later date. But it is a letter which, like all the other letters in the correspondence, I shall be very glad to produce.

THE MEETING.

Shipherd then stated that he met Hurlbut about 9 o'clock, as arranged, and after some interchange of courtesies, Hurlbut began a conversation with the abrupt remark, "But, Mr. Shipherd, your figures are erroneous." "I replied," said Shipherd: "'General, I'm not responsible for figures or facts.' Hurlbut then stated to me he had sent to me to tell me that the President regarded my case as strong in law and equity as it could possibly be, but that it was unfortunate that Peru should be in such a deplorable condition. He added that the prime condition on which the President would consent to act would be that the claim should be put in such shape that it would not impose hardship upon Peru, but should be remedial and should enable Peru to pay her indemnity and get out of her trouble with Chili. If that could be done, the Government would heartily indorse the scheme. He further said this claim must not be pressed upon Peru in the Shylock spirit. I [Shipherd] replied that we expected the United States to assist only if the affair could command the approval of every fair-minded man. I asked him if the Secretary of State had given him the papers I had alluded to. He replied, 'No, sir. I know nothing of your scheme. I am only telling you what I have been instructed to do.' In speaking he never used the term Secretary of State, but always used the somewhat vague term, 'the Government,' 'the Executive,' or 'the United States.' He desired as full an account in writing of my plans as I could give him, and he would read them with great pleasure. He said, 'Peru ought to have help at the earliest moment, and I hope you will press your plans as rapidly as possible.'"

Shipherd then made a general statement to the effect that he (Shipherd) never imagined it would be necessary

TO BUY ANY MAN,

and never intended to do so. He did, however, feel it was necessary to prevent Hurlbut from taking a position which might be violently opposed to their company.

Shipherd was asked, "Do you think Hurlbut could be purchased?" and replied, "Most emphatically, no."

The Chairman—And you proceeded to purchase him?

Mr. Shipherd—No, sir; simply to prevent him from setting himself viciously and determinedly against us. I recognized the fact it would be necessary to assure him that it would in the future result advantageously to himself and friends if he did not oppose us.

The Chairman—Then if he acted in good faith it was your purpose to do your part of such arrangement.

Mr. Shipherd—To that extent, yes.

The Chairman—What further occurred?

Mr. Shipherd—I asked him if he wished to receive from me a copy of these papers. I did not feel at liberty to supply him with a copy of these papers (having sent them through the Secretary of State) except on his official direction.

HE REPLIED VERY EAGERLY:

"I wish you to give me a set if you can do so, at once." I handed him a set, and he nodded his thanks and said: "You may be sure I will read them with care and attention." He then drew a card from his pocket, wrote on it his private address at Belvidere, and said he was now on his way home to prepare for sailing; that he should return to New York in about twenty days, and that he should, of course, call at my office on his return, and, meanwhile, he wished I would send him as full and unreserved an account in writing as I was willing to do, so as to give him an idea of just what our plans were. I responded that they were entirely inchoate; that I had been retained in the matter as an attorney in the ordinary course of business; that it had been but a few weeks in my hands; that it was

A CHICKEN IN THE EGG;

and that we could only tell in the most general terms what we were disposed to do, but that I would cheerfully tell him.

He said: "I recognize the inchoate condition of this interest, and I sincerely regret it, because time is precious. Peru ought to have help at the earliest possible moment, and I trust you will press your organization."

With a single unimportant remark or two the interview closed.

The Chairman—What next occurred in the order of time between you and Mr. Hurlbut?

Mr. Shipherd—My impression is the next thing was the writing of my letters of June 2, 1881, to Hurlbut. The first letter was read as follows:

DEAR SIR: Of course we shall be glad to have yourself, so far as it may be entirely proper, and your personal friends interested with us, and I will reserve, say, $25,000 of the pool stock subject to your advice. Terms of payment can suit individual convenience. Very respectfully, JACOB R. SHIPHERD.

To the Hon. S. A. Hurlbut.

The Chairman—Was that subject referred to in the interview of May 30 with Gen. Hurlbut?

Mr. Shipherd—Nothing whatever touching the subject of that letter ever passed between Hurlbut and myself prior or subsequent to the writing of that letter.

SHIPHERD ON THE LETTER.

The Chairman—What have you to say as to why it was written, and for what purpose?

Mr. Shipherd—I was at one time a resident (I think) of Hurlbut's Congressional district. I resided in Dupage County, Illinois, a county adjacent to the City of Chicago, and Gen. Hurlbut resided beyond me fifty miles, perhaps, at Belvidere. I had become pretty thoroughly familiar with the public sentiment as to Gen. Hurlbut's ideas of what was proper in public office. About the time of Gen. Hurlbut's appointment to go to Peru, I consulted with a gentleman very intimate with Gen. Hurlbut. The opinion which was most clearly in my own mind was thus phrased at that time by one gentleman whose advice I sought. He said: "Steve will block you at every point if there is not something done for him, or provided, or suggested to be provided for him. You can count on it. It makes no difference what arrangement you make at Washington. Something has got to be done or promised for him." I took the matter, gentlemen, under very careful consideration. I looked at the matter as a business-man, as an attorney for my clients. I never proposed to buy anybody for the service of this company. I never supposed it would be necessary to buy anybody. But I became clearly of the opinion that there must be a tub for this whale in some form; that there had got to be something said or suggested which would at least stay Gen. Hurlbut from setting himself absolutely against us at the outset. I determined with myself that it would not be wise or safe for me to have any conversation with Gen. Hurlbut touching a private interest or provision for himself or his friends. I was determined that whatever I said in that connection I would say in writing. I wrote this letter, gentlemen, as deliberately as I ever wrote a letter, and I have never, from that day to this, regretted the writing of it. I have regretted the misapprehension I did not then foresee, the chance of its being published, and

OF ITS DISTRESSING THE WHOLE NATION.

If I had, I should certainly have been very slow to write it. But it is a letter which, so far as I am responsible for its tenor or implication, I have never been afraid to meet. It may or it may not have been artistic and well-constructed. I thought it was, and, with all diffidence, I think so still. I think it was about as neat a way of handing him the soaped end of the stick as I could contrive.

Shipherd was then questioned in regard to

HIS INTERVIEW WITH SECRETARY BLAINE,

and replied: "The interview took place at Blaine's residence in this city the evening of July 24. It lasted until a late hour, and was resumed the next morning."

The Chairman—Will you please state who were present at that interview?

Mr. Shipherd—I was met at this point by an embarrassment, because there was present a Senator of the United States.

The Chairman—We do not propose, at this time, to investigate as to any Senator, but we are not disposed to refrain from inquiring into the interview because of the presence of a Senator.

Shipherd stated that the interview was exclusively between himself and the Secretary, the Senator not being present in any sense as a participator in the interview. On being asked how this interview was brought about, Shipherd replied that it was owing to the kind offices of the Senator alluded to.

Mr. Belmont—Were you summoned to Washington by this Senator?

Shipherd again suggested that he was met by an embarrassment, not that he had personally any objection, but that he was enjoined that he should be very careful, in an investigation of this character, in making mention of names of Senators or members.

The Chairman then suggested that he might give the features of his interview with Mr. Blaine, reserving other questions.

Shipherd then stated that

IN THE INTERVIEW, WHICH LASTED SEVERAL HOURS

on the evening of July 25 and probably from 10 to 12 o'clock in the morning of the 26th, he (Shipherd) began by giving to the Secretary a full statement of the claims of the Peruvian Company upon their merits. The Secretary listened with what seemed to Mr. Shipherd a great deal more than merely courteous attention, now and then interjecting questions showing that he was following every point with care and precision. He suggested some difficulties from a legal point of view, that we Americans had purchased a claim and expected the United States Government to enforce it against Peru. After a full discussion the Secretary asked Shipherd to suggest what was wanted from our Government. To this Shipherd in effect replied that "at present we can ask almost nothing. We cannot go into court down there until Peru denies the claim, and until this is done we have no right to ask our Government to interfere. We can only ask a provisional remedy. Peru is now

SHIPPING OUR GUANO,

and is about to make an arrangement to pay her war indemnity with our guano. All we desire is that official notification be sent to both Chili and Peru that there is a right asserted to that guano, and that whoever takes it will do so with notice of that assertion." The Secretary replied: "That is not asking much." After the matter had been fully discussed, and it was made plain to the Secretary that the company was not asking the United States Government to assert its claim, the conversation took some other turn, and was finally closed with a remark by the Secretary: "Now what do you want me to do?" Shipherd replied in substance as before, that the Government should send notifications of American title to the guano, and the Secretary replied that he would do so at once. Shipherd added: "I think the following were the Secretary's exact words: 'That you will get, sir. I go directly to the State Department. I shall make it my first business.'"

Representative Blount—Was there any extraordinary reason for employing a United States Senator as attorney?

Shipherd—I have never sought the aid or influence of any member or Senator because they were such. I did not seek the services of this Senator because he was a Senator, but as an attorney, and because I knew he was

A PARTICULAR FRIEND OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Shipherd stated, in reply to an inquiry by the Chairman, that he had further interviews with the Secretary Oct. 14, Nov. 3, and Nov. 5. On the 14th the witness had two interviews, one of them at the Secretary's house and the latter at the department. On Nov. 3 an interview took place at the Secretary's house, and on Nov. 5 a very brief interview occurred on a train between Washington and New York.

Representative Belmont—You state that Hurlbut said to you that the Government was satisfied as to the validity of the claim. Did he state to you whether the President had submitted it to the Attorney-General or the Cabinet for an opinion?

Shipherd—Nothing of the extent. My recollection of the phrase is: "The President regards your claim as valid."

FURTHER OF THE BLAINE INTERVIEW.

Shipherd said to Blaine: "There is another letter, Mr. Secretary, which I do not think you have seen. I wrote it to Gen. Hurlbut early in June." Shipherd continued: "I then quoted to him verbatim this letter to Gen. Hurlbut. There are very few letters which I carry verbatim in my mind, but I had my reason for having this letter always before me. I mentioned the fact Gen. Hurlbut did not come to see me in New York, as he had promised to, before sailing, although, as I understood, he was a week in New York at that time, and I thought it was a little odd at that time. I said: 'You see, Mr. Secretary, I did not succeed in buying him, if he thought I was trying to.' Some remark was made previously by the third party present as to the folly of attempting to seduce Gen. Hurlbut by offering to sell him stock. The Secretary nodded and laughed, and said he did not think we we would 'fetch him,' or some remark of that sort. There was not the slightest intimation given by the Secretary that there was anything improper in the letter, or that he supposed I had any improper motive in writing it.

THE LANDREAU CLAIM

having been practically adjudicated by the American Congress, I certainly indorsed it, and said it seemed to me it should be accepted as a valid claim, and provided for, although I told the Secretary at the time we had no interest in that claim, but that I was merely speaking for it at the request of the attorneys for the owners, because ours, as a larger and prior lien, would practically overslaugh the Landreau claim. It seemed to me, I said, that the Landreau claim should be treated as res adjudicata, and that provision should be made for its payment; that provision should be made between Chili and Peru for the proper adjudication of the Cochet claim, first by Peru, if not otherwise, and that there should be a stay of proceedings suggested emphatically by the United States pending this condition of affairs. He responded instantly, so that his words were as an echo to my own: 'That you shall get, sir, and I shall make it my first business. I go directly to the State Department.' I think I give the committee his words verbatim."

The Chairman—I neglected to ask

WHETHER ANY ONE ELSE

was present at this interview except yourself and the Secretary.

Mr. Shipherd—The same Senator who was present the evening before, and Walker Blaine was present during the latter part of the interview.

Mr. Blount—Was there any reason for your employing a Senator other than the fact that he was an attorney? Or was the fact that he was a Senator an inducement for you to make arrangements?

Mr. Shipherd—I am very glad to have the question asked. I have never sought assistance in any form or manner of any member of either House of Congress because he was a member of Congress. The reason for my employing a certain Senator as attorney was frankly and unqualifiedly this: that I understood he was an intimate and personal friend of the Secretary of State. The fact that he was a Senator had never, so far as I know my own consciousness, an influence in the premises at all.

The hearing then adjourned until tomorrow.

POLITICAL.

Congressional Aspirants in Kansas—Farcical Operation of the Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WICHITA, Kas., March 21.—The matter of an extra session of the Legislature of Kansas to redistrict the State for Congressional apportionment has been disposed of. None will be called, and log-rolling among the numerous aspirants for Congress has begun in earnest. Each of the present incumbents of the three Congressional districts as now existing will be renominated without much opposition. The remaining four will be chosen from the State at large. The convention which nominates them will be the scene of a struggle which will long be remembered in the annals of State politics. The State of Kansas is filled with many young, ambitious men, and the coming election will afford them an opportunity they have long sought. The following is an incomplete roster of the probable candidates and aspirants for Congress: John A. Anderson, Riley County (present incumbent); D. C. Haskell, Douglas County (present incumbent); Thomas Ryan, Shawnee County (present incumbent); Eugene Ware, Bourbon County; W. J. Buchan, Wyandotte County; J. D. Snoddy, Lynn County; S. S. Benedict, Wilson County; William A. Phillips, Saline County; S. R. Peters, Harvey County; A. B. Lemmon, Butler County; Lucien Baker, Leavenworth County; W. W. Guthrie, Atchison County; H. C. Cross, Lyon County; Henry Booth, Pawnee County; William P. Hackney, Cowley County; Henry C. Sluss, Sedgwick County; B. W. Perkins, Labette County; Joel Holt, Smith County; E. N. Morrill, Brown County; and many other counties yet to hear from. To say that there will be music at that Congressional convention is drawing it exceedingly mild.

In political matters in the State thus far the eastern portion has always gotten the offices, while the Western part of the State has furnished the majorities. Twelve of the counties of Western Kansas, by a very recent decision of our State Supreme Court, are without any representation in the Legislature, and the sentiment of our people is in favor of taking our chances in a State convention rather than having an extra session of the Legislature, in which we can take no part in the formation of the new Congressional districts.

The Arkansas Valley now has it within its power to wield a tremendous influence in the next Republican State Convention. The growth of the valley since the last Congressional apportionment has been remarkable, and today it wields an influence which if properly handled would produce grand results. By united forces and a long pull altogether two of the Congressmen can be secured in this valley. This we are clearly entitled to by reason of our population, agricultural industry, and locality. Then again, we have the timber—growing, energetic men, who would do credit to our State and section.

The District Court of Sedgwick County is now in session in this city, with Judge E. S. Torrance, of Winfield, upon the bench. Some nine or ten liquor cases under the State prohibitory law were dismissed by the County-Attorney upon the payment of costs by the defendants. This course has caused some dismay among the prohibitionists, who are criticising the proceedings. More liquor is sold today in Wichita than ever before in the history of the city. All the drug-stores have been doing a flourishing business. Their records show that the "sickest" of their customers have been the most ultra-prohibitionists. Car-load after car-load of St. Louis beer has been shipped here, and immense loads on transfer and express wagons are driven openly through the streets. The moral condition of a community cannot be improved where the most respectable citizens get their drinks under the guise of a doctor's certificate. If the law is enforced in Wichita, God help the communities where it is violated.

Collapse of the Democratic Reform Movement in Cincinnati.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., March 21.—A Democratic City Convention was held today under the auspices of the bummer element. It was called for the express purpose of breaking up the reform movement and insuring a continuance of the good old Democratic customs and a livelihood for the ward bosses and their followers. There were contested delegations present from wards in which no primary elections were held, but the Committee on Credentials were accustomed to little irregularities of that sort, and promptly seated such of the alleged delegates as could be counted upon when their help should be needed in the convention. Judge Force, the Republican nominee for reelection to the Superior Court, was indorsed, and Charles Dall was named for the Board of Public Works. This nomination is inferior to that made by the Republicans, as also are the nominations for the Boards of Aldermen, Councilmen, and Education; but the chief purpose of the convention, that of killing the reform movement, has succeeded. The committee of twelve who, acting under the proper authority and with the best interests of the party at heart, issued the frank and outspoken address to the Democratic voters of Cincinnati, and appointed a mass convention for the inauguration of much needed reforms, are driven from the field, and will be heard of no more. They are all men of some prominence before the community, and of good standing. In a second address to the Democracy of Cincinnati, which will be published in the morning, they say: "The reason which has led us to this determination [to withdraw their call for a mass convention, for which all the arrangements had been made] are not a want of faith and confidence in the public, nor in the intelligence of the Democratic masses, but we have not received the support and coöperation from the friends of the movement that would seem to insure success, and having no ulterior or personal purposes to achieve, and not being called upon to make extreme sacrifices that will benefit no one, we take leave to withdraw from a thankless task and to give back our power to the authority that bestowed it upon us, in the hope that it may be taken up by others who may be able to do some good in the future." So the Democratic reform movement in Cincinnati is at an end, and the corrupt elements will go in the old course and with much greater presumption and assurance.

There Will Be Four Tickets in the Field in Milwaukee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 21.—The Republican caucuses tonight indicate the nomination of Alderman E. R. Paine for Mayor. Thomas H. Brown, the present Mayor, stands second in favor. The convention will witness a sharp rivalry. It is settled that there will be four tickets in the field: Republican, Democratic, Workingmen's, and Prohibition. It is stated that the workingmen have already chosen their candidates for municipal offices, regardless of either of the old parties, and that the names will be published next week. The Democrats are likely to nominate John Bentley or James Kneeland. The Prohibitionists have decided to continue the political organization effected last fall. They will nominate a municipal ticket on Saturday, with James Holton, John Plankinton, or Thomas Judd for Mayor. The State Prohibition ticket last fall got less than 500 in Milwaukee City and County. The work performed then by this party was very thorough, and so small a vote out of a population of 150,000 was supposed to have completely discouraged them.

Democratic Nominations in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., March 21.—The Democratic City Convention, called in the ordinary way and composed of delegates elected at primary meetings, met today, C. W. Baker as Permanent Chairman. The convention nominated Judge M. F. Force for the Superior Court, who is also the nominee of the Republicans. It also nominated Charles Dall, Board of Public Works; John J. Scully, Director of the City Infirmary; Vincent Schwab, Justice of the Peace; Members of the Board of Education at Large, James M. Armstrong, W. L. Thornton, Frank Ratterman, W. S. Matthews. The mass-convention called by the Committee of Twelve will meet Thursday next.

Republican Nomination at Bloomington, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 21.—Ald. John W. Evans was nominated for Mayor by the Republicans tonight, and will accept the nomination.

HOGS SMOTHERED TO DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 21.—During the equinoctial storm this morning at Saybrook forty fat hogs, valued at $500, were smothered to death under a stack of straw overturned by the gale. They were the property of George Davidson.

Bright's disease of the kidneys, diabetes, and other diseases of the kidneys and liver, which you are being so frightened about, Hop Bitters is the only thing that will surely and permanently prevent and cure. All other pretended cures only relieve for a time and then make you many times worse.

THE DELUGE.

News from the Lower Mississippi of Appalling Crevasses.

The Ragged Edge of Terrene, at White River, Caves In.

Concordia Parish as Well as Tensas Doomed to Submersion.

Cruise of the Relief-Boat Anita Up the Big Sunflower River.

Indian Mounds and the Roofs of Houses the Only Refuge of the People.

The Heaviest Snow-Storm of the Season Now Raging in the Northwest.

Affairs Still Worse on the Lower Mississippi.

VICKSBURG, Miss., March 21.—A heavy wind and rain storm last night; a strong wind today. This causes heavy swells on the river, which it is feared will cause new breaks in the levees. A steamer from Deer Creek brings 350 head of stock from L. A. Campbell's, and reports water seven to ten inches deep on the plantations around Campbellville. All boats bring a large number of refugees, mostly colored. Laborers at Mayersville are supplied by the planters. They will be ready to go to work as soon as the water falls.

DUCKSPORT

is still above water. Planting commenced there yesterday. The wharf and elevator platforms were all afloat this morning. The Tallahatchie and Upper Yazoo Rivers are declining rapidly. The section on these rivers which suffered most is between Belzonia and Yazoo City, where the loss of cattle is beyond computation. There are a large number of acres of land free from water on Rosebank, Egypt, Shell Bluff, Glen Oak, Phillipston, and a number of other plantations in the Yazoo delta. At Greenwood the water is falling, though the place is still under water, and the court-house is filled with people.

The United States River-Commission steamer brings news of a break at Alsatia levee, Thompson's Bend—

THE WORST BREAK SOUTH OF HELENA

on the Louisiana side. There are breaks at Alsatia, Arlie, and Mrs. Savage's, and the entire levee to Bell Place is gone. The storm of last night was the cause.

The river has fallen three inches in the past twenty-four hours. The Government forwarded large supplies to the sufferers.

THE "TENSAW."

NEW ORLEANS, March 21.—There is some abatement of water on the Ouachita River at Trenton, but it is rising in the Tensas River and the bayou at Macon, these being the first to receive the crevasse waters from Carroll and Madison parishes. The crevasses reported today in Alba levee will add greatly to the flood. The waters are already deluging the country between the Bayou Macon and the Mississippi River, and from the mouth of Red River to the Arkansas line.

SARGENT'S LEVEE GIVES WAY—OTHER BAD BREAKS.

NATCHEZ, Miss., March 21.—The protective levee known as Sargent Levee, considered dangerous for some time, gave way this morning. A north wind forced the water over the levee for two and a half miles. Another crevasse took place between Sargent Levee and Waterproof, and is running a stream on the parish eight feet deep. These breaks alone would nearly inundate the whole of Concordia Parish. The levee around Lake Concordia is also reported broken at Tacony, and the backwater at Amandilla is rising an inch an hour. There is almost a certainty that

VIDALIA

will be submerged. Large numbers of horses and mules are being moved to the hills, and many refugees are coming to the Mississippi side. A steamer is kept constantly employed moving stock and people. There are breaks below Waterproof of fifty yards each, with a depth of six feet. Some houses were swept away.

CATTLE.

BATON ROUGE, March 21.—Gen. York telegraphs the Governor from Troy Landing that he is distributing forage on the Black River. The country is in fearful distress. There are 350 head of stock on the Black, Tensas, and Little Rivers that must be fed to save them. Corn and oats shipped by steamer St. John will be distributed tomorrow on the Tensas River. Gen. York advises the shipment of forage for stock on all the streams above-mentioned; also on the bayous. The Macon and Bartholomew Rivers are rising rapidly. He has chartered a steamer to remove stock.

Terrene Caves into the River.

ARKANSAS CITY, March 21.—Terrene, at the mouth of White and Mississippi Rivers, caved in last night. Matt Ezell lost his store and saloon; Williamson Ezell lost his store; Zadec lost his store; Goodcrane lost his saloon. The coal fleet is safe. No lives were lost, and the buildings were of but little value.

Dispatches from Monroe, La.

MONROE, La., March 21.—The river is falling slowly, with a total fall of six inches, but is reported rising at and below Columbia. The overflow is falling gradually. The levee at Morrison's, seven miles below, broke in three places, and the levees at Lile's Bend washed away. Nearly all places below Logtown are wholly or partially submerged. The water is slowly going off at Trenton. The fencing is gone in places below, and the loss of stock from water and gnats is great. But little planting is done, though planters are resolute and comparatively cheerful. It is thought the water will disappear in time to make a crop, but the work-animals will need close attention. Capt. Vedder, of the Nineteenth Infantry, arrived from the Delta, coming through the overflow. He reports the condition of affairs as deplorable all along the railroad. He does not think he saw fifteen miles of land in a trip of seventy-five. The country looks like a sea of water,

WHITE-CAPS

and strong currents running over plantations, and people and stock confined in houses or a few high places. He thinks he did not see fifteen houses out of water. Stock have died by hundreds, and are still perishing. He saw no actual destitution, but nearly everything else save dead human bodies. He was two days making the trip in skiffs and hand-cars. He saw many prominent citizens. He telegraphs a report to the Secretary of War tonight that he will leave here the first boat down to Lower Ouachita and the Black River country. Heavy rains fell below last night as far as Harrisburg. Reports of the flood from the surrounding country are very meagre.

Progress of the Government Relief-Boat Anita Up the Big Sunflower River.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 21.—A *Globe-Democrat* special from a special reporter on board the Anita gives graphic details of the devastation on the Sunflower River, from which the following is taken: "At the junction of the Big Sunflower and the Yazoo the expedition found three mounds, the tops of which were ten feet above the water. They had been taken possession of by the McCall, Wickson, Carroll, Ellis, Lee, and Daniels families, forty persons in all. Others were expected to arrive during the day. It was only during the previous night that some of the people had been forced to leave their homes. They had remained to the last, but the few additional inches made flight to the mounds imperative. When the rescuing skiff reached Mrs. Ellis' house she and her family were standing on the highest point of a levee, and even then the water was up to their knees, and one of the smaller of the mounds was covered with cattle driven in before the water got too high for wading. This mound, built by the Indians for burial purposes, is used as the cemetery for the neighborhood. The

COWS NOW WANDER OVER THE GRAVES,

seeking in vain for something to eat. Capt. Lee ordered a barrel of flour and two sides of meat ashore, and told the people to feed all who sought refuge there. One of the men, Daniels, had managed to buy a wild turkey, which had been promptly disposed of. All the people were wan-faced and hollow-eyed with the night flight. They looked hungrily at the supplies, and expressed thanks with heartiness. Two miles up the Sunflower a deer, which had sought refuge on a log, was passed. Then a large black bear passed down, swimming vigorously. The information received at the mounds had impressed the officers of the Anita with the necessity of making all possible haste to relieve the people, and the game received only a passing glance.

AT PECAN GROVE,

Henry Brandon's place, the Indian mound which usually affords a refuge was two feet under water. The cattle had been gotten upon a hastily-constructed float, and were being sustained on a little cane brought two miles in skiffs through the water. The house, built with a view to flood contingencies, was on posts eight feet high from the ground. Even with that elevation the water was up to the window sills. A raft had been built out behind the house, and on this the family, eight in number, were living. They were advised to go to the mounds, but said they preferred the raft for a day or two longer, as they had heard there was measles among some of the people who were seeking that refuge. Cornell, who has six in his family, was also found at Brandon's. Rations were issued to both families, as they were entirely destitute. A little further up the river were several houses entirely deserted by the tenants, who had gone, but had left their cattle on the rafts. Some of the poor creatures were still alive, but death has relieved the others. For fifty miles up the Sunflower the people relieved were almost entirely of the poorer white class—emigrants who knew nothing of the annual overflow, and who were located in the lowlands. At the Spanish Fort a bluff six feet wide by one hundred long was the abiding place of twelve families. These people

HAD MADE THREE MOVES

since the flood set in. Two Indian mounds at Fairview were peopled by thirty-five persons. They occupied a space forty feet square, but two feet above the flood. At the Mayburn place, eighteen miles up the river, the people, twenty-five in number, were lying on the roof of the mansion. The Anita ran out into the lake and in the first collection on an Indian mound found 250 negroes huddled together. They were given food for ten days. Eighteen negroes on a mound that was but six inches above the water further on were taken from their perilous position.

In making the trip out through Lake George the Anita penetrated a country not visited by steamboats. The negro inhabitants farm in a small way and hunt. There are being opened several plantations on the river, and some of the people were but recently brought into the district to work on them. Before the Anita had made five miles up the lake there came a cry of distress from the woods. The yawl put out in the direction of the hail, and after working through the brush came upon a scene which demonstrated the extremities to which these people have been driven. Huddled together upon a mound, the top of which was above the water a foot, were

EIGHTY NEGROES,

men, women, and children. They had left their cabins within a radius of three miles, and had sought this elevation as a place of safety. Save in a few deep holes the bottom of Lake George is dry land in midsummer, and the planters cut grass on it. When the Anita entered the Yazoo country the flood had not reached its hight. Every morning the gage showed an advance of five or six inches. All day Sunday the Anita pursued the work of relief up the Big Sunflower. At places the river is half as wide as the Mississippi; at others it contracts so that the branches brush the sides of the boat. Many of the farm houses had been abandoned by the people. The chickens sat in trees, and dogs—for every planter has a pack of hounds—howled dismally as the boat passed away. Scores of hogs which run half wild in the swamps were seen perched upon big logs floating about in twenty feet of water. These creatures, the people said, would gnaw the cottonwood and find substance for two weeks at least, but for every hog that had found a resting place a hundred had perished.

THE SENSATION OF THE DAY

was reached when a curious-looking craft was met floating down the river. It proved to be a cradle with a negro baby in it. The little black Moses of the cypress was contentedly sucking his thumb. Where he came from will probably never be known. Everything imaginable in the form of household belongings, from a wash-stand to a whole house that would float, was met upon the current. The extent of the flood impressed itself in many ways. From the deck of the Anita could be seen long rows of tenant-houses, the eaves of which, and in some cases all but the ridge poles were submerged. It must be taken into consideration that these houses are built on large posts, and that their floors are seven to nine feet above the ground. This peculiar construction is for the emergencies of high water, but the architects contemplated no such flood as that of 1882. As the Anita neared the mouth of Deer Creek a dugout came alongside and an appeal was made in behalf of the negro renters on the McConnell farms. They were reported on the roofs and in lofts, with holes cut through the shingles. Three large yawls, capable of carrying thirty persons each, were at once launched and manned, nearly every man on the Anita who could pull an oar being pressed into service. The yawls were pulled over the wagon roads, through the woods, for five miles, and the situation then dawned upon the rescuing party. The people in the settlement, 130 in all, had gathered in half a dozen of the most substantial buildings. The other structures had fallen, and in some instances floated off out from under the eaves, and through the roof of the first house approached peered

ROWS OF DARKY FACES.

"You people," shouted Capt. Lee, "can get away now. There's a Government boat at the mouth of the creek which will take you to the large mounds at Harris' place, where you will be perfectly safe until the water goes down." "Thank God, thank God," came in a great chorus in all the keys from the inside of the house. Half a dozen families had gathered there, and there was not room in the loft for all, close as they could be packed, and children 3, 4, and 5 years of age were out on rafts composed of three or four logs fastened with wooden pins and tied to the eaves of the house by pieces of clothes-line. From house to house the boats went, taking the people off the rafts and out of the lofts. In most cases only the women and children were placed in the yawls, then the men, the boys being told to follow in their little flats and dugouts. As the poor creatures hastily gathered up little bundles of most necessary effects they ejaculated their thanks and sang at the top of their voices.

At Fletch Lindsay's the information was imparted that there was a negro woman away up in the loft who had

JUST HAD A BABY.

Bedding was piled up in the centre of the skiff, the end of the house was knocked out, and one of the Anita's oarsmen, John Conners, gently lifted the woman and baby out into the boat and laid them down carefully. Others, grown and smaller, were taken into the yawls until they sank to the gunwales, and then the men pulled slowly back to the Anita. Trip after trip was made, until the women and children were aboard the Anita, and her decks were covered with people, so much so that the Captain was obliged to distribute them carefully to preserve a balance. There were three mounds on the McConnell place, but two of them had gone under before the Anita arrived. The stock had been driven on these, and there the brutes were perishing. Many had fallen and had lain dead in the water. The stronger ones stood among them. The water was so high that they were almost floated off their feet. While the yawls were saving human life the brutes bawled their distress. It was only a question of hours till the depth would permit none of the cattle to remain on the lower mounds, and as the yawls were coming away fifty of the animals took to the water and swam a quarter of a mile to the longest mound, on the outer edge of which they found standing room. Fifty of the cattle had already perished, and it was the matter of only a brief period when the 300 remaining would have to go under.

THE DOGS ON THE RAFTS

and housetops whined piteously as they saw their human friends leaving them. A thorough examination of the Silver Creek country was made and a boat-load of people taken out to the Harris Mound. The Sallie Carney, from Vicksburg, took care of the Campbellville people. While the Anita crews were working Silver Creek, the Carney had been chartered by Col. Campbell and sent up to bring out stock and people from his own plantation. She had on 200 head of mules and 300 negroes. There was no room for oxen and cows, and they were left to perish. The Carney's efforts were limited to the Campbell plantations, and some negroes not belonging on the place who got aboard were

PUT OFF ON A HOUSETOP.

The Carney's trip was purely a business one, but she probably relieved the Anita from the work of transporting 300 negroes to the mound. Cows were offered up here for 50 cents a head. One planter wanted a boat to take his herd away, giving half of the whole to get a safe place. Others wanted to give way all their stock for the transportation, saying it was certain death to the animals to be left, and they would rather have them taken where they might do somebody good than have them left to perish. By Sunday night the people had rescued and transported to the Harris Mound nearly 1,000. All but a few of them were camped in the open air. The moving of the people was accomplished without loss of life, although twice there was a scare, as some little darky venturing too near the guard went overboard, but paddled around until somebody caught him. The negroes' spirits rose rapidly after they found themselves in safety, and the disembarkation was attended by singing and shouting. The sight of the big Harris Mound restored confidence, and some of them thought that a modern repetition of Noah's time had come.

Views of a Man Who Has Seen Floods Before.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 21.—Capt. James O'Neil, an old steamboat man, and Superintendent of the Anchor Line of steamers, who came up from New Orleans on the Halliday, says he

the danger is all over. In twenty days the water will be off the land, and by April 20 the planters will be at work planting. "This whole thing has been much overdrawn. The fact is a flood occurs every year. On this occasion it was only a matter of a few inches more of water. The damage principally consists of loss of fencing and stock. A small number of mules were lost compared to oxen. It is true the animals on the mounds and levees are suffering greatly for food, but that matter will be remedied. This extension of Government aid is a most demoralizing thing, and it will be impossible to get the negroes to work as long as they can obtain Government grub.

THE FACT IS

the planters are able to take care of their own people and should be allowed to do it. The Anchor Line steamers have been transporting supplies contributed by the merchants of New Orleans, Memphis, and St. Louis free of charge. The Southern boats have done good work in bringing in people and stock from the inundated districts to such high points as Memphis, Vicksburg, and Helena, where they will be properly cared for until the waters recede. There is no danger of any one starving, and in less than a month the great overflow will only be a memory. The river has already fallen six feet at Memphis. The continued rise below Vicksburg is due to the fact that the great body of water from the Yazoo and Sunflower country is now running out. That section will be drained completely within twenty days. The water is now off of the Missouri, and in the vicinity of New Madrid they are offering negroes $1.50 per day and cannot get them, because Government rations are to be obtained."

Growing More Comfortable at Arkansas City.

ARKANSAS CITY, March 21.—The slight decline in the water noticed a few days ago still continues. In this immediate vicinity there is no actual suffering, but considerable distress. Government rations have been received and distributed, and have been the means of alleviating much distress. Destruction to live stock throughout Desha and Chicot Counties is very great. It is questionable if sufficient work stock is left to cultivate one in every tenth acre usually in cultivation. Reports from the Mississippi are of a gloomy character. The stock not drowned perished for want of food. A severe wind and rain storm visited this section last night. No damage beyond overturning a couple of small houses. The inmates were rescued this morning unharmed. Lieuts. Satterlee and Richards, Third United States Artillery, after a thorough examination of the condition of the country and people, left for Laconia.

Five Families Down with Pneumonia and Scarlet-Fever.

ST. LOUIS, March 21.—Chaplain Mullens, U. S. A., who is in charge of the relief steamer Gen. Barnard, that left here Sunday, telegraphs Gen. Beckwith that the Barnard arrived at Memphis today and goes tonight on to Helena. He reports finding five families in Mississippi County, Missouri, in a piteous conduction, nearly out of food, and down with pneumonia and scarlet-fever. He gave temporary relief, and says help will be needed for weeks. He also says medicine is much needed in the overflowed districts.

A Heavy Snow-Storm Raging in the Northwest.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 21.—A terrible snow-storm raged in St. Paul and throughout the State last night. From the railroad offices it was learned that the storm extended over the biggest part of the Northwest into Dakota beyond the Missouri, and very generally over Wisconsin. Along the St. Paul & Duluth Road the snowfall was the heaviest of the year, and is reported in some places to be several feet deep on the level. On the Manitoba Road, especially the northern part, the storm was very severe, and serious blockades are noted at Winnipeg and vicinity. The Northern Pacific was well snowed in as far as Bismarck, and thoroughly blockaded on the Dakota Division. In the western and southern part of the State a considerable snowfall is reported. As a whole, the last storm is characterized as the very worst of the season. The following specials were received from various points today:

Fargo, D. T.—The storm which began with a light snowfall on Sunday increased to a regular blizzard yesterday, which at nightfall was raging with terrific force, the snow being accompanied by a strong wind that piled it in immense drifts, especially east, west, and north of here. The Manitoba trains are snow-bound, one at Barton and one at Fergus Falls. The one due here this morning from St. Paul is not expected by the most sanguine till night. The drifts in the road are enormous and increasing every hour. The North Pacific trains between here and Bismarck are snow-bound, two freight trains being stuck in the drifts near Valley City, and the east-bound passenger train stuck behind another freight train between Jamestown and Valley City. An extra train with an army of shovelers and a huge snow-plow left this morning, and is reported as tearing its way through the drifts; but the strong wind now prevailing piles the snow back as fast as it is plowed out. The drifts near Jimtown are miniature mountains, and in some places are said to hide the telegraph poles.

Glencoe, Minn.—The most severe storm of the season visited us last night, and the snow is banked into mountains, similar to last winter. The railroad is completely blockaded. The Ortonville train last evening reached here after great difficulty about 1 o'clock this morning, and is still there, unable to go either east or west. The snow-plows will commence opening the track as soon as the wind stops blowing. The weather is not very cold, the thermometer standing at 32 degrees above zero.

Duluth, Minn.—The storm that raged all yesterday and last night has now subsided. It was one of the worst of the season. It was accompanied by snow, which the winds heaped in high drifts in all the streets. There is no damage reported, but business this morning was somewhat blocked by the drifts. The outer harbors are packed with floating ice, but it will not be able to resist a western wind. The snowfall on a level was about eleven inches. Trains are delayed about two hours.

Rush City, Minn.—It has been snowing here for the past twenty-four hours, and with a heavy northeast wind, and drifting badly. More snow has fallen in this storm than during the whole winter. The prospects are good for a genuine blockade. The drifts are several feet high, and the snow is still drifting badly. It is claimed that four feet of snow has fallen on the level.

Brainerd, Minn.—It snowed vigorously all day yesterday and last night, and is still storming. The snow at present is about twenty-eight inches deep.

Bismarck, D. T.—The storm which is raging at present is the severest of the season. It is a genuine blizzard, and is general throughout this region, blockading the trains both east and west of here.

Railroad Washouts in Indiana.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 21—Owing to washouts along its line, the train which left Cincinnati last evening over the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Road did not reach here until late this afternoon, and for the present all travel on that line has been suspended, the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis Road handling the through passengers of the former road. Passengers on the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Road report that White River at Rockford is higher now than it has ever been, and a washout is expected at that point. Danger is also anticipated at Seymour from high water.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 21.—The heavy rains of last night washed out a portion of the track and one or two small bridges on the C., I., St. L. & C. Railroad, between Sunman and Lawrenceburg. Trains are running tonight via the Ohio & Mississippi and North Vernon.

The Okaw Bottom Again Under Water.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VANDALIA, Ill., March 21.—The equinoctial rain-storm which began here early yesterday morning did not cease until late last night. Soon after the rain ceased the weather suddenly turned cold, with a blizzard from the north, which has prevailed throughout today. The change has been severely felt by every one, so much so that heavy wraps are again brought into requisition. Considering the length of time, the amount of water that has fallen exceeds that of the heavy rains of last month. The streams are all out of their banks, and much damage is being done to the growing crops in the lowlands. The Okaw Bottom is again under water, and the river is still rising. Great apprehensions are felt by the farmers, who have not as yet repaired the damages of the last great flood.

Damage by Wind at Elgin, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., March 21.—The blizzard struck this place about sundown last evening, and by midnight a terrible gale was blowing, continuing with scarcely abated violence during today. Trees and fences were blown down, and many light structures demolished. The wind was particularly destructive up the river among the ice-houses. The large one of the Washington Ice Company, of Chicago, on the east side, was blown flat to the ground. It was one of the largest in the State, holding 22,000 tons, but was empty at the time. The houses of the Elgin Ice Company and one or two others were seriously damaged. The loss will be several thousand dollars.

Stormy Weather at Cincinnati, with a Sudden Rise in the Ohio.

CINCINNATI, March 21.—The rise in the Ohio River has been fourteen feet in twenty-four hours, and it is still rising both here and above. Four coal-barges and a large number of rafts of logs were torn loose by the sudden rise. The coal will be a loss, but the logs may be recovered. Nearly all the railroads in Southern Ohio have suffered from washouts. Streams in Central and Southern Ohio have risen to an unprecedented extent, and losses to farms will be great. The wind was so high today as to practically suspend navigation on the Ohio River.

Snow at Milwaukee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 21.—The heavy snow-storm which has prevailed in the region north of Milwaukee the past day or two broke upon this city today. Tonight we have genuine winter weather, with snow enough for sleighing, whereas yesterday and for a day or two previous the atmosphere was warm and damp. The storm is so severe that no lake craft will venture out excepting the propellers. Several of the chartered schooners were obliged this morning to postpone their trips. Northward and northwestward from here the trains have been partially blocked, but the various lines of the Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul are open.

Frozen Mud Over in Michigan.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOLLAND, Mich., March 21.—A cold, drizzly rain yesterday was followed up by a heavy thunder-storm and much rain last night, accompanied with a gale. This morning it has turned into a snow-storm, making it look more like December than March. The roads for a week past have been in a terrible condition, and farmers have not been able to come in, making business extremely dull at present.

The Gale at Davenport, Ia.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., March 21.—A wild storm of wind has raged here all day, the gale coming from the west, and putting a stop to the movements of all boats. The little ferry-boat which plies between Buffalo and Andalusia, below this city, was sunk while trying to make a trip this forenoon.

Snow at Waupaca, Wis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WAUPACA, Wis., March 21.—A raging snow-storm has been in progress since yesterday afternoon, and travel and business has been suspended. There are six inches of snow on the ground. The river has already commenced to rise, and a flood is imminent.

Snow at Ishpeming, Mich.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ISHPEMING, Mich., March 21.—The most severe snow-storm of the season set in from the Northwest last night and still continues. Fully two feet of fresh snow has fallen, and trains on the Chicago & Northwestern are delayed.

Snow at Marquette, Mich.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., March 21.—The most severe snow-storm of the season is now prevailing. The snowdrifts are from four to six feet high, and have been formed within the last sixteen hours.

Great Rain at Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, March 21.—Sunday and Monday over two inches of rain fell here, and since Monday midnight the wind has been very high, ranging from a breeze to a gale. Tonight the weather is cold and the wind very high.

Ravages of the Wind at Quincy, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, March 21.—A high wind has prevailed here for the past twenty-four hours. Damage to fruit and shade trees, telephone and telegraph wires is reported.

Snow-Storm in the Dominion.

TORONTO, March 21.—A heavy snow-storm throughout Eastern Ontario; over a foot deep in sections.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22—1 a. m.—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, slightly colder and fair weather, northerly to westerly winds, and higher barometer.

For the Lake region, light snow, followed by partly cloudy weather, northwest to southwest winds, higher barometer, and stationary or a slight fall in temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, fair weather and cold northwest winds during the day, followed Thursday morning by rising temperature and falling barometer.

The Ohio River will continue to rise and the lower Mississippi will probably fall slowly.

THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER

furnishes the following special bulletin:

The barometer is lowest north of the Lower Lake region and highest in Texas. The storm which was central near Port Huron yesterday morning has moved northeastward to the St. Lawrence Valley, but dangerous westerly winds continue in the Lake region. Light rain prevailed during yesterday in the Middle States, followed by clearing weather during the evening, and snow continues in New England and the Lake region. Generally clear weather prevails in the Southern States, the Ohio Valley, and the Northwest, with slightly colder northwest winds. The temperature has also fallen about 10 degrees in the Lake region and in New England. The following temperatures were reported yesterday afternoon: Norfolk, 68; Charleston, 81; Savannah, 79; Jacksonville, 84; Galveston, 68; San Antonio, 59; Los Angeles, 75.

The indications are that slightly colder and fair weather will prevail in the Middle and South Atlantic States Wednesday and Thursday. Clearing weather is indicated for New England today, and fair weather Thursday.

CHICAGO, March 21—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same time at all the stations named:

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		R'n	Weather.
Albany	40	37	......	Calm	.16	Clear.
Alpena	..	17	N.	Fresh	.20	L.snw.
Bismarck	8	7	S.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Buffalo	36	28	S.W.	Brisk	.02	Clear.
Cairo	51	47	W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Concho, Tex	56	45	......	Calm	0	Clear.
Cheyenne	44	34	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Chicago	29	29	W.	Brisk	*—	Cl'dy.
Cincinnati	50	40	W.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Cleveland	39	30	W.	Brisk	.01	Lt.snw
Davenport	31	27	N.W.	Brisk	0	Cl'dy.
Deadwood	36	30	......	Calm	0	Clear.
Denison	57	49	......	Calm	0	Clear.
Denver	64	55	W.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Des Moines	28	20	N.W.	Brisk	0	Fair.
Detroit	32	36	W.	Brisk	.04	Cl'dy.
Dodge City	55	37	......	Calm	0	Clear.
Dubuque	29	..	......	......	....	......
Duluth	27	24	N.W.	Fresh	.04	Cl'dy.
Erie	38	29	W.	Brisk	.02	L.snw.
Escanaba	23	20	N.	Fresh	.11	L.snw.
Champaign, Ill	34	..	......	......	....	......
Ft. Assinniboine	..	41	S.W.	Brisk	0	Cl'dy.
Fort Buford	..	17	N.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Fort Custer	..	40	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Fort Garry	17	1	N.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Fort Gibson	54	48	......	Calm	0	Clear.
Galveston	..	62	N.E.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Grand Haven	29	30	W.	Brisk	.22	L.snw.
Huron, Dak	..	12	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Indianapolis	42	32	N.W.	Fresh	*—	Cl'dy.
Keokuk	34	26	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Las Animas	..	57	E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
La Crosse	34	26	N.W.	Brisk	.02	Cl'dy.
Leavenworth	44	34	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Louisville	50	41	W.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Little Rock	..	50	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Marquette	24	23	N.E.	Brisk	.03	Cl'dy.
Memphis	54	51	......	Calm	0	Clear.
Milwaukee	27	23	N.W.	Fresh	.01	Cl'dy.
Moorhead	13	1	N.W.	Brisk	.04	Clear.
Nashville	56	47	W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
North Platte	45	37	E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Omaha	30	23	N.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Oswego	37	36	S.W.	Fresh	.10	Cl'dy.
Pittsburg	49	35	S.W.	Fresh	*—	Clear.
Port Eads	65	64	N.E.	Brisk	0	Fair.
Port Huron	31	25	S.W.	Brisk	.04	Cl'dy.
P. A. Landing	20	..	......	......	....	......
Chattanooga	55	..	......	......	....	......
Rochester	37	31	W.	Brisk	*—	L.snw.
San Antonio	59	55	N.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Sandusky	36	31	W.	Brisk	.03	L.snw.
Springfield, Mo	47	43	N.W.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Shreveport	..	55	N.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Springfield, Ill	38	30	N.W.	Brisk	0	Clear.
St. Louis	46	34	N.W.	Brisk	0	Clear.
St. Paul	26	24	W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
St. Vincent	8	..	......	......	....	......
Stockton	53	49	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Toledo	36	34	W.	Brisk	*—	Th'ng.
Vicksburg	62	40	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Yankton	21	18	N.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Washakie	19	32	W.	Fresh	0	Clear.

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	29.643	27.1	88	W.	25	.0	Fair.
10:18 a. m.	29.696	25.2	83	W.	23	*—	Lt. snow
2:18 p. m.	29.744	28.8	85	W.	28	*—	Lt. snow
6:18 p. m.	29.844	29.8	88	W.	21	*—	Cloudy.
10:18 p. m.	29.916	29.5	86	W.	16	.0	Cloudy.

*Too small to measure.
Maximum temperature, 52.3.
Minimum temperature, 24.0.
Mean daily barometer, 29.768.
Mean daily thermometer, 28.5
Mean daily humidity, 86.3.

Chicago Weather.

About this time of the year the weather sharps predict something large in the shape of weather, as it is well known that the equinoctial storm is due, and this year their predictions were fulfilled so far as Chicago was concerned. The moist weather of the past few days prepared people for the worst, and about 11 o'clock Monday night the wind began to waltz about the housetops, bang shutters, flap awnings, and howl mournfully through telegraph wires, as if deploring the fact that Chicago's Aldermen should allow so many wires to remain in midair. The gale increased during the night, and the early hours of yesterday morning were hailed with blinding flurries of snow, which was kept up at intervals during the day. The blast was biting and cold, and noses and ears were nipped by John Frost in a cruel manner. Many pedestrians were entered in go-as-you-please races after storm-tossed hats, but the ill wind blew somebody good, as it dried up the oceans of mud in the streets and made walking easier. Toward night the wind abated somewhat, and the thermometer rose a peg or two.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 27 degrees; 9 a. m., 27; 10 a. m., 26; 11 a. m., 28; 12 m., 27; 1 p. m., 28; 3 p. m., 30; 8 p. m., 31. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.20; 8 p. m., 29.45; wind west.

THE FIRE RECORD.

The Curtis Manufacturing Works, at Albion, N. Y.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 21.—At 4 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the building of the Curtis Manufacturing Company, on North Main street, Albion. The alarm was immediately given, but the fire made so much headway that the rear portion of the main building was a mass of flames by the time the department arrived. Firemen were soon upon the ground, however, and work was commenced with a will. The steamer was put in working order, but the question arose, Where can water be found? The canal was dry and the supply in the reservoirs was soon exhausted. The flames rapidly spread to the front of the main building, and also to the Mansion House, about twenty feet south of the burning building, and it was quickly blazing. Some of the occupants of the Mansion House barely escaped with their lives. But little of the contents of this building was saved. The hotel was a small loss to the town, however. The flames also spread to the large barn connected with the hotel, but it was nearly fire-proof and was saved. In the meantime the Curtis Works were being rapidly destroyed, and in one hour from the discovery of the fire the leading manufacturing establishment of Albion was a mass of ruins. The large warehouse belonging to the company contained a quantity of mowers and reapers, patterns, windmills, etc. The building, together with its contents, was saved. The Curtis Manufacturing Company was organized about three years ago for the purpose of manufacturing the Howe mowers and reapers. The company were doing a very prosperous business, and were about to employ a larger force of men and make several additions to their business. At the time of the fire about eighty men were employed. The buildings, machinery, etc., were insured for $45,000. It is impossible at the present time to state the loss. The origin of the fire is not know. The company usually pay their men on Monday nights, and it is stated upon authority that after being paid some of them are accustomed to imbibe too freely of Albion tanglefoot and spend the night in one of the shops in carousing. It is supposed that they were gathered there Monday night, when some one accidentally set fire to the building. George Eighime, foreman of Engine Company No. 3, struck John Tuohy upon the head with a trumpet, inflicting a severe wound. Young Tuohy is 17 years of age. He refused to work upon the brakes, stating as a reason that he was tired. Public opinion is very bitter against Eighime. The fire was a very severe blow to Albion, and, considered in one sense, it is far more disastrous than was the big fire of Jan. 13. At that time but few persons were thrown out of employment, and business was soon resumed as usual. Now a large number of men are obliged to stop work, besides losing their tools and considerable personal property. It is probable that the company will erect a larger establishment.

Monday Night's Blaze at Grand Rapids, Mich.—Losses and Insurance.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 21.—Revised and corrected figures obtained today show that the fire which destroyed the New England Furniture Company's warerooms in this city last night was much more destructive than was at first supposed. The loss on the building will reach $9,000, and on stock, which included nearly 800 suits of furniture, of which over 500 were completed, will aggregate $16,000 or $17,000 more. The total insurance was $12,000, of which $4,500 was on the building, located in the following companies: Girard of Philadelphia and Commerce of Albany, $1,250 each; Mechanics' & Traders' of New York, Manufacturer's of Boston, and Watertown, $2,000 each; Metropolitan and National, $1,000 each; St. Paul Fire & Marine, $1,500. About sixty men are thrown out of employment by the fire. It caught in the paint-room; possibly spontaneous combustion. The company will probably rebuild.

Near Porter's Station, Ind., Loss $4,000, Insurance $1,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., March 21.—A large frame farm house belonging to John Allen, near Porter's Station, this county, took fire from a defective flue this morning and was totally destroyed, including household effects. Loss $4,000; insurance about $1,000.

Two Barns Near Aurora, Ill.—Stock Burned Alive.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., March 21.—Last night Jacob Hickel, a farmer living about one mile north of Aurora, suffered the loss by fire of two barns, with entire contents, amounting to $1,000. Several cows, a horse, pigs, and other stock were burned alive. There is no insurance. The fire is known to be the result of incendiarism.

Green Bay, Wis.

GREEN BAY, March 21.—Fire last night destroyed the residence of Antoine Siebel, on Pine street. Loss $2,000. Fully insured.

At Decorah, Ia., Loss $2,000, Partially Insured.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., March 21.—The residence of P. Hathaway at Decorah was burned this morning. Loss $2,000, partly insured.

Gas-Works Burned at Mechanicsburg, Ohio.

MECHANICSBURG, O., March 21.—The gas-works were ignited by the breaking of a lantern and burned down last night.

A Block of Stores in Texas.

MINEOLA, Tex., March 21.—Fire yesterday destroyed a block of mercantile buildings; loss $80,000.

MATRIMONIAL.

Bates—Holton.

Miss Jessie Holton, daughter of M. E. Holton, Esq., a young lady well and favorably known on the West Side, and Mr. C. L. Bates, were quietly married last evening at the Fourth Baptist Church, corner of West Washington and Paulina streets. The ceremony was performed at 8 o'clock, in the presence of a large assemblage of friends, by the Rev. E. B. Hulbert, of Morgan Place Theological Seminary, assisted by the Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, pastor of the church. The organist, Mr. Ed Ewart, officiated at the organ. The ushers were Messrs. W. H. Lyford, S. J. Sherer, W. E. Slosson, and E. J. Rogerson. The bride and groom were attended by Miss Nellie Bates, sister of the groom, and Mr. Joel D. Holton, brother of the bride. The bride and bridesmaids wore walking dresses and hats. After the ceremony the young couple received the congratulations in the parlors of the church. They abandoned the conventional wedding tour, and were driven at once to their future residence, No. 13 Union Park place, where they will be "at home" to their friends.

FINANCIAL.

Extending the City Bonds of Racine, Wis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RACINE, Wis., March 21.—The Common Council had a lively time over refunding the city bonds due April 1, 1882, last night. The Union National Bank of this city entered into an agreement with the city Feb. 9 to buy $50,000 of city bonds from Eastern holders, and furnish the same to citizens in lots of from $500 to $3,000 here for three-quarters of 1 per cent commission, by a sly game of underbidding the Manufacturers' National Bank. The latter quietly sent East and purchased the bonds, and presented them to the City Treasurer for extension, per notice of the city published. The Union National were therefore left with subscriptions of $40,000. No loss will be incurred by the transaction, probably.

SUICIDE.

Buyer for the Sprague Estate.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 21.—Orton E. Coleman, for eighteen years a buyer for the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company, shot and killed himself this morning. Discouragement at the condition of the Sprague matters is assigned as the cause.

A Disappointed Pensionseeker.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., March 21.—A citizen of Strawberry Point by the name of John Valiquet made a desperate attempt to take his life last night by cutting his throat with a table knife. He will probably live. Valiquet was a disappointed pension seeker.

Why They Go to "Classical Concerts."

Music.

Who is this tired looking man?
He is a worthy man who goes to classical concerts.
Doesn't he like them?
He positively hates them, but he goes all the same.
Why does he go?
Because his wife and daughters go, and he has to escort them home.
Well, but why do they go?
Because it's fashionable to do so.
Do they like it?
No; but they don't dare to say so.
Why not?
Because people would laugh at them.
How unhappy they must be!
They are, but they are bound to "keep up with the procession."

A NEWSPAPER SPOOK.

Strange Story of Supernatural Manifestations in Syracuse, N. Y.

The Deceased Business-Manager of the "Courier" Shows Up Frequently,

Keeping an Eye on the Cash-Drawer and Looking After the Printers and Pressmen.

He Also Bangs Around His Widow's House at Night and Disturbs Her Lodgers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 21.—For some time the relatives and the business associates of the late Daniel J. Halsted, for many years publisher of the Syracuse *Courier*, have been greatly excited over the alleged reappearance of Mr. Halsted in bodily form before the eyes of several persons who were associated with him during his life. Mr. Halsted died in August last, after a long illness. For several years he had been incapacitated through bodily infirmities from taking a very active part in the management of the business department of the *Courier*. He was for many years proprietor of that journal, which he founded during the Douglas campaign. He disposed of a controlling interest in it in 1870, but was retained as business manager for several years, and was connected with the business department at the time of his death. For ten years previous to his death it was known that he had become a convert to Spiritualism, and frequent séances were held at his home, principally under the direction of John W. Truesdell, a prominent broker and an acknowledged medium. Mr. Halsted believed he frequently received messages from John A. Green Jr. and other departed friends through Truesdell, and he had a firm faith in the tenets of Spiritualism. Some three months ago Mr. Charles Meigs, foreman of the *Courier* composing-room, was in the act of passing from the composing-room out into the ante-room, from which stairs lead to the sidewalk, when, as he alleges, he

SAW MR. HALSTED

standing in the ante-room as natural as life, and leaning upon a cane which he always carried in his later years. There was a bright light burning in the room, and Mr. Meigs asserts that he could not possibly have been deceived. Mr. Meigs hastily retreated into the composing-room, and he says he heard the apparition go down stairs, giving vent to a laugh such as Mr. Halsted was accustomed to indulge in during his life. Mr. Meigs related what he had seen to several persons connected with the *Courier*, who laughed at his story. He was, however, most emphatic in his declarations and protestations of sincerity, and could not be shaken in his belief that he had seen Mr. Halsted. Two weeks ago Mr. Meigs' story received confirmation from James B. Hopkins, a reporter for the *Courier*, who recently came to Syracuse from New York. As Mr. Hopkins was sitting in the editorial rooms about half past 8 o'clock in the evening, talking with Mr. Meigs, the foreman, Mr. Meigs noticed him staring at a large closet, the door of which was open. "There's a man there!" exclaimed Hopkins. Both sprang from their seats and started toward the closet. Mr. Hopkins says he distinctly saw the form and figure of Mr. Halsted standing in the door and leaning upon his cane. Hopkins

STARTED TOWARD THE APPARITION,

and was within five feet of it when it disappeared. Both Hopkins and Meigs were very much excited, and they solemnly assert that they cannot be mistaken in declaring that Halsted stood before them. The story caused a good deal of excitement when it became noised about the city, and for several days it was with great difficulty that many of the employés of the *Courier* could be prevailed upon to remain in the building after nightfall. Nothing further was seen of the ghostly visitor until early one morning last week, when Robert Moore, the pressman of the *Courier*, claimed that he plainly saw Mr. Halsted standing behind the desk in the counting-room of the *Courier*. Mr. Moore, reaching the counting-room at half past 1 o'clock a. m., went behind the counter to turn up the gas. He declares he had no sooner turned on the light than he distinctly saw Mr. Halsted standing within three feet of him. "He was in his shirtsleeves," said Mr. Moore, "and was

TRYING TO OPEN THE MONEY DRAWER.

He looked as natural as life, and appeared just as I have seen him hundreds of times. I have been connected with the *Courier* for more than ten years, and saw Mr. Halsted every day up to the time he died in August last. When I saw him this morning standing there where I had seen him so often, you may believe I was frightened. I ran out from behind the counter, and when I turned to take a second look at the ghost it was gone. Could I be deceived? No, sir, I don't believe in ghosts or spirits, but I saw Mr. Halsted just as plain as I ever saw anything. I could have touched him if I had not been so scared."

Mr. Moore promptly informed the manager of the *Courier* of what he had seen. Mrs. Halsted, the widow, lives in a brick house on Formeau Park. She has no children, and feeling lonely after her husband's death, she leased a portion of her house to John A. Guile, agent for a safe manufacturing company, who occupies several rooms of the dwelling with his wife. Mr. and Mrs. Guile say that for some time past they have been seriously disturbed at night by the sound of

WALKING ABOUT THE HOUSE.

At first they supposed it was Mrs. Halsted, but she informed them that she did not rise from her bed after retiring. Mr. and Mrs. Guile had heard the stories that Mr. Halsted had been several times in the *Courier* Building, and concluded that he must be walking around his house also. Mr. Guile asserts that he has frequently heard the sounds of a cane pounded on the floor, and of late the noises have continued the greater part of the night. He has informed Mrs. Halsted that he will vacate the rooms. Mrs. Halsted on being informed that her husband's form had been seen several times expressed no surprise, but on the contrary particularly inquired how he looked, and earnestly requested to be informed of the details and particulars of the apparition. Mr. Halsted, previous to engaging in the newspaper business, was Captain of the steamer Maid of the Mist, which used to carry passengers up under the horseshoe falls at Niagara.

At midnight last night Mr. Robert Moore, while lying in the press-room waiting the time of going to press, felt a cold, clammy hand pass over his face, almost causing suffocation. Startled with fear, he hastily lighted the gas, when the spectre disappeared. The affair is creating considerable gossip in the city today, and many persons stand before the *Courier* Building this evening hoping to catch a view of the much-talked-of ghost.

How to Stimulate an Author.

Quarterly Review.

The Abbé Delille was an author of some note in his day. One evening, when his absence was remarked, Malouet and Lally went to his lodgings to look for him. They found him in bed, and asked anxiously if he were ill. He replied in the negative, throwing at the same time significant glances at a lady in the room. In explanation of this scene Montosier relates that the lady, who on the Abbé's return to England passed for his niece, had recently assumed the name and duties of a wife, and was notoriously ruling him with a rod of iron. The story went that, on her flinging a quarto volume at his head, he submissively asked whether she could not have rested satisfied with an octavo. He had entered into a contract with his publishers at Paris for the completion of a poem within a given time, and they had come to an agreement with the lady to allow her a percentage for helping him at work. It was his habit to compose in bed, and she required him to compose thirty lines every morning before getting up.

Her mode of insuring the performance of the task was simple enough. "There is a little garment which the French have coarsely named 'culotte,' but which the English ladies in speaking of it term the 'small-cloth' (sic). When the Abbé had composed his thirty lines she brought him his little garment, and he might get up, but not otherwise." On the day when he was missed at Chateaubriand's he had been lazy, or not in the vein, and the indispensable garment was withheld until the arrival of Malouet and Lally, by whose intervention, late in the evening, it was brought to him.

A Wonderful Story.

Contribution to Hartford (Conn.) Post.

Twenty-five years since, while conversing with the Superintendent of the Insane Retreat in Hartford on the various phases of insanity, and some striking peculiarities among the patients, he told me the following wonderful story of one of the male patients then in the institution: The patient seemed fond of reading, and in taking up a newspaper it was noticed that he would read aloud, without hesitation whether the paper was sideways or bottom side up. As a further test of his powers, one of the attendants held a spread newspaper before him and kept it continually turning around, and he would read uninterruptedly. To test his powers still further, a reel was procured and the spread paper was attached to the arms and placed before the patient, and no matter how rapidly the reel was turned the patient would read article after article aloud without disturbing him in the least. We have never heard whether the singular phenomenon was continued or whether the patient is still living.

THE TEETOTALERS.

Gov. St. John, of Kansas, and Finch, of Nebraska, Interviewed—The Ambition of a Pair of Shysters—What the Prohibitionists Are Doing in Nebraska—Miscellaneous Temperance Gossip.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 18.—A common-looking man with a black mustache and seedy clothes was introduced to your correspondent not long since as Gov. St. John, of Kansas. He was in Atchison at the time, and on his way home from a protracted lecturing tour East.

"You move about considerably, Governor," remarked the scribe, by way of opening up a conversation.

"Yes," was the reply; "I have not been at home as much, probably, as I should, but this is my last trip East for some while. You are from Nebraska, I believe. How is the temperance sentiment doing over there, and how is Finch?"

"Temperance is booming, Governor, and, as for Finch, well, he is as great a blatherskite as ever."

This opinion, so freely given of one of the temperance leaders west of the Missouri River, somewhat astonished the good Governor, and very shortly thereafter he had urgent business in other quarters.

"Did it ever occur to you that Gov. St. John is exceedingly fond of spreading himself before the people?" remarked the party of the third part, a well-known citizen of Kansas, as the Governor withdrew. "In short, do you know the real object of this little man in exhibiting himself so constantly in public? Can you not guess?"

The shadow from Nebraska suggested a number of reasons, but the Atchisonian only shook his head and murmured:

"Wrong, all wrong. I see you Nebraska folks are not on to the latest political racket in Kansas. Now, the fact is, Gov. St. John is pluming himself for the Presidency in 1884. It sounds a little strange, but nevertheless it is true. St. John actually imagines that he stands a good chance of being elected to the Presidency as a temperance candidate."

"It is very queer," said the skeleton from Nebraska.

"It is, indeed, and then again it isn't," mused the Atchisonian. "Why, for years George Francis Train had aspirations that way. He thoroughly believed that some day he would be President of the United States; and then there is Guiteau, who imagines himself to be the biggest man in America; thinks he ought to be pardoned and sent to the court of St. James. Perhaps St. John's delusion is not so great as that of Guiteau or George Francis, but it is a delusion all the same, and a big one."

The shadow from the wind-swept prairies of Nebraska smiled grimly, for it had in mind a number of gentlemen of its own State who had long been the victims of political delusions.

"How do the people of Kansas receive this wild idea of their Governor?" finally asked the scribe.

"Oh, a good many of them think it is all right, while others laugh at it as absurd. St. John was really not the choice of the people of Kansas for Governor, but for all that he has a large following in the State. He has acquired somehow a National reputation, and many temperance people in this and other States have come to regard him as a sort of Messiah sent to save the country from everlasting destruction from strong drink. It is evident that St. John believes this himself. At any rate, he will run for the Presidency in 1884 if he can secure a nomination on an independent temperance ticket, or on any other ticket, for that matter. He is working up the boom for himself every day, and hopes to go into the White House with flying colors. But there are a number of St. Johns over in Nebraska, are there not?"

"Yes," replied the shadow; "I will name some of them: Paddock, who would like to be Secretary of the Interior; Saunders, who imagines the people of Nebraska are going to return him to the United States Senate; Church Howe, who thinks he will be Governor of the State next term, and about 400 other gentlemen who want office, with no possible show of getting it, whatever party comes into power. However, I think none of them have the ambition of St. John. It is one thing to be Governor of a State like Kansas or Nebraska, and quite another thing to be President of the United States. This last delusion of St. John rather takes the cake."

The present Governor of Kansas is pretty well known in Nebraska. He has been here several times, and last fall lectured in Lincoln, Omaha, and other places in the State. He is to Kansas what John B. Finch is to Nebraska, although the latter is not so visionary as St. John and is a much sharper man. It is pretty thoroughly understood nowadays that a man may be a thorough blatherskite and still be a man of brains. To learn what Finch thinks of St. John's ambition to be President and get his views on the temperance movement in Nebraska THE TRIBUNE correspondent paid him a visit last night at his home in Lincoln. Finch had just returned from the temperance battle-ground in Illinois and was feeling in good humor for conversation. In regard to St. John, he said:

"It is probably all gammon, this talk of St. John pushing himself for the Presidency in 1884. It is not likely that he himself has ever thought of such a thing; it is evidently the work of gossippers only. St. John is a pretty fair man, and has done some good work in the cause of temperance."

"Then you don't believe he has thoughts of the Presidency?"

"No, no more than I have, and that would be still more absurd."

"But they tell me, Mr. Finch—and it is sort of an underground rumor—that you are a probable candidate for Governor of Nebraska this year on an independent temperance ticket."

Finch thought this was about the funniest thing he ever heard.

"All nonsense," he said; "I have never thought of such a thing."

"But you don't deny that a full temperance ticket will be put in the field?"

"Of course not, although it is not generally known that such is the purpose of the temperance leaders of this State. A convention will be called about the 1st of June, and a full ticket, from Governor down, will be nominated. Perhaps some sort of combination may be made with the alliance people; it is too early to say yet, but that a temperance ticket will be put in the field in opposition to the regular party tickets is tolerably certain."

There is probably no truth in the rumor that Finch would like to head a State temperance ticket; he is too wily a man, and altogether too sharp to put his name at the head of any visionary scheme, and, although a perfect howling fanatic on the subject of temperance, unlike St. John, of Kansas, he has periods of sanity, and at such times can see as far into the future as anybody.

And right here it might not be out of place to give a brief history of the temperance movement in this State, dating back to a period when Finch and his cohorts were employed in other fields.

The temperance sentiment was made strong in this State by the effects of drink in the comparatively unrestrained frontier life, and from the birth of the Territory up to 1877 the latent feeling often broke out. In 1875 a petition for a stringent liquor law was introduced in the House of the legislative body by some daring member and sneeringly referred to the Committee on Railroads. During this time the Good Templars and Sons of Temperance were working hard to get a foothold in the State, and in 1876 a bill was introduced in the Legislature asking for a local option law. This was the result of various petitions presented in both Houses of the Legislature. The bill passed the Senate and was defeated in the House. In 1877 John B. Finch gave up the practice of law in New York and came to this State. He was at once drawn into the temperance work, and from that time on has been the acknowledged leader of the temperance party in Nebraska. His methods are different from most temperance leaders, and, being a sharp, ready speaker, he soon caused an uneasiness in the ranks of his enemies, and every effort possible to kill him off has been made the past few years. By his efforts the Legislature of 1878 came within one vote of passing a stringent prohibitory law; and that body had hardly adjourned before the prohibitionists were preparing for another fight two years ahead. Under the direction of their persistent leader an organization was perfected so that there was not a voting precinct in Nebraska where their agents were not actively at work. The result of all this was that about 60,000 citizens asked the next Legislature to submit a constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors in the State. This measure was defeated, but the local option high license bill passed. This also was the work of Finch, and now he proposes to head a temperance ticket, or if not that, to work for one, and beat the regular nominees of other parties out of their boots, if he can. It is a big job, but there is no knowing what may happen in a State like this.

The first movement of the temperance forces will be made early in May. It will be a ministerial convention, composed of about all the preachers in the State. The call has already been signed by 400 ministers, and other names are being added daily. Following this convention, in June, will be the regular nominating convention of the Temperance party, when a straight prohibition ticket will be put in the field. Then will begin the real fun of the campaign. The temperance people expect to poll a large vote, and, whatever happens to the State ticket, will make a desperate effort to control the next Legislature in the interest of absolute prohibition.

"Not Yet."

A German painter once obtained permission to paint some great court ceremony in which the Emperor William and his son Fritz were the central figures. The Emperor asked the artist to show him the sketch of his picture. On examining it he noticed that the Crown Prince was represented standing with one foot on the steps of the throne dais. He at once asked a bystander for a pencil and altered the sketch, which was returned to the audacious artist with the significant words "Not yet" written under the figure of the Prince.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

Five Thousand Operatives Thrown Out of Employment at Lawrence, Mass.

All the Trouble Charged to the Machinations of Democratic Demagogs.

An Offer to Fill the Places of the Strikers with Chinamen.

The Coal Operators at Pittsburg Vote a Decrease of Wages—Telegraphers.

Over Five Thousand Operatives Locked Out at Lawrence, Mass.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 21.—A crisis was reached in the affairs of the strikers at 6 o'clock this evening, when the doors of the Pacific Mills were closed against over 5,000 operatives. By the strike and lockout there are stopped 135,000 cotton spindles, 25,500 worsted spindles, 4,500 looms, and other machinery, throwing fully 5,300 employés out of work. The mill officials are reticent as to their plan for the future, and do not feel called upon to make any statement to the public. It is stated, however, that the print-works and dyeing departments will continue to be operated, for the dyeing-mill has now on hand work enough to last until the change of season, which occurs next May. For the print works, as heretofore, cotton cloth will be purchased, and the works will be kept in operation. The official announcement of the shut-down was made at the mills at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and the operatives were informed that when their services were again needed they would receive proper notification.

THE SCENE AT THE MILLS

when it became known that the crisis had arrived was very painful, many of the employés bursting into tears and asking piteously what was to become of them. The weavers are the least concerned. Owing to the good pay they have received for years past many of them have good deposits in the savings-banks. With the spinners it is different, and by their hasty and inconsiderate action they have entailed upon themselves an amount of misery and suffering which it is painful to contemplate. The actual number of strikers does not exceed 2,000, and they—especially the weavers—are vigorously denounced by the operatives who are willing to work, but who have been forced into idleness by the strike. The general community shows no sympathy with the strikers. The taxpayers and business men of the city already talk of the burden which must inevitably come upon the city if the mills are closed for any length of time, for many families will soon be absolutely destitute. Committees of the strikers have already been appointed to canvass for funds. Three weeks' pay is due the operatives from the mills, which it is understood is ready for them when they call for it.

THE MILL OFFICIALS

feel they have done all they properly could to avert the present crisis. Had the weavers returned to work today instead of voting 510 to 20 to continue the strike, yarn would have been purchased to keep them employed; but as only 600 looms have been operated since Saturday the corporation officers feel that during the present state of the worsted market it would be an injustice to the stockholders to continue operating the mills with the small force which desires to remain employed at the reduced rate of wages. The officers say that the strike began with a lot of irresponsible boys and girls, and the small fire thus kindled has been fanned into a flame by the demagogs who control the machinery of the Democratic party of this city, chief among whom is the Mayor. So far, they say, there has been no Republican identified in the movement. They do not mention this as of any particular political significance, but simply as a singular circumstance which has been noticed. If the operatives had been left to themselves and permitted to rely on their better judgment they

WOULD HAVE COME OUT OF IT ALL RIGHT.

The whole movement has been without any head except such as was furnished by outsiders, and a great many of those who are now suffering from the effects of their hasty acts do not really know what their grievances are, or why they are out. The corporation will take advantage of the shutting down to make with all possible speed the needed improvements in the machinery and buildings. Agents of mills in Fall River and Paterson, N. J., have been here today offering terms to the striking weavers and spinners. The corporation officials have, on the other hand, received information that there is a large amount of unemployed skilled labor in Bradford, England, which can be brought to this country, and it is known that a conference was had with an agent who made a proposition to fill the places of the strikers with Chinamen from California. He said he had supplied a Georgia mill with these operatives, and the experiment had proved eminently satisfactory. He has a large number which he can bring here at any time. It is not learned that his offer met with any encouragement.

The Second Convention of Telegraph Operators.

PITTSBURG, March 21.—The National Convention of Telegraphers finished their labors tonight and adjourned sine die. The following declaration of principles was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Our organization, to be effective, should not antagonize the interests of the companies by whom we are employed, and we should in every way recognize our obligations to them, while at the same time we ask and request a fair and proper recognition of our rights; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this organization shall be known as the United Telegraphers of North America.

Resolved, That we effect this organization to meet a long and imperative desire of the telegraph fraternity for an efficient and general association which shall embrace within its ranks all employés connected with the service in the United States and Canada above the age of 18 years; to insure a better and more respectable standing in the business community of the country; to weed out disreputable characters; to protect the public from fraudulent telegraph colleges; and to insure to all who are dependent upon the profession for support that protection and fraternal feeling that will tend to elevate and ennoble its members.

Resolved, That we recognize and fully appreciate the fact that the interests of the various telegraph and railroad companies are identical with our own, and that their interests should command our consideration, and that we pledge ourselves to, in every way, endeavor to deserve and secure their coöperation in our undertaking, asking only a fair and proper recognition of our rights.

Resolved, That we earnestly deprecate strikes, and that we have no intention or desire to interfere with the business of our employers, and that it is our earnest wish that we may in no way interfere or interrupt the harmony and good feeling now existing between the telegraph and railroad companies.

Resolved, That we cordially invite the coöperation of the delegates to the State Convention at Cincinnati, and feel assured that the action of this convention should and will in every way meet this difficulty.

Workmen Assaulted by Strikers at Cleveland.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., March 21.—Several weeks ago a strike of union molders occurred in the large stove works of Meyers, Osborne & Co., in this city, 100 men going out. The firm put forty "scabs" and as many boys in their places, and wouldn't hire union men. Since then trouble has been frequent and serious. Monday two experienced molders, McGuire and Booley, concluded to go to work again at Meyers, Osborne & Co.'s. Of course by this action they gained the enmity of the union. Last evening as they quit work they were assaulted by several union men near the shop. In self-defense they drew out revolvers, and for some time the two sides exchanged shots without serious harm. The Mayor and a posse of police were hastily summoned, and quiet restored. McGuire was badly bruised about the head, but the strikers escaped, and it is not known whether or not they were injured.

The Cincinnati Carpenters.

CINCINNATI, March 21.—A large meeting of members of the Carpenters' Union was held tonight to consider the proposition to change the time of demand for the increase of wages from May 1 to April 1. A motion was made to make the demand April 1. After a long discussion the motion was tabled, and it was agreed to abide by the former action of the union, which was to demand an advance of 50 cents a day, beginning May 1, and that a week's work should consist of fifty-nine hours. If the employers do not concede these demands the carpenters will strike May 1.

The Grasping Coal Operators Demand the Pound of Flesh.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 21.—At a meeting of the Railroad Coal Exchange of Pittsburg a resolution was unanimously passed ordering a reduction of one-half cent per bushel in the mining scale. The miners will be notified on the 25th inst., and the reduction will take place on April 1. At present the miners are getting four cents per bushel. This action will affect over 3,000 miners.

COOLIES BY WHOLESALE.

A Consignment of Over 1,000 Chinamen—Vaccination of the Celestial Horde.

San Francisco Chronicle, March 8.

During the dense fog which prevailed and hung like a pall over the city and bay last evening the steamer Oceanic steamed through the Golden Gate and dropped anchor in the Quarantine grounds, off Angel Island, to await the boarding of the Quarantine officer and the lifting of the fog to dock. One thousand and sixty-two Chinese immigrants were cooped up like sardines in a box in the steerage of the vessel "for'ard" and "aft." Three were in closer quarters, having died on the trip, and occupied hermetically-sealed boxes which were stowed in the boats on deck. Each of the 1,059 live heathens bore a passport into this country on his left arm in the shape of a vaccination scab in full bloom.

A *Chronicle* reporter, hearing that the vessel had arrived, boarded her, and in company with the ship's surgeon, Dr. A. J. Younger, invaded the forward steerage, where 359 of the heathens were corraled. "This is the dirtiest lot I have ever seen," remarked the Doctor, half apologetically for the heathen, two-thirds of whom were far below the grade of the average Chinese coolies; "and the batch aft are equally as dirty and filthy," continued Dr. Younger. The conversation was interrupted by an altitudinous and very slender Celestial, clad in the conventional blue blouse, who put forward a bared left arm with a monster scab for the surgeon to look at. There seemed to be a rivalry among the heathen as to which possessed the biggest scab, and the act of the exhibitor sounded the keynote for the other Celestials, who swarmed around the surgeon showing their ornaments, until one old mandarinish-looking heathen edged his way to the front and exhibited a monster fully an inch in diameter. He smiled superciliously at his scabby countrymen as he pushed them away, saying in his native tongue: "I've got the boss scab, and don't you forget it." The other Chinese eyed their rival with envy, glanced at their own arms, which were less calculated to extort admiration, and hid them in their blouse sleeves as they scampered off to their bunks.

"It appears as if a lancet and pretty good vaccine virus had been used upon these Mongolians," remarked the reporter to the Doctor. "Are those scabs the results of the Hong Kong physician's (Dr. Lockhead's) so-called mucilage inoculation?"

"No," responded the Doctor, "these fellows were vaccinated on board by myself just after we left Hong Kong, and 1,000 out of the entire number took beautifully, as you can see for yourself."

Quarantine Officer Lawler came aboard just as the visitor emerged from the noisome steerage, and went through the ship in company with the surgeon. The bill of health, which was a clean one, was inspected, and also the scabs, which Dr. Lawler, from a professional standpoint, pronounced beautiful.

From the purser of the vessel it was ascertained that the steamer Auger Head was to have left Hong Kong on the 9th ult., for this port, with from 700 to 800 Chinese, and will be followed by the Devonshire, Mary Tatum, and other steamers, none of which, it is understood, carry surgeons, and will bring a lot of mucilage-inoculated heathens to this city.

"THE AVENGING CZAR."

[*Fierce denunciation of the Germans by the Episcopal Bishop of Western New York.*]

Out from the North with his flashing sword
Sweeps the avenger of the Lord!
Forth on the plain with glittering steel
Squadrons on squadrons glance and wheel!
Ho! the White Czar! And the Infidel
Reels as he hears the tocsin knell;
And the grim old Cossacks rain blow on blow,
And bellows the cannon. God wills it so!

Swift to the Donau's utmost verge
Avenging hordes of the Russians surge,
And in Istamboul the Turk grows pale,
And shrieks 'neath the rain of the leaden hail.
Bismarck and Moltke quake and cower,
And the grass turns red with the blood of the Bauer;
Now well, full well, and too well they know
That their doom has been read. God wills it so!

Skobeleff leads on his charger white;
His sabre flashes, his eye burns bright;
And the clang of his spurs as he gallops along
Is the song of death to the Landwehr throng.
For the beery, blear-eyed German ranks
Melt like the foam from his charger's flanks.
Now hail to the Czar, but wo on wo
To Agnostic Teutons. God wills it so!

Ah, my brave Nihilists! 'twas not true
What the *Ruski Vremya* said of you!
Leave your poisons and secret presses—
Come in your beards and outlandish dresses—
For you, with your bombs of dynamite,
Shall raise your Czar to a loftier hight
Than Ivan the Terrible, e'er did know,
Or the great Czar Peter. God wills it so!

Hearken, O world! to the sounds that roll
From Moscow's bell and the Kolokol!
Boometh the cannon and rolleth the drum,
And appalled stands Europe, all pale and dumb;
While Bismarck, knowing the hand of the Czar's in
Cowers and slinketh away unto Varzin—
For the doom is written, "The Dutch must go!
And the White Czar triumph. God wills it so!"

ARTHUR CLEVELAND COXE.

BUFFALO, March 15, 1882.

AN OPEN LETTER

From the Hon. William Taylor, Late Senator of Mass.,

Of General Public Interest Just at This Season.

A Graphic Presentation of His Own Case.

GENTLEMEN: To say that I am grateful is only a poor expression of my feelings, but it is the best word I can use, for I feel it in every sense of the word. I have been a great sufferer with skin diseases for the last twelve (12) years. My head and face being covered with sores, I could not rest with the burning heat and itching of the parts affected, and was confined to my house for weeks at a time. My disease has been called Scrofulous Eczema, of a most aggravated type, by many physicians, but I doubt if ever fully understood by any of them. It was more like a combination of several skin humors. I have spent much money seeking a cure, and in 1867 I went to Europe and consulted some of the best physicians in London. I received temporary relief only, for in the spring it would break out again as bad as ever. When I came back to Boston I was told by many friends that Dr. —— (whose reputation for the cure of those diseases was of the highest order) could cure me. I waited on the Doctor; he prescribed for me. I followed his advice for six months, and, I can safely say, without any improvement. I tried other physicians, and among them East Dr. ——, of Boston, and Dr. ——, of city proper, but all to no purpose. They did me no good; their remedies were so ineffectual that at no time did I feel that a cure would result from them. Now, about three months ago, Mr. Meehan, a gentleman well known to Boston people, called my attention to your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and promised wonderful results if I would only make a trial. He told me of his own experience with it, and so persevered on me that I went with him to a drug-store and bought them, and commenced to use them according to the directions. There was so much humor lodged within the skin that as soon as I commenced the use of CUTICURA it came to the surface and festered, until vast quantities had come out and greatly intensified my sufferings for about two weeks. But I did not mind this, as I felt that I was going to get rid of the humor when I saw it coming to the surface in such large quantities. After the first two or three weeks' use of these remedies, I was greatly encouraged by a gradual lessening of the inflammation of a number of painful sores. I carefully, faithfully, and cheerfully followed the directions to the letter, feeling each week nearer a cure, until at the present moment, after three months' use of CUTICURA REMEDIES, and twelve years of as constant suffering as was ever endured, I can say that I am cured and pronounce my case the most remarkable on record. I have been so elated with my success that I have stopped men on the street who were afflicted and told them to get the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and they would cure them. This is why I am so grateful to you, for I believe them to be the best and greatest discovery of the age, and that they will cure all who are suffering with these diseases. I may add that I took no internal medicine but the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the New Blood Purifier.

Boston, Aug. 22, 1878. WILLIAM TAYLOR.
To Messrs. Weeks & Potter, Boston.

The CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the New Blood Purifier, is not a virulent poison concealed under an innocent vegetable name, nor is it a senseless mixture of nauseous drugs, but a grand medicine, every ingredient of which has a purpose and a power beyond any blood purifier or alterative ever before compounded. Hence its ability to cure Scrofulous Humor lies in its power to remove from the blood and fluids, through the kidneys, liver, and skin, the disease-breeding element, and by curing at the outset Constipation, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and Affections of the Liver it speedily enriches the blood, increases the flesh, and gradually restores the patient to sound health. Meanwhile, every external evidence of disease, every patch or blotch of itching, scaly, or pustular humor has been removed by the external application of CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the great Skin Cures. Thus, in harmony with the Portal Cure, do these great remedies infallibly cure diseases which have defied the best physicians and all known remedies for hundreds of years.

ing come from New York in a special car, accompanied by several prominent capitalists. The President's carriage was at the railway station, and Gen. and Mrs. Grant were driven in it to the White House, where President Arthur gave them a hospitable reception. They occupy their old bed-chamber, and several of their old servants are still retained. Tonight President Arthur and Gen. Grant, with a select party, dined with Secretary Frelinghuysen, and tomorrow night President Arthur has invited twenty-two gentlemen and ladies to meet his guests. Next Tuesday evening there will be a reception at the White House, at which Mrs. Grant and the ladies of the Cabinet will assist the President in receiving. Gen. Grant, while here, will visit Gen. Beale's farm to see the Arabian horses presented to him while he was traveling in the East.

NOTES.

JUDGE OLMSTEAD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21.—It is reported tonight that ex-Judge A. G. Olmstead, of Potter County, Pennsylvania, will be nominated for Assistant-Secretary of the Treasury to succeed Judge French, in a short time. Senator Cameron is pressing Judge Olmstead's nomination, and it is understood that he has received assurances that Judge Olmstead will be appointed. Judge French has been in feeble health for some time, and the appointment of a Western man for First Assistant-Secretary of the Treasury leaves the field open for a new man from the East to succeed Mr. French. In connection with Judge Olmstead's probable appointment, it is reported that ex-Congressman Gilfillan, of Venango, will be made First Auditor of the Treasury.

COL. COOK.

The quarrel between the attorneys in the star-route cases is growing more intense. Col. Cook, in an interview in which he bitterly denounces George Bliss, the remaining special counsel, thus summarizes his charges against Bliss, which he calls "grounds of suspicion":

First—His artful and underhand methods to take control of the case, and to conceal his movements from me. Second—His studied displacement of Mr. Gibson and other employés engaged with us in the investigation of the cases from their inception. Third—The procurement of the discharge, which he admits, of detectives and agents who had the confidence of the late Attorney-General, and some of whom were appointed by him; fourth, the retention of only a few who from their character can be rendered subservient to his real or concealed wishes. By all these various acts he has placed himself in a position to have control of the cases upon his own plans, and for his own ends, without any conflict of views or possibility of detecting or discovering any dangerous or evil scheme.

A. M. JONES,

United States Marshal, and Dr. Rowland arrived here tonight.

HYDE,

candidate for Pension Agent against Miss Sweet, claims to have received the signatures of a majority of the delegation. The friends of Miss Sweet say that she, nevertheless, will receive the appointment.

THE EXTRAORDINARY STATEMENT

has been published that Page, of California, a member of the committee charged with auditing the funeral expenses of Gen. Garfield, has burned all the claims filed by Congressmen for their traveling expenses since the claim of $8,000 to Sergeant-at-Arms Thompson was paid. If this statement is true, Mr. Page has placed himself in a very extraordinary position. Connecticut papers received here today say that Congressman Phelps, of that State, charges for his journey to Washington and for his board while in Washington waiting for the funeral cortége to start.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21.—Much interest is felt in the Paris Monetary Conference next month, and action on all silver measures is delayed until the result of the conference, which depends upon the attitude of Germany, is known. The latter, it is stated, will favor the coinage of silver.

THE PRESIDENT NOMINATED

George W. McAdam Postmaster at Mt Pleasant, Ia.

SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT.

The bill appropriating $150,000 for the sufferers by Mississippi floods was signed; also the act appropriating $100,000 for continuing works on David's Island Dam.

SENATOR HILL

is much better. He hopes to ride out soon, if the weather will permit. His physicians say the cancer is entirely removed.

WHITTAKER.

At the Cabinet meeting today the case of Cadet Whittaker was disposed of by disapproving the sentence of dismissal from the service imposed by the court, on the ground that technical evidence taken at the trial was improperly introduced. The record of the court-martial case of Cadet Whittaker will be made public tomorrow through special orders of the Secretary of War. These orders will set aside the verdict and sentence of the court-martial, on account of certain irregularities and informalities in taking evidence, and will release Whittaker from arrest. At the same time they will dismiss him from the military academy under the provision of Sec. 1,325 of the Revised Statutes relating to the discharge of cadets if found deficient in studies. The action of the President in the case is based upon an opinion by Attorney-General Brewster, to whom the Secretary of War referred the report of the Judge Advocate General that improper evidence had been admitted in the Whittaker trial.

PERUVIAN BARK.

A London Syndicate Trying to Force a Corner on Quinine.

Special to Globe-Democrat.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.—Inquiries as to the cause of the late sharp advance in the price of quinine show that the trouble is in London, where there is a corner in the Peruvian bark, and for the first time in the history of the quinine trade it has become the property of speculators. Late last December a syndicate was formed at that metropolis to buy up all the Peruvian bark in the market, and to force the price up. The managers of the syndicate held about 12,000 bales, and at once purchased 15,000 more, all that was then in London, together with a large quantity to arrive. The price of bark at once went up about 40 per cent, and quinine jumped from $1.80 to $2.50 an ounce. In short, the operators had on hand 40,000 bales of bark, and at present are holding stock to the amount of little less than 60,000 bales, about two-thirds of the entire stock in all the markets. The result has been that the uncertainty as to the future of the quinine market has produced a quinine speculating fever and large operations are being carried on in this city and in New York. The report, however, that 100,000 ounces have been placed in Philadelphia is news to the quinine manufacturers here. Mr. Weightman, of Powers & Weightman, by far the largest manufacturers of the drug in the world, says that he does not credit such a statement. The regular price of quinine is about $2.30 an ounce now, much less than the London syndicate paid in proportion for some of the bark, which it is now holding. Mr. Weightman says that the result of the corner has been to very materially decrease the demand, and that jobbers and middle-men are refusing to replenish their stock at present prices, and are waiting for a decline. The consumers are also economizing, and unless the London syndicate can hold out for an indefinit period the present supply will be made to last until the corner is broken. The expectations of the managers of the corner and of those holding long contracts that the present overflow of the Mississippi may increase the demand, and thus force the price up, is an afterthought. The effect upon the factories in this city has not been serious, nor is it likely to be. The establishments are still busy, and all of the stock on hand has not been worked off. The corner is likely to stimulate shipment of bark from South America, and the manufacturers, as well as the short interest among the speculators, are awaiting with some anxiety for arrivals from that section. As the bark can be gathered at any season, there is no such thing as waiting for a new crop.

THE ATWATER CASE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 21.—The Atwater adultery case at Menominee, Wis., was given to the jury yesterday after an exhaustive charge by Judge Bundy, covering all the points in the case. The jury were out all night, and came in and reported this morning. They were unable to agree upon a verdict, nine being for acquittal and three for conviction. The result was what has been expected, very few believing that a verdict could be found.

Wonderful Power.

"When a medicine performs such cures as Kidney-Wort is constantly doing, it may truly be said to have wonderful power. A carpenter in Montgomery, Vt., had suffered for eight years from the worst of kidney diseases, and had been wholly incapacitated for work. He says, "One box made a new man of me, and I sincerely believe it will restore to health all that are similarly afflicted." It is now sold in both liquid and dry form.—*Danbury News.*

CHICKEN IN THE EGG.

Shipherd's Terse Figure Describing the Peruvian Company.

He Recites the Manner of His Advance on Minister Hurlbut.

His Douceur to "Steve" of the Twelve-Thousandth Fraction of Nothing.

The Donation Was "a Neat Way of Giving the Soaped End of the Stick."

Rehearsal of the Interview with Ex-Secretary Blaine at His Residence.

The Euphemisms of Guiteau—"Pursuance of Correspondence Initiated with the President," Etc.

HOW SHIPHERD APPEARS.

A PICTURE OF THE MAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21.—Jacob R Shipherd, ex-clergyman, ex-merchant, now attorney-at-law of the Peruvian Company, is one of the most accomplished witnesses that ever appeared before an investigating committee in Washington. The investigations of Pacific Mail, Crédit Mobilier, Kuklux outrages, cipher dispatches, Louisiana election frauds, star-route swindles, and divers other scandals during the past generation have brought to the front a variety of remarkable witnesses. Some were celebrated for their ingenuity, others for their skill in lying, a few for their wit, and many for their idiocy. Mr. Shipherd has yet to determine the place which he will occupy in this historic list. He is not a fool, and he is very much more than a *Mulberry Sellers*. He is bold but cautious; quick to discern between right and wrong, yet he does not hesitate to treat with a man whom he says he dealt with as he would with a recognized criminal, or with a dog that would bite him. He protests that he is

NOT A BRIBE-GIVER,

but he has not explained offers which all the world will consider bribes. He is skilled in the use of words, quick in his perceptions, and very conscious of his own assumed superiority. He does not answer demands—he discusses with the committee subjects of common interest. He is asked to say whether he intends to obey the mandate of the House which requires him to produce all correspondence with everybody relative to the Peruvian Company. He answers that he will take the committee into his confidence upon the subject tomorrow; that he is personally quite willing, but he will feel compelled to act in accordance with the directions of his counsel.

THIS UNKNOWN AND MYSTERIOUS PERSONAGE, HIS COUNSEL,

is of very much more concern than the committee. The members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs can hardly fail to realize their own insignificance in the presence of the attorney of the Peruvian Company. He evidently will be an entertaining witness. His flushed face betokened fever, and he said that there rarely has been a day in his life when he has been in worse health. Having accepted the apology of the committee for doubting that he was ill—for sending a Sergeant-at-Arms to New York to remove their doubts—he settled his portly form in the capacious chair whose strength was well tried, and produced a bundle of yellow envelopes that contained copies of letters and memoranda intended for the use of the committee, and to refresh his own memory. The sensational part of his testimony related to

HIS CONNECTION WITH MINISTER HURLBUT,

and especially to the letter in which he tendered to Hurlbut $25,000 stock in the Peruvian Company. Shipherd assumed an air of lofty dignity in explaining this letter. He said it was based on a thorough knowledge of the man, and that knowledge led him to the conclusion that he was purchasable—"most unmistably purchasable," he reiterated in answer to a question from a member of the committee who did not wish to misunderstand him. That letter, Shipherd said he could say without vanity, he considered a very artistic one. Mr. Hurlbut, he said, could be treated with as he would with a criminal, or as a dog whose bite he wished to avoid. It is very evident that Shipherd proposes

TO MAKE HURLBUT A SCAPEGOAT,

to attack his character, to brand him as a jobber. His statement as to his interviews with Secretary Blaine and his employment of Senator Blair has but just begun. It cannot be very flattering to Mr. Blair's legal ability to be informed that Shipherd employed him, not because he was a United States Senator or a lawyer, but because he was a friend of the Secretary of State.

THE TESTIMONY.

COPIES OF LETTERS AND EXPLANATIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21.—Jacob R. Shipherd, accompanied by his wife, appeared this morning before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. An arrangement was made that in case of objection to any evidence, the committee would adhere to its custom of consulting in secret, but that no such evidence would be taken except in open session. Shipherd desired to make some explanation in regard to his non-appearance, and asserted his good faith in the matter. He desired to avoid the mortification of having another messenger sent to New York to discover whether or not he might be trifling with the committee. His reputation for truthfulness was too well established, and he did not desire to have it questioned. He then sent up to the Chairman the certificate of his physicians, and desired to be put under oath as to the facts.

The Chairman explained the position of the committee, and assured him they had now no suspicion of any trifling or discourtesy on his part.

SOME FATALITY ABOUT IT.

Shipherd was then requested to produce copies of the missing letters, dated May 21, 25, and 31, and June 4. After looking through several envelopes Shipherd announced there must be some fatality about it; he could not find the letter of the 21st of May. The others mentioned were found, and, after some delay, it was decided to take the other letters and allow Shipherd to obtain a copy of the missing one at some future time. Shipherd stated the letter of May 21 was addressed to the President, and, as he had been informed by a letter from his Secretary, J Stanley Brown, was referred to the State Department. The letter of May 25 was then read. It was as follows:

MAY 25, 1881.—SIR: On the 21st inst. I transmitted to the President duplicates of the present inclosures, which I presume have been or will be referred to the Department of State. I inclose those for Minister Hurlbut, to be handed him in your discretion and at the proper time. The copies to the President were accompanied with a letter of explanation. I shall be glad to be summoned to Washington in due course before Gen. Hurlbut and Gen. Kilpatrick's instructions are prepared. Very respectfully, J. R. SHIPHERD.

To the Hon. James G. Blaine, Secretary of State.

Shipherd was here asked in regard to the inclosure alluded to in the letter, and stated that he had not made copies of the inclosures, as the originals were in the State Department. He believed the majority, if not all of them, were in print. The principal inclosure spoken of was the prospectus of the Peruvian Company. The other inclosures were then identified by Shipherd as they appeared in the printed volume of correspondence.

The letter of May 31 was then read. It was addressed

TO THE PRESIDENT,

and is as follows:

MAY 31, 1881.—SIR: My letter of the 21st inst. and its inclosures were acknowledged, and in part replied to through Gen. Hurlbut, at a satisfactory interview in this city yesterday. The principal suggestion he made was that it might be expedient to advance some money to Chili to meet her immediate need, and to displace the negotiations she is now engaged upon with European parties, and he asked me if the Peruvian Company would make such advance. I desire the President to rely unhesitatingly on the comprehensive assurance that if he will support our legal and equitable rights as such, we, upon our part, shall be ready to supply any amount of money necessary or convenient to their utilization. We are organizing, in other words, with a clear understanding of all the facts and probabilities of the situation, and shall not be found unready for any emergency. The practical problems confronting us I shall be glad to discuss personally with the President and Secretary of State at their early convenience. Very respectfully, J. R. SHIPHERD.

The President.

The letter of June 4 was addressed to the President, and simply called attention to the inclosure, which was the fourteen-page letter to Minister Hurlbut already published.

Shipherd was asked by the Chairman, "Did you have an interview with

MINISTER HURLBUT

before he left for Peru?"

A.—I did.

Shipherd's letter to Hurlbut, in which he asked an interview, was then read, and Shipherd stated that on the morning of May 28 he received a telegram from Hurlbut, the tenor of which was: "I will be at the Fifth Avenue Hotel Sunday and Monday. State when an interview with you can be had."

Shipherd's letter to Hurlbut, arranging for an interview Monday morning, May 30, was read:

MAY 28, 1881.—*The Hon. S. A. Hurlbut, Washington, D. C.*—DEAR SIR: Pursuant to correspondence initiated several weeks since, I sent to the President the 21st inst. a full set of papers showing the claim owned by my clients, which should control the future of Peru for at least the next twenty-five years. With these papers was an explanatory letter. Yesterday I sent to the Secretary of State a duplicate set for your own use. The purpose of this note is to say I would like, if convenient with your engagements, an early personal interview, quite informal, at which I might explain to you freely and fully the policy my clients propose to pursue, and the nature and extent of the coöperation in detail which I shall ask the President to afford us. More particularly, it is our purpose and desire, and it will be our endeavor, to conduct our negotiations in a spirit so liberal and with a temper so reasonable as to avoid the necessity of diplomatic intervention. I inclose you a single proof which will suggest our program, and by it you will identify the parcel sent under cover to the Secretary of State for you. I can come to Washington if necessary, and shall come whenever the President sends for me; but if I could see you here and at once it would oblige me, as I am exceedingly busy. Favor me with a reply by wire and oblige, yours truly, JACOB R. SHIPHERD.

The Chairman—You say in this letter to Gen. Hurlbut,

"PURSUANT TO CORRESPONDENCE INITIATED several weeks since, I sent to the President the 21st inst. a full set of papers," etc. What correspondence does that refer to?

Mr. Shipherd—That refers to a letter which I addressed to the President back in April, and of which I intended to have produced a copy. I had not thought of it since that time. I was misled by beginning with the missing letter. I will state the substance of it. It was purely preliminary, simply a notification that I should open correspondence with him definitly at a later date. But it is a letter which, like all the other letters in the correspondence, I shall be very glad to produce.

THE MEETING.

Shipherd then stated that he met Hurlbut about 9 o'clock, as arranged, and after some interchange of courtesies, Hurlbut began a conversation with the abrupt remark, "But, Mr. Shipherd, your figures are erroneous." "I replied," said Shipherd: "'General, I'm not responsible for figures or facts.' Hurlbut then stated to me he had sent to me to tell me that the President regarded my case as strong in law and equity as it could possibly be, but that it was unfortunate that Peru should be in such a deplorable condition. He added that the prime condition on which the President would consent to act would be that the claim should be put in such shape that it would not impose hardship upon Peru, but should be remedial and should enable Peru to pay her indemnity and get out of her trouble with Chili. If that could be done, the Government would heartily indorse the scheme. He further said this claim must not be pressed upon Peru in the Shylock spirit. I [Shipherd] replied that we expected the United States to assist only if the affair could command the approval of every fair-minded man. I asked him if the Secretary of State had given him the papers I had alluded to. He replied, 'No, sir. I know nothing of your scheme. I am only telling you what I have been instructed to do.' In speaking he never used the term Secretary of State, but always used the somewhat vague term, 'the Government,' 'the Executive,' or 'the United States.' He desired as full an account in writing of my plans as I could give him, and he would read them with great pleasure. He said, 'Peru ought to have help at the earliest moment, and I hope you will press your plans as rapidly as possible.'"

Shipherd then made a general statement to the effect that he (Shipherd) never imagined it would be necessary

TO BUY ANY MAN,

and never intended to do so. He did, however, feel it was necessary to prevent Hurlbut from taking a position which might be violently opposed to their company.

Shipherd was asked, "Do you think Hurlbut could be purchased?" and replied, "Most emphatically, no."

The Chairman—And you proceeded to purchase him?

Mr. Shipherd—No, sir; simply to prevent him from setting himself viciously and determinedly against us. I recognized the fact it would be necessary to assure him that it would in the future result advantageously to himself and friends if he did not oppose us.

The Chairman—Then if he acted in good faith it was your purpose to do your part of such arrangement.

Mr. Shipherd—To that extent, yes.

The Chairman—What further occurred?

Mr. Shipherd—I asked him if he wished to receive from me a copy of these papers. I did not feel at liberty to supply him with a copy of these papers (having sent them through the Secretary of State) except on his official direction.

HE REPLIED VERY EAGERLY:

"I wish you to give me a set if you can do so, at once." I handed him a set, and he nodded his thanks and said: "You may be sure I will read them with care and attention." He then drew a card from his pocket, wrote on it his private address at Belvidere, and said he was now on his way home to prepare for sailing; that he should return to New York in about twenty days, and that he should, of course, call at my office on his return, and, meanwhile, he wished I would send him as full and unreserved an account in writing as I was willing to do, so as to give him an idea of just what our plans were. I responded that they were entirely inchoate; that I had been retained in the matter as an attorney in the ordinary course of business; that it had been but a few weeks in my hands; that it was

A CHICKEN IN THE EGG;

and that we could only tell in the most general terms what we were disposed to do, but that I would cheerfully tell him.

He said: "I recognize the inchoate condition of this interest, and I sincerely regret it, because time is precious. Peru ought to have help at the earliest possible moment, and I trust you will press your organization."

With a single unimportant remark or two the interview closed.

The Chairman—What next occurred in the order of time between you and Mr. Hurlbut?

Mr. Shipherd—My impression is the next thing was the writing of my letters of June 2, 1881, to Hurlbut. The first letter was read as follows:

DEAR SIR: Of course we shall be glad to have yourself, so far as it may be entirely proper, and your personal friends interested with us, and I will reserve, say, $25,000 of the pool stock subject to your advice. Terms of payment can suit individual convenience. Very respectfully, JACOB R. SHIPHERD.

To the Hon. S. A. Hurlbut.

The Chairman—Was that subject referred to in the interview of May 30 with Gen. Hurlbut?

Mr. Shipherd—Nothing whatever touching the subject of that letter ever passed between Hurlbut and myself prior or subsequent to the writing of that letter.

SHIPHERD ON THE LETTER.

The Chairman—What have you to say as to why it was written, and for what purpose?

Mr. Shipherd—I was at one time a resident (I think) of Hurlbut's Congressional district. I resided in Dupage County, Illinois, a county adjacent to the City of Chicago, and Gen. Hurlbut resided beyond me fifty miles, perhaps, at Belvidere. I had become pretty thoroughly familiar with the public sentiment as to Gen. Hurlbut's ideas of what was proper in public office. About the time of Gen. Hurlbut's appointment to go to Peru, I consulted with a gentleman very intimate with Gen. Hurlbut. The opinion which was most clearly in my own mind was thus phrased at that time by one gentleman whose advice I sought. He said: "Steve will block you at every point if there is not something done for him, or provided, or suggested to be provided for him. You can count on it. It makes no difference what arrangement you make at Washington. Something has got to be done or promised for him." I took the matter, gentlemen, under very careful consideration. I looked at the matter as a business-man, as an attorney for my clients. I never proposed to buy anybody for the service of this company. I never supposed it would be necessary to buy anybody. But I became clearly of the opinion that there must be a tub for this whale in some form; that there had got to be something said or suggested which would at least stay Gen. Hurlbut from setting himself absolutely against us at the outset. I determined with myself that it would not be wise or safe for me to have any conversation with Gen. Hurlbut touching a private interest or provision for himself or his friends. I was determined that whatever I said in that connection I would say in writing. I wrote this letter, gentlemen, as deliberately as I ever wrote a letter, and I have never, from that day to this, regretted the writing of it. I have regretted the misapprehension I did not then foresee, the chance of its being published, and

OF ITS DISTRESSING THE WHOLE NATION.

If I had, I should certainly have been very slow to write it. But it is a letter which, so far as I am responsible for its tenor or implication, I have never been afraid to meet. It may or it may not have been artistic and well-constructed. I thought it was, and, with all diffidence, I think so still. I think it was about as neat a way of handing him the soaped end of the stick as I could contrive.

Shipherd was then questioned in regard to

HIS INTERVIEW WITH SECRETARY BLAINE,

and replied: "The interview took place at Blaine's residence in this city the evening of July 24. It lasted until a late hour, and was resumed the next morning."

The Chairman—Will you please state who were present at that interview?

Mr. Shipherd—I was met at this point by an embarrassment, because there was present a Senator of the United States.

The Chairman—We do not propose, at this time, to investigate as to any Senator, but we are not disposed to refrain from inquiring into the interview because of the presence of a Senator.

Shipherd stated that the interview was exclusively between himself and the Secretary, the Senator not being present in any sense as a participator in the interview. On being asked how this interview was brought about, Shipherd replied that it was owing to the kind offices of the Senator alluded to.

Mr. Belmont—Were you summoned to Washington by this Senator?

Shipherd again suggested that he was met by an embarrassment, not that he had personally any objection, but that he was enjoined that he should be very careful, in an investigation of this character, in making mention of names of Senators or members.

The Chairman then suggested that he might give the features of his interview with Mr. Blaine, reserving other questions.

Shipherd then stated that

IN THE INTERVIEW, WHICH LASTED SEVERAL HOURS

on the evening of July 25 and probably from 10 to 12 o'clock in the morning of the 26th, he (Shipherd) began by giving to the Secretary a full statement of the claims of the Peruvian Company upon their merits. The Secretary listened with what seemed to Mr. Shipherd a great deal more than merely courteous attention, now and then interjecting questions showing that he was following every point with care and precision. He suggested some difficulties from a legal point of view, that we Americans had purchased a claim and expected the United States Government to enforce it against Peru. After a full discussion the Secretary asked Shipherd to suggest what was wanted from our Government. To this Shipherd in effect replied that "at present we can ask almost nothing. We cannot go into court down there until Peru denies the claim, and until this is done we have no right to ask our Government to interfere. We can only ask a provisional remedy. Peru is now

SHIPPING OUR GUANO,

and is about to make an arrangement to pay her war indemnity with our guano. All we desire is that official notification be sent to both Chili and Peru that there is a right asserted to that guano, and that whoever takes it will do so with notice of that assertion." The Secretary replied: "That is not asking much." After the matter had been fully discussed, and it was made plain to the Secretary that the company was not asking the United States Government to assert its claim, the conversation took some other turn, and was finally closed with a remark by the Secretary: "Now what do you want me to do?" Shipherd replied in substance as before, that the Government should send notifications of American title to the guano, and the Secretary replied that he would do so at once. Shipherd added: "I think the following were the Secretary's exact words: 'That you will get, sir. I go directly to the State Department. I shall make it my first business.'"

Representative Blount—Was there any extraordinary reason for employing a United States Senator as attorney?

Shipherd—I have never sought the aid or influence of any member or Senator because they were such. I did not seek the services of this Senator because he was a Senator, but as an attorney, and because I knew he was

A PARTICULAR FRIEND OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Shipherd stated, in reply to an inquiry by the Chairman, that he had further interviews with the Secretary Oct. 14, Nov. 3, and Nov. 5. On the 14th the witness had two interviews, one of them at the Secretary's house and the latter at the department. On Nov. 3 an interview took place at the Secretary's house, and on Nov. 5 a very brief interview occurred on a train between Washington and New York.

Representative Belmont—You state that Hurlbut said to you that the Government was satisfied as to the validity of the claim. Did he state to you whether the President had submitted it to the Attorney-General or the Cabinet for an opinion?

Shipherd—Nothing of the extent. My recollection of the phrase is: "The President regards your claim as valid."

FURTHER OF THE BLAINE INTERVIEW.

Shipherd said to Blaine: "There is another letter, Mr. Secretary, which I do not think you have seen. I wrote it to Gen. Hurlbut early in June." Shipherd continued: "I then quoted to him verbatim this letter to Gen. Hurlbut. There are very few letters which I carry verbatim in my mind, but I had my reason for having this letter always before me. I mentioned the fact Gen. Hurlbut did not come to see me in New York, as he had promised to, before sailing, although, as I understood, he was a week in New York at that time, and I thought it was a little odd at that time. I said: 'You see, Mr. Secretary, I did not succeed in buying him, if he thought I was trying to.' Some remark was made previously by the third party present as to the folly of attempting to seduce Gen. Hurlbut by offering to sell him stock. The Secretary nodded and laughed, and said he did not think we we would 'fetch him,' or some remark of that sort. There was not the slightest intimation given by the Secretary that there was anything improper in the letter, or that he supposed I had any improper motive in writing it.

THE LANDREAU CLAIM

having been practically adjudicated by the American Congress, I certainly indorsed it, and said it seemed to me it should be accepted as a valid claim, and provided for, although I told the Secretary at the time we had no interest in that claim, but that I was merely speaking for it at the request of the attorneys for the owners, because ours, as a larger and prior lien, would practically overslaugh the Landreau claim. It seemed to me, I said, that the Landreau claim should be treated as res adjudicata, and that provision should be made for its payment; that provision should be made between Chili and Peru for the proper adjudication of the Cochet claim, first by Peru, if not otherwise, and that there should be a stay of proceedings suggested emphatically by the United States pending this condition of affairs. He responded instantly, so that his words were as an echo to my own: 'That you shall get, sir, and I shall make it my first business. I go directly to the State Department.' I think I give the committee his words verbatim."

The Chairman—I neglected to ask

WHETHER ANY ONE ELSE

was present at this interview except yourself and the Secretary.

Mr. Shipherd—The same Senator who was present the evening before, and Walker Blaine was present during the latter part of the interview.

Mr. Blount—Was there any reason for your employing a Senator other than the fact that he was an attorney? Or was the fact that he was a Senator an inducement for you to make arrangements?

Mr. Shipherd—I am very glad to have the question asked. I have never sought assistance in any form or manner of any member of either House of Congress because he was a member of Congress. The reason for my employing a certain Senator as attorney was frankly and unqualifiedly this: that I understood he was an intimate and personal friend of the Secretary of State. The fact that he was a Senator had never, so far as I know my own consciousness, an influence in the premises at all.

The hearing then adjourned until tomorrow.

POLITICAL.

Congressional Aspirants in Kansas—Farcical Operation of the Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WICHITA, Kas., March 21.—The matter of an extra session of the Legislature of Kansas to redistrict the State for Congressional apportionment has been disposed of. None will be called, and log-rolling among the numerous aspirants for Congress has begun in earnest. Each of the present incumbents of the three Congressional districts as now existing will be renominated without much opposition. The remaining four will be chosen from the State at large. The convention which nominates them will be the scene of a struggle which will long be remembered in the annals of State politics. The State of Kansas is filled with many young, ambitious men, and the coming election will afford them an opportunity they have long sought. The following is an incomplete roster of the probable candidates and aspirants for Congress: John A. Anderson, Riley County (present incumbent); D. C. Haskell, Douglas County (present incumbent); Thomas Ryan, Shawnee County (present incumbent); Eugene Ware, Bourbon County; W. J. Buchan, Wyandotte County; J. D. Snoddy, Lynn County; S. S. Benedict, Wilson County; William A. Phillips, Saline County; S. R. Peters, Harvey County; A. B. Lemmon, Butler County; Lucien Baker, Leavenworth County; W. W. Guthrie, Atchison County; H. C. Cross, Lyon County; Henry Booth, Pawnee County; William P. Hackney, Cowley County; Henry C. Stuss, Sedgwick County; B. W. Perkins, Labette County; Joel Holt, Smith County; E. N. Morrill, Brown County; and many other counties yet to hear from. To say that there will be music at that Congressional convention is drawing it exceedingly mild.

In political matters in the State thus far the eastern portion has always gotten the offices, while the Western part of the State has furnished the majorities. Twelve of the counties of Western Kansas, by a very recent decision of our State Supreme Court, are without any representation in the Legislature, and the sentiment of our people is in favor of taking our chances in a State convention rather than having an extra session of the Legislature, in which we can take no part in the formation of the new Congressional districts.

The Arkansa Valley now has it within its power to wield a tremendous influence in the next Republican State Convention. The growth of the valley since the last Congressional apportionment has been remarkable, and today it wields an influence which if properly handled would produce grand results. By united forces and a long pull altogether two of the Congressmen can be secured in this valley. This we are clearly entitled to by reason of our population, agricultural industry, and locality. Then again, we have the timber—growing, energetic men, who would do credit to our State and section.

The District Court of Sedgwick County is now in session in this city, with Judge E. S. Torrance, of Winfield, upon the bench. Some nine or ten liquor cases under the State prohibitory law were dismissed by the County-Attorney upon the payment of costs by the defendants. This course has caused some dismay among the prohibitionists, who are criticising the proceedings. More liquor is sold today in Wichita than ever before in the history of the city. All the drug-stores have been doing a flourishing business. Their records show that the "sickest" of their customers have been the most ultra-prohibitionists. Car-load after car-load of St. Louis beer has been shipped here, and immense loads on transfer and express wagons are driven openly through the streets. The moral condition of a community cannot be improved where the most respectable citizens get their drinks under the guise of a doctor's certificate. If the law is enforced in Wichita, God help the communities where it is violated.

Collapse of the Democratic Reform Movement in Cincinnati.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., March 21.—A Democratic City Convention was held today under the auspices of the bummer element. It was called for the express purpose of breaking up the reform movement and insuring a continuance of the good old Democratic customs and a livelihood for the ward bosses and their followers. There were contested delegations present from wards in which no primary elections were held, but the Committee on Credentials were accustomed to little irregularities of that sort, and promptly seated such of the alleged delegates as could be counted upon when their help should be needed in the convention. Judge Force, the Republican nominee for reëlection to the Superior Court, was indorsed, and Charles Dall was named for the Board of Public Works. This nomination is inferior to that made by the Republicans, as also are the nominations for the Boards of Aldermen, Councilmen, and Education; but the chief purpose of the convention, that of killing the reform movement, has succeeded. The committee of twelve who, acting under the proper authority and with the best interests of the party at heart, issued the frank and outspoken address to the Democratic voters of Cincinnati, and appointed a mass convention for the inauguration of much needed reforms, are driven from the field, and will be heard of no more. They are all men of some prominence before the community, and of good standing. In a second address to the Democracy of Cincinnati, which will be published in the morning, they say: "The reason which has led us to this determination [to withdraw their call for a mass convention, for which all the arrangements had been made] are not a want of faith and confidence in the public, nor in the intelligence of the Democratic masses, but we have not received the support and coöperation from the friends of the movement that would seem to insure success, and having no ulterior or personal purposes to achieve, and not being called upon to make extreme sacrifices that will benefit no one, we take leave to withdraw from a thankless task and to give back our power to the authority that bestowed it upon us, in the hope that it may be taken up by others who may be able to do some good in the future." So the Democratic reform movement in Cincinnati is at an end, and the corrupt elements will go in the old course and with much greater presumption and assurance.

There Will Be Four Tickets in the Field in Milwaukee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 21.—The Republican caucuses tonight indicate the nomination of Alderman E. R. Paine for Mayor. Thomas H. Brown, the present Mayor, stands second in favor. The convention will witness a sharp rivalry. It is settled that there will be four tickets in the field: Republican, Democratic, Workingmen's, and Prohibition. It is stated that the workingmen have already chosen their candidates for municipal offices, regardless of either of the old parties, and that the names will be published next week. The Democrats are likely to nominate John Bentley or James Kneeland. The Prohibitionists have decided to continue the political organization effected last fall. They will nominate a municipal ticket on Saturday, with James Holton, John Plankinton, or Thomas Judd for Mayor. The State Prohibition ticket last fall got less than 500 in Milwaukee City and County. The work performed then by this party was very thorough, and so small a vote out of a population of 150,000 was supposed to have completely discouraged them.

Democratic Nominations in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., March 21.—The Democratic City Convention, called in the ordinary way and composed of delegates elected at primary meetings, met today, C. W. Baker as Permanent Chairman. The convention nominated Judge M. F. Force for the Superior Court, who is also the nominee of the Republicans. It also nominated Charles Dall, Board of Public Works; John J. Scully, Director of the City Infirmary; Vincent Schwab, Justice of the Peace; Members of the Board of Education at Large, James M. Armstrong, W. L. Thornton, Frank Batterman, W. S. Matthews. The mass-convention called by the Committee of Twelve will meet Thursday next.

Republican Nomination at Bloomington, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 21.—Ald. John W. Evans was nominated for Mayor by the Republicans tonight, and will accept the nomination.

HOGS SMOTHERED TO DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 21.—During the equinoctial storm this morning at Saybrook forty fat hogs, valued at $500, were smothered to death under a stack of straw overturned by the gale. They were the property of George Davidson.

Bright's disease of the kidneys, diabetes, and other diseases of the kidneys and liver, which you are being so frightened about, Hop Bitters is the only thing that will surely and permanently prevent and cure. All other pretended cures only relieve for a time and then make you many times worse.

THE DELUGE.

News from the Lower Mississippi of Appalling Crevasses.

The Ragged Edge of Terrene, at White River, Caves In.

Concordia Parish as Well as Tensas Doomed to Submersion.

Cruise of the Relief-Boat Anita Up the Big Sunflower River.

Indian Mounds and the Roofs of Houses the Only Refuge of the People.

The Heaviest Snow-Storm of the Season Now Raging in the Northwest.

Affairs Still Worse on the Lower Mississippi.

VICKSBURG, Miss., March 21.—A heavy wind and rain storm last night; a strong wind today. This causes heavy swells on the river, which it is feared will cause new breaks in the levees. A steamer from Deer Creek brings 250 head of stock from L. A. Campbell's, and reports water seven to ten inches deep on the plantations around Campbellville. All boats bring a large number of refugees, mostly colored. Laborers at Mayersville are supplied by the planters. They will be ready to go to work as soon as the water falls.

DUCKSPORT

is still above water. Planting commenced there yesterday. The wharf and elevator platforms were all afloat this morning. The Tallahatchie and Upper Yazoo Rivers are declining rapidly. The section on these rivers which suffered most is between Belzonia and Yazoo City, where the loss of cattle is beyond computation. There are a large number of acres of land free from water on Rosebank, Egypt, Shell Bluff, Glen Oak, Phillipston, and a number of other plantations in the Yazoo delta. At Greenwood the water is falling, though the place is still under water, and the court-house is filled with people

The United States River-Commission steamer brings news of a break at Alsatia levee, Thompson's Bend—

THE WORST BREAK SOUTH OF HELENA

on the Louisiana side. There are breaks at Alsatia, Arlie, and Mrs. Savage's, and the entire levee to Bell Place is gone. The storm of last night was the cause.

The river has fallen three inches in the past twenty-four hours. The Government forwarded large supplies to the sufferers.

THE "TENSAW."

NEW ORLEANS, March 21.—There is some abatement of water on the Ouachita River at Trenton, but it is rising in the Tensas River and the bayou at Macon, these being the first to receive the crevasse waters from Carroll and Madison parishes. The crevasses reported today in Alba levee will add greatly to the flood. The waters are already deluging the country between the Bayou Macon and the Mississippi River, and from the mouth of Red River to the Arkansas line.

SARGENT'S LEVEE GIVES WAY—OTHER BAD BREAKS.

NATCHEZ, Miss., March 21.—The protective levee known as Sargent Levee, considered dangerous for some time, gave way this morning. A north wind forced the water over the levee for two and a half miles. Another crevasse took place between Sargent Levee and Waterproof, and is running a stream on the parish eight feet deep. These breaks alone would nearly inundate the whole of Concordia Parish. The levee around Lake Concordia is also reported broken at Tacony, and the backwater at Arnandilis is rising an inch an hour. There is almost a certainty that

VIDALIA

will be submerged. Large numbers of horses and mules are being moved to the hills, and many refugees are coming to the Mississippi side. A steamer is kept constantly employed moving stock and people. There are breaks below Waterproof of fifty yards each, with a depth of six feet. Some houses were swept away.

CATTLE.

BATON ROUGE, March 21.—Gen. York telegraphs the Governor from Troy Landing that he is distributing forage on the Black River. The country is in fearful distress. There are 350 head of stock on the Black, Tensas, and Little Rivers that must be fed to save them. Corn and oats shipped by steamer St. John will be distributed tomorrow on the Tensas River. Gen. York advises the shipment of forage for stock on all the streams above-mentioned; also on the bayous. The Macon and Bartholomew Rivers are rising rapidly. He has chartered a steamer to remove stock.

Terrene Caves into the River.

ARKANSAS CITY, March 21.—Terrene, at the mouth of White and Mississippi Rivers, caved in last night. Matt Ezell lost his store and saloon; Williamson Ezell lost his store; Zadoc lost his store; Goodcrane lost his saloon. The coal fleet is safe. No lives were lost, and the buildings were of but little value.

Dispatches from Monroe, La.

MONROE, La., March 21.—The river is falling slowly, with a total fall of six inches, but is reported rising at and below Columbia. The overflow is falling gradually. The levee at Morrison's, seven miles below, broke in three places, and the levees at Lile's Bend washed away. Nearly all places below Logtown are wholly or partially submerged. The water is slowly going off at Trenton. The fencing is gone in places below, and the loss of stock from water and gnats is great. But little planting is done, though planters are resolute and comparatively cheerful. It is thought the water will disappear in time to make a crop, but the work-animals will need close attention. Capt. Vedder, of the Nineteenth Infantry, arrived from the Delta, coming through the overflow. He reports the condition of affairs as deplorable all along the railroad. He does not think he saw fifteen miles of land in a trip of seventy-five. The country looks like a sea of water.

WHITE-CAPS

and strong currents running over plantations, and people and stock confined in houses or a few high places. He thinks he did not see fifteen houses out of water. Stock have died by hundreds, and are still perishing. He saw no actual destitution, but nearly everything else save dead human bodies. He was two days making the trip in skiffs and hand-cars. He saw many prominent citizens. He telegraphs a report to the Secretary of War tonight that he will leave here the first boat down to Lower Ouachita and the Black River country. Heavy rains fell below last night as far as Harrisburg. Reports of the flood from the surrounding country are very meagre.

Progress of the Government Relief-Boat Anita Up the Big Sunflower River.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 21.—A *Globe-Democrat* special from a special reporter on board the Anita gives graphic details of the devastation on the Sunflower River, from which the following is taken: "At the junction of the Big Sunflower and the Yazoo the expedition found three mounds, the tops of which were ten feet above the water. They had been taken possession of by the McCall, Wickson, Carroll, Ellis, Lee, and Daniels families, forty persons in all. Others were expected to arrive during the day. It was only during the previous night that some of the people had been forced to leave their homes. They had remained to the last, but the few additional inches made flight to the mounds imperative. When the rescuing skiff reached Mrs. Ellis' house she and her family were standing on the highest point of a levee, and even then the water was up to their knees, and one of the smaller of the mounds was covered with cattle driven in before the water got too high for wading. This mound, built by the Indians for burial purposes, is used as the cemetery for the neighborhood. The

COWS NOW WANDER OVER THE GRAVES,

seeking in vain for something to eat. Capt. Lee ordered a barrel of flour and two sides of meat ashore, and told the people to feed all who sought refuge there. One of the men, Daniels, had managed to buy a wild turkey, which had been promptly disposed of. All the people were wan-faced and hollow-eyed with the night's flight. They looked hungrily at the supplies, and expressed thanks with heartiness. Two miles up the Sunflower a deer, which had sought refuge on a log, was passed. Then a large black bear passed down, swimming vigorously. The information received at the mounds had impressed the officers of the Anita with the necessity of making all possible haste to relieve the people, and the game received only a passing glance.

AT PECAN GROVE,

Henry Brandon's place, the Indian mound which usually affords a refuge was two feet under water. The cattle had been gotten upon a hastily-constructed float, and were being sustained on a little cane brought two miles in skiffs through the water. The house, built with a view to flood contingencies, was on posts eight feet high from the ground. Even with that elevation the water was up to the window sills. A raft had been built out behind the house, and on this the family, eight in number, were living. They were advised to go to the mounds, but said they preferred the raft for a day or two longer, as they had heard there was measles among some of the people who were seeking that refuge. Cornell, who has six in his family, was also found at Brandon's. Rations were issued to both families, as they were entirely destitute. A little further up the river were several houses entirely deserted by the tenants, who had gone, but had left their cattle on the rafts. Some of the poor creatures were still alive, but death has relieved the others. For fifty miles up the Sunflower the people relieved were almost entirely of the poorer white class—emigrants who knew nothing of the annual overflow, and who were located in the lowlands. At the Spanish Fort a bluff six feet wide by one hundred long was the abiding place of twelve families. These people

HAD MADE THREE MOVES

since the flood set in. Two Indian mounds at Fairview were peopled by thirty-five persons. They occupied a space forty feet square, but two feet above the flood. At the Mayburn place, eighteen miles up the river, the people, twenty-five in number, were lying on the roof of the mansion. The Anita ran out into the lake and in the first collection on an Indian mound found 250 negroes huddled together. They were given food for ten days. Eighteen negroes on a mound that was but six inches above the water further on were taken from their perilous position.

In making the trip out through Lake George the Anita penetrated a country not visited by steamboats. The negro inhabitants farm in a small way and hunt. There are being opened several plantations on the river, and some of the people were but recently brought into the district to work on them. Before the Anita had made five miles up the lake there came a cry of distress from the woods. The yawl put out in the direction of the hail, and after working through the brush came upon a scene which demonstrated the extremities to which these people have been driven. Huddled together upon a mound, the top of which was above the water a foot, were

EIGHTY NEGROES,

men, women, and children. They had left their cabins within a radius of three miles, and had sought this elevation as a place of safety. Save in a few deep holes the bottom of Lake George is dry land in midsummer, and the planters cut grass on it. When the Anita entered the Yazoo country the flood had not reached its height. Every morning the gage showed an advance of five or six inches. All day Sunday the Anita pursued the work of relief up the Big Sunflower. At places the river is half as wide as the Mississippi; at others it contracts so that the branches brush the sides of the boat. Many of the farm houses had been abandoned by the people. The chickens sat in trees, and dogs—for every planter has a pack of hounds—howled dismally as the boat passed along. Scores of hogs which run half wild in the swamps were seen perched upon big logs floating about in twenty feet of water. These creatures, the people said, would gnaw the cottonwood and find substance for two weeks at least, but for every hog that had found a resting place a hundred had perished.

THE SENSATION OF THE DAY

was reached when a curious-looking craft was met floating down the river. It proved to be a cradle with a negro baby in it. The little black Moses of the cypress was contentedly sucking his thumb. Where he came from will probably never be known. Everything imaginable in the form of household belongings, from a washstand to a whole house that would float, was met upon the current. The extent of the flood impressed itself in many ways. From the deck of the Anita could be seen long rows of tenant-houses, the eaves of which, and in some cases all but the ridge poles were submerged. It must be taken into consideration that these houses are built on large posts, and that their floors are seven to nine feet above the ground. This peculiar construction is for the emergencies of high water, but the architects contemplated no such flood as that of 1882. As the Anita neared the mouth of Deer Creek a dugout came alongside and an appeal was made in behalf of the negro renters on the McConnell farms. They were reported on the roofs and in lofts, with holes cut through the shingles. Three large yawls, capable of carrying thirty persons each, were at once launched and manned, nearly every man on the Anita who could pull an oar being pressed into service. The yawls were pulled over the wagon roads, through the woods, for five miles, and the situation then dawned upon the rescuing party. The people in the settlement, 120 in all, had gathered in half a dozen of the most substantial buildings. The other structures had fallen, and in some instances floated off out from under the eaves, and through the roof of the first house approached peered

ROWS OF DARKY FACES.

"You people," shouted Capt. Lee, "can get away now. There's a Government boat at the mouth of the creek which will take you to the large mounds at Harris' place, where you will be perfectly safe until the water goes down." "Thank God, thank God," came in a great chorus in all the keys from the inside of the house. Half a dozen families had gathered there, and there was not room in the loft for all, close as they could be packed, and children 3, 4, and 5 years of age were out on rafts composed of three or four logs fastened with wooden pins and tied to the eaves of the house by pieces of clothes-line. From house to house the boats went, taking the people off the rafts and out of the lofts. In most cases only the women and children were placed in the yawls, then the men, the boys being told to follow in their little flats and dugouts. As the poor creatures hastily gathered up little bundles of most necessary effects they ejaculated their thanks and sang at the top of their voices.

At Fletch Lindsay's the information was imparted that there was a negro woman away up in the loft who had

JUST HAD A BABY.

Bedding was piled up in the centre of the skiff, the end of the house was knocked out, and one of the Anita's oarsmen, John Conners, gently lifted the woman and baby out into the boat and laid them down carefully. Others, grown and smaller, were taken into the yawls until they sank to the gunwales, and then the men pulled slowly back to the Anita. Trip after trip was made, until the women and children were aboard the Anita, and her decks were covered with people, so much so that the Captain was obliged to distribute them carefully to preserve a balance. There were three mounds on the McConnell place, but two of them had gone under before the Anita arrived. The stock had been driven on these, and there the brutes were perishing. Many had fallen and had lain dead in the water. The stronger ones stood among them. The water was so high that they were almost floated off their feet. While the yawls were saving human life the brutes bawled their distress. It was only a question of hours till the death would permit none of the cattle to remain on the lower mounds, and as the yawls were coming away fifty of the animals took to the water and swam a quarter of a mile to the longest mound, on the outer edge of which they found standing room. Fifty of the cattle had already perished, and it was the matter of only a brief period when the 200 remaining would have to go under.

THE DOGS ON THE RAFTS

and housetops whined piteously as they saw their human friends leaving them. A thorough examination of the Silver Creek country was made and a boat-load of people taken out to the Harris Mound. The Sallie Carney, from Vicksburg, took care of the Campbellville people. While the Anita crews were working Silver Creek, the Carney had been chartered by Col. Campbell and sent up to bring out stock and people from his own plantation. She had on 200 head of mules and 300 negroes. There was no room for oxen and cows, and they were left to perish. The Carney's efforts were limited to the Campbell plantations, and some negroes not belonging on the place who got abroad were

PUT OFF ON A HOUSETOP.

The Carney's trip was purely a business one, but she probably relieved the Anita from the work of transporting 300 negroes to the mounds. Cows were offered up here for 50 cents a head. One planter wanted a boat to take his herd away, giving half of the whole to get a safe place. Others wanted to give way all their stock for the transportation, saying it was certain death to the animals to be left, and they would rather have them taken where they might do somebody good than have them left to perish. By Sunday night the people had rescued and transported to the Harris Mound nearly 1,000. All but a few of them were camped in the open air. The moving of the people was accomplished without loss of life, although twice there was a scare, as some little darky venturing too near the guard went overboard, but paddled around until somebody caught him. The negroes' spirits rose rapidly after they found themselves in safety, and the disembarkation was attended by singing and shouting. The sight of the big Harris Mound restored confidence, and some of them thought that a modern repetition of Noah's time had come.

Views of a Man Who Has Seen Floods Before.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 21.—Capt. James O'Neil, an old steamboat man, and Superintendent of the Anchor Line of steamers, who came up from New Orleans on the Halliday, says the

the danger is all over. In
water will be off the land,
planters will be at work
whole thing has been much
fact is a flood occurs every
casion it was only a matter
more of water. The damage
sists of loss of fence
A small number of
compared to oxen. It is true
mounds and levees are s
food, but that matter will
extension of Government aid
ising thing, and it will be
negroes to work as long as the
ernment grub.

THE FACT

the planters are able to take
people and should be allo
Anchor Line steamers hav
supplies contributed by
New Orleans, Memphis,
free of charge. The
have done good wo
in people and stock from the
to such high points as Mem
Helena, where they will be
until the waters recede. Th
any one starving, and in less
great overflow will only
The river has already fallen
phis. The continued rise
due to the fact that
water from the Yazoo an
try is now running out.
be drained completely within
water is now off of the Misso
ity of New Madrid they a
$1.50 per day and cannot get
ernment rations are to be g

Growing More Comfo... sas City

ARKANSAS CITY, March 21.
in the water noticed a few
ues. In this immediate
actual suffering, but co
Government rations have be
tributed, and have been the
ing much distress. Destru
throughout Desha and Chi
great. It is questionable
stock is left to cultivate one
usually in cultivation. Re
sissippi are of a gloomy ch
not drowned perished fo
severe wind and rain storm
last night. No damage be
couple of small houses. Th
oued this morning unharme
and Richards, Third Unit
after a thorough examinat
of the country and people,

Five Families Down ... and Scarlet

ST. LOUIS, March 21.—C
S. A., who is in charge of th
Barnard, that left here Su
Beckwith that the Barnard
today and goes tonight on t
finding five families in Mis
souri, in a piteous condu
food, and down with pneu
fever. He gave temporary
will be needed for weeks.
is much needed in the over

A Heavy Snow-Storm ... Northw

Special Dispatch to The

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 2
storm raged in St. Paul
State last night. From th
was learned that the storm
biggest part of the North
yond the Missouri, and very
consin. Along the St. Pau
snowfall was the heaviest
ported in some places to be
the level. On the Manito
the northern part, the
severe, and serious
noted at Winnipeg a
Northern Pacific was
as far as Bismarck, and th
on the Dakota Division.
southern part of the State
fall is reported. As a who
characterized as the very
The following specials were
ous points today:

Fargo, D. T.—The storm
light snowfall on Sunday i
blizzard yesterday, which at
with terrific force, the snow
by a strong wind that piled
specially east, west, a
The Manitoba trains are
Buxton and one at Fergus
here this morning from St.
by the most sanguine till
the road are enormous an
hour. The North Pacific
and Bismarck are snow-
trains being stuck in the dr
and the east-bound passen
hind another freight train
and Valley City. An extra
of shovelers and a
left this morning, and
tearing its way through
strong wind now prevailing
as fast as it is plowed ou
Jimtown are miniature mou
places are said to hide the
Glencoe, Minn.—The m
of the season visited us
snow is banked into mount
winter. The railroad is co
The Ortonville train last eve
after great difficulty about
ing, and is still here, unab
or west. The snow-plows w
the track as soon as the
The weather is not very col
standing at 32 degrees abov

Duluth, Minn.—The storm
terday and last night has n
one of the worst of the se
panied by snow, which
high drifts in all the stree
age reported, but busine
somewhat blocked by the d
bors are packed with floati
be able to resist a western
on a level was about eleve
delayed about two hours.

Rush City, Minn.—It has
for the past twenty-four h
northeast wind, and drifti
has fallen in this storm th
winter. The prospects are
blockade. The drifts are s
the snow is still drifting
that four feet of snow has

Brainerd, Minn.—It sno
yesterday and last night,
The snow at present is abo
deep.

Bismarck, D. T.—The st
present is the severest o
genuine blizzard, and is g
region, blockading the tra
of here.

Railroad Washo...

Special Dispatch to T

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.,
washouts along its line
Cincinnati last evening ov
dianapolis, St. Louis & C
reach here until late this
present all travel on that
ed, the Cincinnati, Ham
Road handling the throu
former road. Passengers
Madison & Indianapolis R
River at Rockford is h
ever been, and a washou
point. Danger is also a
from high water.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., M
rains of last night washed
track and one or two sma
St. L. & C. Railroad, betw
renceburg. Trains are r
Ohio & Mississippi and No

The Okaw Bottom...

Special Dispatch to T

VANDALIA, Ill., March
rain-storm which began
morning did not cease un
after the rain ceased
turned cold, with a bi
which has prevailed th
change has been severely
much so that heavy wra
into requisition. Conside
the amount of water that
of the heavy rains of las
are all out of their banks
being done to the grow
lands. The Okaw Botto
and the river is still ri
sions are felt by the farm
yet repaired the damage

Damage by Wi...

Special Dispatch to T

ELGIN, Ill., March 21.—
place about sundown la
night a terrible gale w
with scarcely abated
Trees and fences were
light structures demolis
ticularly destructive u
ice-houses. The large
Ice Company, of Chicag
blown flat to the ground
gest in the State, holdi
empty at the time. The
Company and one or two
damaged. The loss w
dollars.

Stormy Weather at ... Sudden Rise

CINCINNATI, March 21.
River has been fourte
hours, and it is still risi
Four coal-barges and a
logs were torn loose

the danger is all over. In twenty days the water will be off the land, and by April 20 the planters will be at work planting. "This whole thing has been much overdrawn. The fact is a flood occurs every year. On this occasion it was only a matter of a few inches more of water. The damage principally consists of loss of fencing and stock. A small number of mules were lost compared to oxen. It is true the animals on the mounds and levees are suffering greatly for food, but that matter will be remedied. This extension of Government aid is a most demoralizing thing, and it will be impossible to get the negroes to work as long as they can obtain Government grub.

THE FACT IS

the planters are able to take care of their own people and should be allowed to do it. The Anchor Line steamers have been transporting supplies contributed by the merchants of New Orleans, Memphis, and St. Louis free of charge. The Southern boats have done good work in bringing in people and stock from the inundated districts to such high points as Memphis, Vicksburg, and Helena, where they will be properly cared for until the waters recede. There is no danger of any one starving, and in less than a month the great overflow will only be a memory. The river has already fallen six feet at Memphis. The continued rise below Vicksburg is due to the fact that the great body of water from the Yazoo and Sunflower country is now running out. That section will be drained completely within twenty days. The water is now off of the Missouri, and in the vicinity of New Madrid they are offering negroes $1.50 per day and cannot get them, because Government rations are to be obtained."

Growing More Comfortable at Arkansas City.

ARKANSAS CITY, March 21.—The slight decline in the water noticed a few days ago still continues. In this immediate vicinity there is no actual suffering, but considerable distress. Government rations have been received and distributed, and have been the means of alleviating much distress. Destruction to live stock throughout Desha and Chicot Counties is very great. It is questionable if sufficient work stock is left to cultivate one in every tenth acre usually in cultivation. Reports from the Mississippi are of a gloomy character. The stock not drowned perished for want of food. A severe wind and rain storm visited this section last night. No damage beyond overturning a couple of small houses. The inmates were rescued this morning unharmed. Lieuts. Satterlee and Richards, Third United States Artillery, after a thorough examination of the condition of the country and people, left for Laconia.

Five Families Down with Pneumonia and Scarlet-Fever.

ST. LOUIS, March 21.—Chaplain Mullens, U. S. A., who is in charge of the relief steamer Gen. Barnard, that left here Sunday, telegraphs Gen. Beckwith that the Barnard arrived at Memphis today and goes tonight on to Helena. He reports finding five families in Mississippi County, Missouri, in a piteous condition, nearly out of food, and down with pneumonia and scarlet-fever. He gave temporary relief, and says help will be needed for weeks. He also says medicine is much needed in the overflowed districts.

A Heavy Snow-Storm Raging in the Northwest.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 21.—A terrible snow-storm raged in St. Paul and throughout the State last night. From the railroad offices it was learned that the storm extended over the biggest part of the Northwest into Dakota beyond the Missouri, and very generally over Wisconsin. Along the St. Paul & Duluth Road the snowfall was the heaviest of the year, and is reported in some places to be several feet deep on the level. On the Manitoba Road, especially the northern part, the storm was very severe, and serious blockades are noted at Winnipeg and vicinity. The Northern Pacific was well snowed in as far as Bismarck, and thoroughly blockaded on the Dakota Division. In the western and southern part of the State a considerable snowfall is reported. As a whole, the last storm is characterized as the very worst of the season. The following specials were received from various points today:

Fargo, D. T.—The storm which began with a light snowfall on Sunday increased to a regular blizzard yesterday, which at nightfall was raging with terrific force, the snow being accompanied by a strong wind that piled it in immense drifts, especially east, west, and north of here. The Manitoba trains are snow-bound, one at Buxton and one at Fergus Falls. The one due here this morning from St. Paul is not expected by the most sanguine till night. The drifts in the road are enormous and increasing every hour. The North Pacific trains between here and Bismarck are snow-bound, two freight trains being stuck in the drifts near Valley City, and the east-bound passenger train stuck behind another freight train between Jamestown and Valley City. An extra train with an army of shovelers and a huge snow-plow left this morning, and is reported as tearing its way through the drifts; but the strong wind now prevailing piles the snow back as fast as it is plowed out. The drifts near Jimtown are miniature mountains, and in some places are said to hide the telegraph poles.

Glencoe, Minn.—The most severe storm of the season visited us last night, and the snow is banked into mountains, similar to last winter. The railroad is completely blockaded. The Ortonville train last evening reached here after great difficulty about 1 o'clock this morning, and is still there, unable to go either east or west. The snow-plows will commence opening the track as soon as the wind stops blowing. The weather is not very cold, the thermometer standing at 32 degrees above zero.

Duluth, Minn.—The storm that raged all yesterday and last night has now subsided. It was one of the worst of the season. It was accompanied by snow, which the winds heaped in high drifts in all the streets. There is no damage reported, but business this morning was somewhat blocked by the drifts. The outer harbors are packed with floating ice, but it will not be able to resist a western wind. The snowfall on a level was about eleven inches. Trains are delayed about two hours.

Rush City, Minn.—It has been snowing here for the past twenty-four hours, and with a heavy northeast wind, and drifting badly. More snow has fallen in this storm than during the whole winter. The prospects are good for a genuine blockade. The drifts are several feet high, and the snow is still drifting badly. It is claimed that four feet of snow has fallen on the level.

Brainerd, Minn.—It snowed vigorously all day yesterday and last night, and is still storming. The snow at present is about twenty-eight inches deep.

Bismarck, D. T.—The storm which is raging at present is the severest of the season. It is a genuine blizzard, and is general throughout this region, blockading the trains both east and west of here.

Railroad Washouts in Indiana.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 21—Owing to washouts along its line, the train which left Cincinnati last evening over the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Road did not reach here until late this afternoon, and for the present all travel on that line has been suspended, the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis Road handling the through passengers of the former road. Passengers on the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Road report that White River at Rockford is higher now than it has ever been, and a washout is expected at that point. Danger is also anticipated at Seymour from high water.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 21.—The heavy rains of last night washed out a portion of the track and one or two small bridges on the C., I., St. L. & C. Railroad, between Sunman and Lawrenceburg. Trains are running tonight via the Ohio & Mississippi and North Vernon.

The Okaw Bottom Again Under Water.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VANDALIA, Ill., March 21.—The equinoctial rain-storm which began here early yesterday morning did not cease until late last night. Soon after the rain ceased the weather suddenly turned cold, with a blizzard from the north, which has prevailed throughout today. The change has been severely felt by every one, so much so that heavy wraps are again brought into requisition. Considering the length of time, the amount of water that has fallen exceeds that of the heavy rains of last month. The streams are all out of their banks, and much damage is being done to the growing crops in the lowlands. The Okaw Bottom is again under water, and the river is still rising. Great apprehensions are felt by the farmers, who have not as yet repaired the damages of the last great flood.

Damage by Wind at Elgin, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., March 21.—The blizzard struck this place about sundown last evening, and by midnight a terrible gale was blowing, continuing with scarcely abated violence during today. Trees and fences were blown down, and many light structures demolished. The wind was particularly destructive up the river among the ice-houses. The large one of the Washington Ice Company, of Chicago, on the east side, was blown flat to the ground. It was one of the largest in the State, holding 22,000 tons, but was empty at the time. The houses of the Elgin Ice Company and one or two others were seriously damaged. The loss will be several thousand dollars.

Stormy Weather at Cincinnati, with a Sudden Rise in the Ohio.

CINCINNATI, March 21.—The rise in the Ohio River has been fourteen feet in twenty-four hours, and it is still rising both here and above. Four coal-barges and a large number of rafts of logs were torn loose by the sudden rise. The coal will be a loss, but the logs may be recovered. Nearly all the railroads in Southern Ohio have suffered from washouts. Streams in Central and Southern Ohio have risen to an unprecedented extent, and losses to farms will be great. The wind was so high today as to practically suspend navigation on the Ohio River.

Snow at Milwaukee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 21.—The heavy snow-storm which has prevailed in the region north of Milwaukee the past day or two broke upon this city today. Tonight we have genuine winter weather, with snow enough for sleighing, whereas yesterday and for a day or two previous the atmosphere was warm and damp. The storm is so severe that no lake craft will venture out excepting the propellers. Several of the chartered schooners were obliged this morning to postpone their trips. Northward and northwestward from here the trains have been partially blocked, but the various lines of the Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul are open.

Frozen Mud Over in Michigan.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOLLAND, Mich., March 21.—A cold, drizzly rain yesterday was followed up by a heavy thunder-storm and much rain last night, accompanied with a gale. This morning it has turned into a snow-storm, making it look more like December than March. The roads for a week past have been in a terrible condition, and farmers have not been able to come in, making business extremely dull at present.

The Gale at Davenport, Ia.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., March 21.—A wild storm of wind has raged here all day, the gale coming from the west, and putting a stop to the movements of all boats. The little ferry-boat which plies between Buffalo and Andalusia, below this city, was sunk while trying to make a trip this forenoon.

Snow at Waupaca, Wis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WAUPACA, Wis., March 21.—A raging snow-storm has been in progress since yesterday afternoon, and travel and business has been suspended. There are six inches of snow on the ground. The river has already commenced to rise, and a flood is imminent.

Snow at Ishpeming, Mich.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ISHPEMING, Mich., March 21.—The most severe snow-storm of the season set in from the Northwest last night and still continues. Fully two feet of fresh snow has fallen, and trains on the Chicago & Northwestern are delayed.

Snow at Marquette, Mich.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., March 21.—The most severe snow-storm of the season is now prevailing. The snowdrifts are from four to six feet high, and have been formed within the last sixteen hours.

Great Rain at Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, March 21.—Sunday and Monday over two inches of rain fell here, and since Monday midnight the wind has been very high, ranging from a breeze to a gale. Tonight the weather is cold and the wind very high.

Ravages of the Wind at Quincy, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, March 21.—A high wind has prevailed here for the past twenty-four hours. Damage to fruit and shade trees, telephone and telegraph wires is reported.

Snow-Storm in the Dominion.

TORONTO, March 21.—A heavy snow-storm throughout Eastern Ontario; over a foot deep in sections.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22—1 a. m.—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, slightly colder and fair weather, northerly to westerly winds, and higher barometer.

For the Lake region, light snow, followed by partly cloudy weather, northwest to southwest winds, higher barometer, and stationary or a slight fall in temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, fair weather and cold northwest winds during the day, followed Thursday morning by rising temperature and falling barometer.

The Ohio River will continue to rise and the Lower Mississippi will probably fall slowly.

THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER

furnishes the following special bulletin:

The barometer is lowest north of the Lower Lake region and highest in Texas. The storm which was central near Port Huron yesterday morning has moved northeastward to the St. Lawrence Valley, but dangerous westerly winds continue in the Lake region. Light rain prevailed during yesterday in the Middle States, followed by clearing weather during the evening, and snow continues in New England and the Lake region. Generally clear weather prevails in the Southern States, the Ohio Valley, and the Northwest, with slightly colder northwest winds. The temperature has also fallen about 10 degrees in the Lake region and in New England. The following temperatures were reported yesterday afternoon: Norfolk, 68; Charleston, 81; Savannah, 79; Jacksonville, 84; Galveston, 68; San Antonio, 59; Los Angeles, 75.

The indications are that slightly colder and fair weather will prevail in the Middle and South Atlantic States Wednesday and Thursday. Clearing weather is indicated for New England today, and fair weather Thursday.

CHICAGO, March 21—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same time at all the stations named:

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		R'n	Weather.
Albany	40	37	......	Calm...	.16	Clear.
Alpena	..	17	N....	Fresh..	.20	L.snw.
Bismarck	8	7	S.E..	Light..	0	Clear.
Buffalo	36	28	S.W.	Brisk...	.02	Clear.
Cairo	51	47	W...	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Concho, Tex	56	45	......	Calm...	0	Clear.
Cheyenne	44	34	N.W.	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Chicago	29	29	W...	Brisk...	*—	Cl'dy.
Cincinnati	50	40	W...	Fresh..	0	Cl'dy.
Cleveland	39	30	W...	Brisk...	.01	Lt.snw
Davenport	31	27	N.W.	Brisk...	0	Cl'dy.
Deadwood	36	30	......	Calm...	0	Clear.
Denison	57	49	......	Calm...	0	Clear.
Denver	54	55	W...	Brisk...	0	Clear.
Des Moines	28	20	N.W.	Brisk...	0	Fair.
Detroit	32	36	W...	Brisk...	.04	Cl'dy.
Dodge City	55	37	......	Calm...	0	Clear.
Dubuque	29	..	......	......	....	......
Duluth	27	24	N.W.	Fresh..	.04	Cl'dy.
Erie	38	29	W...	Brisk...	.02	L.snw.
Escanaba	28	20	N....	Fresh..	.11	L.snw.
Champaign, Ill.	34	..	......	......	....	......
Ft. Assinniboine	..	41	S.W.	Brisk...	0	Cl'dy.
Fort Buford	..	17	N.E.	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Fort Custer	..	40	S.W.	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Fort Garry	17	1	N....	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Fort Gibson	54	48	......	Calm...	0	Clear.
Galveston	..	62	N.E.	Fresh..	0	Cl'dy.
Grand Haven	29	30	W...	Brisk...	*.22	L.snw.
Huron, Dak	..	12	N.W.	Light...	0	Clear.
Indianapolis	42	32	N.W.	Fresh..	*—	Cl'dy.
Keokuk	34	26	N.W.	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Las Animas	..	57	E....	Fresh..	0	Clear.
La Crosse	34	26	N.W.	Brisk...	.02	Cl'dy.
Leavenworth	44	34	N.W.	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Louisville	50	41	W...	Brisk...	0	Clear.
Little Rock	..	50	N.W.	Light...	0	Clear.
Marquette	24	23	N.E.	Brisk...	.03	Cl'dy.
Memphis	54	51	......	Calm...	0	Clear.
Milwaukee	27	23	N.W.	Fresh..	.01	Cl'dy.
Moorhead	13	1	N.W.	Brisk...	.04	Clear.
Nashville	56	47	W...	Fresh..	0	Clear.
North Platte	45	37	E....	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Omaha	30	23	N....	Brisk...	0	Clear.
Oswego	37	36	S.W.	Fresh..	.10	Cl'dy.
Pittsburg	49	35	S.W.	Fresh..	*—	Clear.
Port Eads	65	64	N.E.	Brisk...	0	Fair.
Port Huron	31	25	S.W.	Brisk...	.04	Cl'dy.
P. A. Landing	20	..	......	......	....	......
Chattanooga	55	..	......	......	....	......
Rochester	37	31	W...	Brisk...	*—	L.snw.
San Antonio	59	55	N....	Light...	0	Cl'dy.
Sandusky	36	31	W...	Brisk...	.03	L.snw.
Springfield, Mo.	47	42	N.W.	Brisk...	0	Clear.
Shreveport	..	55	N....	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Springfield, Ill.	38	30	N.W.	Brisk...	0	Clear.
St. Louis	46	34	N.W.	Brisk...	0	Clear.
St. Paul	26	24	W...	Fresh..	0	Clear.
St. Vincent	8	..	......	......	....	......
Stockton	53	49	S.E..	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Toledo	38	34	W...	Brisk...	*—	Th'ng.
Vicksburg	62	50	N.W.	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Yankton	21	18	N.E.	Light...	0	Clear.
Washakie	19	32	W...	Fresh..	0	Clear.

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	29.643	27.1	88	W......	25	.0	Fair.
10:18 a. m.	29.636	25.2	83	W......	23	*—	Lt. snow
2:18 p. m.	29.744	28.8	85	W......	28	*—	Lt. snow
6:18 p. m.	29.844	29.8	88	W......	21	*—	Cloudy.
10:18 p. m.	29.916	29.5	86	W......	16	.0	Cloudy.

*Too small to measure.
Maximum temperature, 52.3.
Minimum temperature, 24.0.
Mean daily barometer, 29.768.
Mean daily thermometer, 28.5
Mean daily humidity, 86.3.

Chicago Weather.

About this time of the year the weather sharps predict something large in the shape of weather, as it is well known that the equinoctial storm is due, and this year their predictions were fulfilled so far as Chicago was concerned. The moist weather of the past few days prepared people for the worst, and about 11 o'clock Monday night the wind began to waltz about the housetops, bang shutters, flap awnings, and howl mournfully through telegraph wires, as if deploring the fact that Chicago's Aldermen should allow so many wires to remain in midair. The gale increased during the night, and the early hours of yesterday morning were hailed with blinding flurries of snow, which was kept up at intervals during the day. The blast was biting and cold, and noses and ears were nipped by John Frost in a cruel manner. Many pedestrians were entered in go-as-you-please races after storm-tossed hats, but the ill wind blew somebody good, as it dried up the oceans of mud in the streets and made walking easier. Toward night the wind abated somewhat, and the thermometer rose a peg or two.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 27 degrees; 9 a. m., 27; 10 a. m., 26; 11 a. m., 26; 12 m., 27; 1 p. m., 28; 3 p. m., 30; 8 p. m., 31. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.20; 8 p. m., 29.45; wind west.

THE FIRE RECORD.

The Curtis Manufacturing Works, at Albion, N. Y.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 21.—At 4 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the building of the Curtis Manufacturing Company, on North Main street, Albion. The alarm was immediately given, but the fire made so much headway that the rear portion of the main building was a mass of flames by the time the department arrived. Firemen were soon upon the ground, however, and work was commenced with a will. The steamer was put in working order, but the question arose, Where can water be found? The canal was dry and the supply in the reservoirs was soon exhausted. The flames rapidly spread to the front of the main building, and also to the Mansion House, about twenty feet south of the burning building, and it was quickly blazing. Some of the occupants of the Mansion House barely escaped with their lives. But little of the contents of this building was saved. The hotel was a small loss to the town, however. The flames also spread to the large barn connected with the hotel, but it was nearly fire-proof and was saved. In the meantime the Curtis Works were being rapidly destroyed, and in one hour from the discovery of the fire the leading manufacturing establishment of Albion was a mass of ruins. The large warehouse belonging to the company contained a quantity of mowers and reapers, patterns, windmills, etc. The building, together with its contents, was saved. The Curtis Manufacturing Company was organized about three years ago for the purpose of manufacturing the Howe mowers and reapers. The company were doing a very prosperous business, and were about to employ a larger force of men and make several additions to their business. At the time of the fire about eighty men were employed. The buildings, machinery, etc., were insured for $45,000. It is impossible at the present time to state the loss. The origin of the fire is not known. The company usually pay their men on Monday nights, and it is stated upon authority that after being paid some of them are accustomed to imbibe too freely of Albion tanglefoot and spend the night in one of the shops in carousing. It is supposed that they were gathered there Monday night, when some one accidentally set fire to the building. George Eighime, foreman of Engine Company No. 3, struck John Tuohy upon the head with a trumpet, inflicting a severe wound. Young Tuohy is 17 years of age. He refused to work upon the brakes, stating as a reason that he was tired. Public opinion is very bitter against Eighime. The fire was a very severe blow to Albion, and, considered in one sense, it is far more disastrous than was the big fire of Jan. 13. At that time but few persons were thrown out of employment, and business was soon resumed as usual. Now a large number of men are obliged to stop work, besides losing their tools and considerable personal property. It is probable that the company will erect a larger establishment.

Monday Night's Blaze at Grand Rapids, Mich.—Losses and Insurance.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 21.—Revised and corrected figures obtained today show that the fire which destroyed the New England Furniture Company's warerooms in this city last night was much more destructive than was at first supposed. The loss on the building will reach $9,000, and on stock, which included nearly 800 suits of furniture, of which over 500 were completed, will aggregate $16,000 or $17,000 more. The total insurance was $12,000, of which $4,500 was on the building, located in the following companies: Girard of Philadelphia and Commerce of Albany, $1,250 each; Mechanics' & Traders' of New York, Manufacturer's of Boston, and Watertown, $2,000 each; Metropolitan and National, $1,000 each; St. Paul Fire & Marine, $1,500. About sixty men are thrown out of employment by the fire. It caught in the paint-room; possibly spontaneous combustion. The company will probably rebuild.

Near Porter's Station, Ind., Loss $4,000, Insurance $1,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., March 21.—A large frame farm house belonging to John Allen, near Porter's Station, this county, took fire from a defective flue this morning and was totally destroyed, including household effects. Loss $4,000; insurance about $1,000.

Two Barns Near Aurora, Ill.—Stock Burned Alive.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., March 21.—Last night Jacob Hickel, a farmer living about one mile north of Aurora, suffered the loss by fire of two barns, with entire contents, amounting to $1,000. Several cows, a horse, pigs, and other stock were burned alive. There is no insurance. The fire is known to be the result of incendiarism.

Green Bay, Wis.

GREEN BAY, March 21.—Fire last night destroyed the residence of Antoine Siebel, on Pine street. Loss $2,000. Fully insured.

At Decorah, Ia., Loss $2,000, Partially Insured.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., March 21.—The residence of P. Hathaway at Decorah was burned this morning. Loss $2,000, partly insured.

Gas-Works Burned at Mechanicsburg, Ohio.

MECHANICSBURG, O., March 21.—The gas-works were ignited by the breaking of a lantern and burned down last night.

A Block of Stores in Texas.

MINEOLA, Tex., March 21.—Fire yesterday destroyed a block of mercantile buildings; loss $80,000.

MATRIMONIAL.

Bates—Holton.

Miss Jessie Holton, daughter of M. E. Holton, Esq., a young lady well and favorably known on the West Side, and Mr. C. L. Bates, were quietly married last evening at the Fourth Baptist Church, corner of West Washington and Paulina streets. The ceremony was performed at 8 o'clock, in the presence of a large assemblage of friends, by the Rev. E. B. Hulbert, of Morgan Place Theological Seminary, assisted by the Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, pastor of the church. The organist, Mr. Ed Ewart, officiated at the organ. The ushers were Messrs. W. H. Lyford, S. J. Sherer, W. E. Slosson, and E. J. Rogerson. The bride and groom were attended by Miss Nellie Bates, sister of the groom, and Mr. Joel D. Holton, brother of the bride. The bride and bridesmaids wore walking dresses and hats. After the ceremony the young couple received the congratulations in the parlors of the church. They abandoned the conventional wedding tour, and were driven at once to their future residence, No. 13 Union Park place, where they will be "at home" to their friends.

FINANCIAL.

Extending the City Bonds of Racine, Wis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RACINE, Wis., March 21.—The Common Council had a lively time over refunding the city bonds due April 1, 1882, last night. The Union National Bank of this city entered into an agreement with the city Feb. 9 to buy $50,000 of city bonds from Eastern holders, and furnish the same to citizens in lots of from $500 to $3,000 here for three-quarters of 1 per cent commission, by a sly game of underbidding the Manufacturers' National Bank. The latter quietly sent East and purchased the bonds, and presented them to the City Treasurer for extension, per notice of the city published. The Union National were therefore left with subscriptions of $40,000. No loss will be incurred by the transaction, probably.

SUICIDE.

Buyer for the Sprague Estate.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 21.—Orton E. Coleman, for eighteen years a buyer for the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company, shot and killed himself this morning. Discouragement at the condition of the Sprague matters is assigned as the cause.

A Disappointed Pensionseeker.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., March 21.—A citizen of Strawberry Point by the name of John Valiquet made a desperate attempt to take his life last night by cutting his throat with a table knife. He will probably live. Valiquet was a disappointed pension seeker.

Why They Go to "Classical Concerts."

Music.

Who is this tired looking man?
He is a worthy man who goes to classical concerts.
Doesn't he like them?
He positively hates them, but he goes all the same.
Why does he go?
Because his wife and daughters go, and he has to escort them home.
Well, but why do they go?
Because it's fashionable to do so.
Do they like it?
No; but they don't dare to say so.
Why not?
Because people would laugh at them.
How unhappy they must be!
They are, but they are bound to "keep up with the procession."

A NEWSPAPER SPOOK.

Strange Story of Supernatural Manifestations in Syracuse, N. Y.

The Deceased Business-Manager of the "Courier" Shows Up Frequently,

Keeping an Eye on the Cash-Drawer and Looking After the Printers and Pressmen.

He Also Bangs Around His Widow's House at Night and Disturbs Her Lodgers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 21.—For some time the relatives and the business associates of the late Daniel J. Halsted, for many years publisher of the Syracuse *Courier*, have been greatly excited over the alleged reappearance of Mr. Halsted in bodily form before the eyes of several persons who were associated with him during his life. Mr. Halsted died in August last, after a long illness. For several years he had been incapacitated through bodily infirmities from taking a very active part in the management of the business department of the *Courier*. He was for many years proprietor of that journal, which he founded during the Douglas campaign. He disposed of a controlling interest in it in 1870, but was retained as business manager for several years, and was connected with the business department at the time of his death. For ten years previous to his death it was known that he had become a convert to Spiritualism, and frequent séances were held at his home, principally under the direction of John W. Truesdell, a prominent broker and an acknowledged medium. Mr. Halsted believed he frequently received messages from John A. Green Jr. and other departed friends through Truesdell, and he had a firm faith in the tenets of Spiritualism. Some three months ago Mr. Charles Meigs, foreman of the *Courier* composing-room, was in the act of passing from the composing-room out into the ante-room, from which stairs lead to the sidewalk, when, as he alleges, he

SAW MR. HALSTED

standing in the ante-room as natural as life, and leaning upon a cane which he always carried in his later years. There was a bright light burning in the room, and Mr. Meigs asserts that he could not possibly have been deceived. Mr. Meigs hastily retreated into the composing-room, and he says he heard the apparition go down stairs, giving vent to a laugh such as Mr. Halsted was accustomed to indulge in during his life. Mr. Meigs related what he had seen to several persons connected with the *Courier*, who laughed at his story. He was, however, most emphatic in his declarations and protestations of sincerity, and could not be shaken in his belief that he had seen Mr. Halsted. Two weeks ago Mr. Meigs' story received confirmation from James B. Hopkins, a reporter for the *Courier*, who recently came to Syracuse from New York. As Mr. Hopkins was sitting in the editorial rooms about half past 8 o'clock in the evening, talking with Mr. Meigs, the foreman, Mr. Meigs noticed him staring at a large closet, the door of which was open. "There's a man there!" exclaimed Hopkins. Both sprang from their seats and started toward the closet. Mr. Hopkins says he distinctly saw the form and figure of Mr. Halsted standing in the door and leaning upon his cane. Hopkins

STARTED TOWARD THE APPARITION,

and was within five feet of it when it disappeared. Both Hopkins and Meigs were very much excited, and they solemnly assert that they cannot be mistaken in declaring that Halsted stood before them. The story caused a good deal of excitement when it became noised about the city, and for several days it was with great difficulty that many of the employés of the *Courier* could be prevailed upon to remain in the building after nightfall. Nothing further was seen of the ghostly visitor until early one morning last week, when Robert Moore, the pressman of the *Courier*, claimed that he plainly saw Mr. Halsted standing behind the desk in the counting-room of the *Courier*. Mr. Moore, reaching the counting-room at half past 1 o'clock a. m., went behind the counter to turn up the gas. He declares he had no sooner turned on the light than he distinctly saw Mr. Halsted standing within three feet of him. "He was in his shirtsleeves," said Mr. Moore, "and was

TRYING TO OPEN THE MONEY DRAWER.

He looked as natural as life, and appeared just as I have seen him hundreds of times. I have been connected with the *Courier* for more than ten years, and saw Mr. Halsted every day up to the time he died in August last. When I saw him this morning standing there where I had seen him so often, you may believe I was frightened. I ran out from behind the counter, and when I turned to take a second look at the ghost it was gone. Could I be deceived? No, sir, I don't believe in ghosts or spirits, but I saw Mr. Halsted just as plain as I ever saw anything. I could have touched him if I had not been so scared."

Mr. Moore promptly informed the manager of the *Courier* of what he had seen. Mrs. Halsted, the widow, lives in a brick house on Formeau Park. She has no children, and feeling lonely after her husband's death, she leased a portion of her house to John A. Guile, agent for a safe manufacturing company, who occupies several rooms of the dwelling with his wife. Mr. and Mrs. Guile say that for some time past they have been seriously disturbed at night by the sound of

WALKING ABOUT THE HOUSE.

At first they supposed it was Mrs. Halsted, but she informed them that she did not rise from her bed after retiring. Mr. and Mrs. Guile had heard the stories that Mr. Halsted had been several times in the *Courier* Building, and concluded that he must be walking around his house also. Mr. Guile asserts that he has frequently heard the sounds of a cane pounded on the floor, and of late the noises have continued the greater part of the night. He has informed Mrs. Halsted that he will vacate the rooms. Mrs. Halsted on being informed that her husband's form had been seen several times expressed no surprise, but on the contrary particularly inquired how he looked, and earnestly requested to be informed of the details and particulars of the apparition. Mr. Halsted, previous to engaging in the newspaper business, was Captain of the steamer Maid of the Mist, which used to carry passengers up under the horseshoe falls at Niagara.

At midnight last night Mr. Robert Moore, while lying in the press-room waiting the time of going to press, felt a cold, clammy hand pass over his face, almost causing suffocation. Startled with fear, he hastily lighted the gas, when the spectre disappeared. The affair is creating considerable gossip in the city today, and many persons stand before the *Courier* Building this evening hoping to catch a view of the much-talked-of ghost.

How to Stimulate an Author.

Quarterly Review.

The Abbé Delille was an author of some note in his day. One evening, when his absence was remarked, Malouet and Lally went to his lodgings to look for him. They found him in bed, and asked anxiously if he were ill. He replied in the negative, throwing at the same time significant glances at a lady in the room. In explanation of this scene Montosier relates that the lady, who on the Abbé's return to England passed for his niece, had recently assumed the name and duties of a wife, and was notoriously ruling him with a rod of iron. The story went that, on her flinging a quarto volume at his head, he submissively asked whether she could not have rested satisfied with an octavo. He had entered into a contract with his publishers at Paris for the completion of a poem within a given time, and they had come to an agreement with the lady to allow her a percentage for helping him at work. It was his habit to compose in bed, and she required him to compose thirty lines every morning before getting up.

Her mode of insuring the performance of the task was simple enough. "There is a little garment which the French have coarsely named 'culotte,' but which the English ladies in speaking of it term the 'small-cloth' (sic). When the Abbé had composed his thirty lines she brought him his little garment, and he might get up, but not otherwise." On the day when he was missed at Chateaubriand's he had been lazy, or not in the vein, and the indispensable garment was withheld until the arrival of Malouet and Lally, by whose intervention, late in the evening, it was brought to him.

A Wonderful Story.

Contribution to Hartford (Conn.) Post.

Twenty-five years since, while conversing with the Superintendent of the Insane Retreat in Hartford on the various phases of insanity, and some striking peculiarities among the patients, he told me the following wonderful story of one of the male patients then in the institution: The patient seemed fond of reading, and in taking up a newspaper it was noticed that he would read aloud, without hesitation whether the paper was sideways or bottom side up. As a further test of his powers, one of the attendants held a spread newspaper before him and kept it continually turning around, and he would read uninterruptedly. To test his powers still further, a reel was procured and the spread paper was attached to the arms and placed before the patient, and no matter how rapidly the reel was turned the patient would read article after article aloud without disturbing him in the least. We have never heard whether the singular phenomenon was continued or whether the patient is still living.

THE TEETOTALERS.

Gov. St. John, of Kansas, and Finch, of Nebraska, Interviewed—The Ambition of a Pair of Shysters—What the Prohibitionists Are Doing in Nebraska—Miscellaneous Temperance Gossip.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 18.—A common-looking man with a black mustache and seedy clothes was introduced to your correspondent not long since as Gov. St. John, of Kansas. He was in Atchison at the time, and on his way home from a protracted lecturing tour East.

"You move about considerably, Governor," remarked the scribe, by way of opening up a conversation.

"Yes," was the reply; "I have not been at home as much, probably, as I should, but this is my last trip East for some while. You are from Nebraska, I believe. How is the temperance sentiment doing over there, and how is Finch?"

"Temperance is booming, Governor, and, as for Finch, well, he is as great a blatherskite as ever."

This opinion, so freely given of one of the temperance leaders west of the Missouri River, somewhat astonished the good Governor, and very shortly thereafter he had urgent business in other quarters.

"Did it ever occur to you that Gov. St. John is exceedingly fond of spreading himself before the people?" remarked the party of the third part, a well-known citizen of Kansas, as the Governor withdrew. "In short, do you know the real object of this little man in exhibiting himself so constantly in public? Can you not guess?"

The shadow from Nebraska suggested a number of reasons, but the Atchisonian only shook his head and murmured:

"Wrong, all wrong. I see you Nebraska folks are not on to the latest political racket in Kansas. Now, the fact is, Gov. St. John is pluming himself for the Presidency in 1884. It sounds a little strange, but nevertheless it is true. St. John actually imagines that he stands a good chance of being elected to the Presidency as a temperance candidate."

"It is very queer," said the skeleton from Nebraska.

"It is, indeed, and then again it isn't," mused the Atchisonian. "Why, for years George Francis Train had aspirations that way. He thoroughly believed that some day he would be President of the United States; and then there is Guiteau, who imagines himself to be the biggest man in America; thinks he ought to be pardoned and sent to the court of St. James. Perhaps St. John's delusion is not so great as that of Guiteau or George Francis, but it is a delusion all the same, and a big one."

The shadow from the wind-swept prairies of Nebraska smiled grimly, for it had in mind a number of gentlemen of its own State who had long been the victims of political delusions.

"How do the people of Kansas receive this wild idea of their Governor?" finally asked the scribe.

"Oh, a good many of them think it is all right, while others laugh at it as absurd. St. John was really not the choice of the people of Kansas for Governor, but for all that he has a large following in the State. He has acquired somehow a National reputation, and many temperance people in this and other States have come to regard him as a sort of Messiah sent to save the country from everlasting destruction from strong drink. It is evident that St. John believes this himself. At any rate, he will run for the Presidency in 1884 if he can secure a nomination on an independent temperance ticket, or on any other ticket, for that matter. He is working up the boom for himself every day, and hopes to go into the White House with flying colors. But there are a number of St. Johns over in Nebraska, are there not?"

"Yes," replied the shadow; "I will name some of them: Paddock, who would like to be Secretary of the Interior; Saunders, who imagines the people of Nebraska are going to return him to the United States Senate; Church Howe, who thinks he will be Governor of the State next term, and about 400 other gentlemen who want office, with no possible show of getting it, whatever party comes into power. However, I think none of them have the ambition of St. John. It is one thing to be Governor of a State like Kansas or Nebraska, and quite another thing to be President of the United States. This last delusion of St. John rather takes the cake."

The present Governor of Kansas is pretty well known in Nebraska. He has been here several times, and last fall lectured in Lincoln, Omaha, and other places in the State. He is to Kansas what John B. Finch is to Nebraska, although the latter is not so visionary as St. John and is a much sharper man. It is pretty thoroughly understood nowadays that a man may be a thorough blatherskite and still be a man of brains. To learn what Finch thinks of St. John's ambition to be President and get his views on the temperance movement in Nebraska THE TRIBUNE correspondent paid him a visit last night at his home in Lincoln. Finch had just returned from the temperance battle-ground in Illinois and was feeling in good humor for conversation. In regard to St. John, he said:

"It is probably all gammon, this talk of St. John pushing himself for the Presidency in 1884. It is not likely that he himself has ever thought of such a thing: it is evidently the work of gossippers only. St. John is a pretty fair man, and has done some good work in the cause of temperance."

"Then you don't believe he has thoughts of the Presidency?"

"No, no more than I have, and that would be still more absurd."

"But they tell me, Mr. Finch—and it is sort of an underground rumor—that you are a probable candidate for Governor of Nebraska this year on an independent temperance ticket."

Finch thought this was about the funniest thing he ever heard.

"All nonsense," he said; "I have never thought of such a thing."

"But you don't deny that a full temperance ticket will be put in the field?"

"Of course not, although it is not generally known that such is the purpose of the temperance leaders of this State. A convention will be called about the 1st of June, and a full ticket, from Governor down, will be nominated. Perhaps some sort of combination may be made with the alliance people; it is too early to say yet, but that a temperance ticket will be put in the field in opposition to the regular party tickets is tolerably certain."

There is probably no truth in the rumor that Finch would like to head a State temperance ticket; he is too wily a man, and altogether too sharp to put his name at the head of any visionary scheme, and, although a perfect howling fanatic on the subject of temperance, unlike St. John, of Kansas, he has periods of sanity, and at such times can see as far into the future as anybody.

And right here it might not be out of place to give a brief history of the temperance movement in this State, dating back to a period when Finch and his cohorts were employed in other fields.

The temperance sentiment was made strong in this State by the effects of drink in the comparatively unrestrained frontier life, and from the birth of the Territory up to 1877 the latent feeling often broke out. In 1875 a petition for a stringent liquor law was introduced in the House of the legislative body by some daring member and sneeringly referred to the Committee on Railroads. During this time the Good Templars and Sons of Temperance were working hard to get a foothold in the State, and in 1876 a bill was introduced in the Legislature asking for a local option law. This was the result of various petitions presented in both Houses of the Legislature. The bill passed the Senate and was defeated in the House. In 1877 John B. Finch gave up the practice of law in New York and came to this State. He was at once drawn into the temperance work, and from that time on has been the acknowledged leader of the temperance party in Nebraska. His methods are different from most temperance leaders, and, being a sharp, ready speaker, he soon caused an uneasiness in the ranks of his enemies, and every effort possible to kill him off has been made the past few years. By his efforts the Legislature of 1878 came within one vote of passing a stringent prohibitory law; and that body had hardly adjourned before the prohibitionists were preparing for another fight two years ahead. Under the direction of their persistent leader an organization was perfected so that there was not a voting precinct in Nebraska where their agents were not actively at work. The result of all this was that about 60,000 citizens asked the next Legislature to submit a constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors in the State. This measure was defeated, but the local option high license bill passed. This also was the work of Finch, and now he proposes to head a temperance ticket, or if not that, to work for one, and beat the regular nominees of other parties out of their boots, if he can. It is a big job, but there is no knowing what may happen in a State like this.

The first movement of the temperance forces will be made early in May. It will be a ministerial convention, composed of about all the preachers in the State. The call has already been signed by 400 ministers, and other names are being added daily. Following this convention, in June, will be the regular nominating convention of the Temperance party, when a straight prohibition ticket will be put in the field. Then will begin the real fun of the campaign. The temperance people expect to poll a large vote, and, whatever happens to the State ticket, will make a desperate effort to control the next Legislature in the interest of absolute prohibition.

"Not Yet."

A German painter once obtained permission to paint some great court ceremony in which the Emperor William and his son Fritz were the central figures. The Emperor asked the artist to show him the sketch of his picture. On examining it he noticed that the Crown Prince was represented standing with one foot on the steps of the throne dais. He at once asked a bystander for a pencil and altered the sketch, which was returned to the audacious artist with the significant words "Not yet" written under the figure of the Prince.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

Five Thousand Operatives Thrown Out of Employment at Lawrence, Mass.

All the Trouble Charged to the Machinations of Democratic Demagogs.

An Offer to Fill the Places of the Strikers with Chinamen.

The Coal Operators at Pittsburg Vote a Decrease of Wages—Telegraphers.

Over Five Thousand Operatives Locked Out at Lawrence, Mass.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 21.—A crisis was reached in the affairs of the strikers at 6 o'clock this evening, when the doors of the Pacific Mills were closed against over 5,000 operatives. By the strike and lockout there are stopped 135,000 cotton spindles, 25,500 worsted spindles, 4,500 looms, and other machinery, throwing fully 5,300 employés out of work. The mill officials are reticent as to their plan for the future, and do not feel called upon to make any statement to the public. It is stated, however, that the print-works and dyeing departments will continue to be operated, for the dyeing-mill has now on hand work enough to last until the change of season, which occurs next May. For the print works, as heretofore, cotton cloth will be purchased, and the works will be kept in operation. The official announcement of the shut-down was made at the mills at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and the operatives were informed that when their services were again needed they would receive proper notification.

THE SCENE AT THE MILLS

when it became known that the crisis had arrived was very painful, many of the employés bursting into tears and asking piteously what was to become of them. The weavers are the least concerned. Owing to the good pay they have received for years past many of them have good deposits in the savings-banks. With the spinners it is different, and by their hasty and inconsiderate action they have entailed upon themselves an amount of misery and suffering which it is painful to contemplate. The actual number of strikers does not exceed 2,000, and they—especially the weavers—are vigorously denounced by the operatives who are willing to work, but who have been forced into idleness by the strike. The general community shows no sympathy with the strikers. The tax-payers and business men of the city already talk of the burden which must inevitably come upon the city if the mills are closed for any length of time, for many families will soon be absolutely destitute. Committees of the strikers have already been appointed to canvass for funds. Three weeks' pay is due the operatives from the mills, which it is understood is ready for them when they call for it.

THE MILL OFFICIALS

feel they have done all they properly could to avert the present crisis. Had the weavers returned to work today instead of voting 510 to 20 to continue the strike, yarn would have been purchased to keep them employed; but as only 600 looms have been operated since Saturday the corporation officers feel that during the present state of the worsted market it would be an injustice to the stockholders to continue operating the mills with the small force which desires to remain employed at the reduced rate of wages. The officers say that the strike began with a lot of irresponsible boys and girls, and the small fire thus kindled has been fanned into a flame by the demagogs who control the machinery of the Democratic party of this city, chief among whom is the Mayor. So far, they say, there has been no Republican identified in the movement. They do not mention this as of any particular political significance, but simply as a singular circumstance which has been noticed. If the operatives had been left to themselves and permitted to rely on their better judgment they

WOULD HAVE COME OUT OF IT ALL RIGHT.

The whole movement has been without any head except such as was furnished by outsiders, and a great many of those who are now suffering from the effects of their hasty acts do not really know what their grievances are, or why they are out. The corporation will take advantage of the shutting down to make with all possible speed the needed improvements in the machinery and buildings. Agents of mills in Fall River and Paterson, N. J., have been here today offering terms to the striking weavers and spinners. The corporation officials have, on the other hand, received information that there is a large amount of unemployed skilled labor in Bradford, England, which can be brought to this country, and it is known that a conference was had with an agent who made a proposition to fill the places of the strikers with Chinamen from California. He said he had supplied a Georgia mill with these operatives, and the experiment had proved eminently satisfactory. He has a large number which he can bring here at any time. It is not learned that his offer met with any encouragement.

The Second Convention of Telegraph Operators.

PITTSBURG, March 21.—The National Convention of Telegraphers finished their labors tonight and adjourned sine die. The following declaration of principles was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Our organization, to be effective, should not antagonize the interests of the companies by whom we are employed, and we should in every way recognize our obligations to them, while at the same time we ask and request a fair and proper recognition of our rights; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this organization shall be known as the United Telegraphers of North America.

Resolved, That we effect this organization to meet a long and imperative desire of the telegraph fraternity for an efficient and general association which shall embrace within its ranks all employés connected with the service in the United States and Canada above the age of 18 years; to insure a better and more respectable standing in the business community of the country; to weed out disreputable characters; to protect the public from fraudulent telegraph colleges; and to insure to all who are dependent upon the profession for support that protection and fraternal feeling that will tend to elevate and ennoble its members.

Resolved, That we recognize and fully appreciate the fact that the interests of the various telegraph and railroad companies are identical with our own, and that their interests should command our consideration, and that we pledge ourselves to, in every way, endeavor to deserve and secure their coöperation in our undertaking, asking only a fair and proper recognition of our rights.

Resolved, That we earnestly deprecate strikes, and that we have no intention or desire to interfere with the business of our employers, and that it is our earnest wish that we may in no way interfere or interrupt the harmony and good feeling now existing between the telegraph and railroad companies.

Resolved, That we cordially invite the coöperation of the delegates to the State Convention at Cincinnati, and feel assured that the action of this convention should and will in every way meet this difficulty.

Workmen Assaulted by Strikers at Cleveland.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., March 21.—Several weeks ago a strike of union molders occurred in the large stove works of Meyers, Osborne & Co., in this city, 100 men going out. The firm put forty "scabs" and as many boys in their places, and wouldn't hire union men. Since then trouble has been frequent and serious. Monday two experienced molders, McGuire and Rooley, concluded to go to work again at Meyers, Osborne & Co.'s. Of course by this action they gained the enmity of the union. Last evening as they quit work they were assaulted by several union men near the shop. In self-defense they drew out revolvers, and for some time the two sides exchanged shots without serious harm. The Mayor and a posse of police were hastily summoned, and quiet restored. McGuire was badly bruised about the head, but the strikers escaped, and it is not known whether or not they were injured.

The Cincinnati Carpenters.

CINCINNATI, March 21.—A large meeting of members of the Carpenters' Union was held tonight to consider the proposition to change the time of demand for the increase of wages from May 1 to April 1. A motion was made to make the demand April 1. After a long discussion the motion was tabled, and it was agreed to abide by the former action of the union, which was to demand an advance of 50 cents a day, beginning May 1, and that a week's work should consist of fifty-nine hours. If the employers do not concede these demands the carpenters will strike May 1.

The Grasping Coal Operators Demand the Pound of Flesh.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 21.—At a meeting of the Railroad Coal Exchange of Pittsburg a resolution was unanimously passed ordering a reduction of one-half cent per bushel in the mining scale. The miners will be notified on the 25th inst., and the reduction will take place on April 1. At present the miners are getting four cents per bushel. This action will affect over 3,000 miners.

COOLIES BY WHOLESALE.

A Consignment of Over 1,000 Chinamen—Vaccination of the Celestial Horde.

San Francisco Chronicle, March 9.

During the dense fog which prevailed and hung like a pall over the city and bay last evening the steamer Oceanic steamed through the Golden Gate and dropped anchor in the Quarantine grounds, off Angel Island, to await the boarding of the Quarantine officer and the lifting of the fog to dock. One thousand and sixty-two Chinese immigrants were cooped up like sardines in a box in the steerage of the vessel "for'ard" and "aft." Three were in closer quarters, having died on the trip, and occupied hermetically-sealed boxes which were stowed in the boats on deck. Each of the 1,059 live heathens bore a passport into this country on his left arm in the shape of a vaccination scab in full bloom.

A *Chronicle* reporter, hearing that the vessel had arrived, boarded her, and in company with the ship's surgeon, Dr. A. J. Younger, invaded the forward steerage, where 359 of the heathens were corraled. "This is the dirtiest lot I have ever seen," remarked the Doctor, half apologetically for the heathen, two-thirds of whom were far below the grade of the average Chinese coolies; "and the batch aft are equally as dirty and filthy," continued Dr. Younger. The conversation was interrupted by an altitudinous and very slender Celestial, clad in the conventional blue blouse, who put forward a bared left arm with a monster scab for the surgeon to look at. There seemed to be a rivalry among the heathen as to which possessed the biggest scab, and the act of the exhibitor sounded the keynote for the other Celestials, who swarmed around the surgeon showing their ornaments, until one old mandarinish-looking heathen edged his way to the front and exhibited a monster fully an inch in diameter. He smiled superciliously at his scabby countrymen as he pushed them away, saying in his native tongue: "I've got the boss scab, and don't you forget it." The other Chinese eyed their rival with envy, glanced at their own arms, which were less calculated to extort admiration, and hid them in their blouse sleeves as they scampered off to their bunks.

"It appears as if a lancet and pretty good vaccine virus had been used upon these Mongolians," remarked the reporter to the Doctor. "Are those scabs the results of the Hong Kong physician's (Dr. Lockhead's) so-called mucilage inoculation?"

"No," responded the Doctor, "these fellows were vaccinated on board by myself just after we left Hong Kong, and 1,000 out of the entire number took beautifully, as you can see for yourself."

Quarantine Officer Lawler came aboard just as the visitor emerged from the noisome steerage, and went through the ship in company with the surgeon. The bill of health, which was a clean one, was inspected, and also the scabs, which Dr. Lawler, from a professional standpoint, pronounced beautiful.

From the purser of the vessel it was ascertained that the steamer Auger Head was to have left Hong Kong on the 9th ult., for this port, with from 700 to 800 Chinese, and will be followed by the Devonshire, Mary Tatum, and other steamers, none of which, it is understood, carry surgeons, and will bring a lot of mucilage-inoculated heathens to this city.

"THE AVENGING CZAR."

[*Fierce denunciation of the Germans by the Episcopal Bishop of Western New York.*]

Out from the North with his flashing sword
Sweeps the avenger of the Lord!
Forth on the plain with glittering steel
Squadrons on squadrons glance and wheel!
Ho! the White Czar! And the Infidel
Reels as he hears the tocsin knell;
And the grim old Cossacks rain blow on blow,
And bellows the cannon. God wills it so!

Swift to the Donau's utmost verge
Avenging hordes of the Russians surge,
And in Istamboul the Turk grows pale,
And shrieks 'neath the rain of the leaden hail.
Bismarck and Moltke quake and cower,
And the grass turns red with the blood of the Bauer;
Now well, full well, and too well they know
That their doom has been read. God wills it so!

Skobeleff leads on his charger white;
His sabre flashes, his eye burns bright;
And the clang of his spurs as he gallops along
Is the song of death to the Landwehr throng.
For the beery, blear-eyed German ranks
Melt like the foam from his charger's flanks.
Now hail to the Czar, but wo on wo
To Agnostic Teutons. God wills it so!

Ah, my brave Nihilists! 'twas not true
What the *Ruski Vremya* said of you!
Leave your poisons and secret presses—
Come in your beards and outlandish dresses—
For you, with your bombs of dynamite,
Shall raise your Czar to a loftier hight
Than Ivan the Terrible, e'er did know,
Or the great Czar Peter. God wills it so!

Hearken, O world! to the sounds that roll
From Moscow's bell and the Kolokol!
Boometh the cannon and rolleth the drum,
And appalled stands Europe, all pale and dumb;
While Bismarck, knowing the hand of the Czar's in
Cowers and slinketh away unto Varzin—
For the doom is written, "The Dutch must go!
And the White Czar triumph. God wills it so!"

ARTHUR CLEVELAND COXE.

BUFFALO, March 15, 1882.

AN OPEN LETTER

From the Hon. William Taylor, Late Senator of Mass.,

Of General Public Interest Just at This Season.

A Graphic Presentation of His Own Case.

GENTLEMEN: To say that I am grateful is only a poor expression of my feelings, but it is the best word I can use, for I feel it in every sense of the word. I have been a great sufferer with skin diseases for the last twelve (12) years. My head and face being covered with sores, I could not rest with the burning heat and itching of the parts affected, and was confined to my house for weeks at a time. My disease has been called Scrofulous Eczema, of a most aggravated type, by many physicians, but I doubt if ever fully understood by any of them. It was more like a combination of several skin humors. I have spent much money seeking a cure, and in 1867 I went to Europe and consulted some of the best physicians in London. I received temporary relief only, for in the spring it would break out again as bad as ever. When I came back to Boston I was told by many friends that Dr. —— (whose reputation for the cure of those diseases was of the highest order) could cure me. I waited on the Doctor; he prescribed for me. I followed his advice for six months, and, I can safely say, without any improvement. I tried other physicians, and among them East Dr. ——, of Boston, and Dr. ——, of city proper, but all to no purpose. They did me no good; their remedies were so ineffectual that at no time did I feel that a cure would result from them. Now, about three months ago, Mr. Meehan, a gentleman well known to Boston people, called my attention to your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and promised wonderful results if I would only make a trial. He told me of his own experience with it, and so persevered on me that I went with him to a drug-store and bought them, and commenced to use them according to the directions. There was so much humor lodged within the skin that as soon as I commenced the use of CUTICURA it came to the surface and festered, until vast quantities had come out and greatly intensified my sufferings for about two weeks. But I did not mind this, as I felt that I was going to get rid of the humor when I saw it coming to the surface in such large quantities. After the first two or three weeks' use of these remedies, I was greatly encouraged by a gradual lessening of the inflammation of a number of painful sores. I carefully, faithfully, and cheerfully followed the directions to the letter, feeling each week nearer a cure, until at the present moment, after three months' use of CUTICURA REMEDIES, and twelve years of as constant suffering as was ever endured, I can say that I am cured, and pronounce my case the most remarkable on record. I have been so elated with my success that I have stopped men on the street who were afflicted and told them to get the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and they would cure them. This is why I am so grateful to you, for I believe them to be the best and greatest discovery of the age, and that they will cure all who are suffering with these diseases. I may add that I took no internal medicine but the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the New Blood Purifier.

Boston, Aug. 22, 1878. WILLIAM TAYLOR.
To Messrs. Weeks & Potter, Boston.

The CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the New Blood Purifier, is not a virulent poison concealed under an innocent vegetable name, nor is it a senseless mixture of nauseous drugs, but a grand medicine, every ingredient of which has a purpose and a power beyond any blood purifier or alterative ever before compounded. Hence its ability to cure Scrofulous Humor lies in its power to remove from the blood and fluids, through the kidneys, liver, and skin, the disease-breeding element, and by curing at the outset Constipation, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and Affections of the Liver it speedily enriches the blood, increases the flesh, and gradually restores the patient to sound health. Meanwhile, every external evidence of disease, every patch or blotch of itching, scaly, or pustular humor has been removed by the external application of CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the great Skin Cures. Thus, in harmony with the Poral Cure, do these great remedies infallibly cure diseases which have defied the best physicians and all known remedies for hundreds of years.

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of the Hanlons. "La Voyage en Suisse."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. "Out of Bondage." Afternoon and evening.

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, between Clark and Dearborn. Engagement of the Strakosch Italian Opera Company. "Il Flauto Magico."

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle. Engagement of J. K. Emmet. "Fritz in Ireland."

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposite new Court-House. Engagement of the Boston Theatre Company. "Youth." Afternoon and evening.

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. West Side. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Criterion Theatre.
Corner of Sedgwick and Division streets. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Lyceum Theatre.
Desplaines street, near Madison. West Side. Variety entertainment.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

HESPERIA LODGE, NO. 411, A. F. & A. M.—The members are notified to attend a Regular Communication of the lodge to be held at the hall corner Randolph and Halsted-sts., Wednesday evening, March 22, at 7:30 o'clock. Master Masons are cordially invited. CHAS. H. BRENAN, W. M.
M. D. RAPP, Secretary.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1882.

LIGHT snow, followed by partly cloudy weather, and slight fall in temperature for the Upper Lake region today.

JOHN GALUS will not be hanged on Friday, Gov. Cullom having commuted his sentence to imprisonment for life. Five Chicago physicians united to pronounce the murderer an imbecile.

THE Prussian Economic Council has rejected the tobacco monopoly bill and adopted a resolution in favor of increasing the tobacco tax. Clearly Prussia has no surplus revenue to throw away.

THE Senate continued the discussion of the Tariff-Commission bill yesterday, Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, arguing in favor of the revision being had by a committee of Congress, instead of by a commission as proposed.

A FIRE near Northampton, Eng., yesterday destroyed twenty-five houses and rendered one hundred persons homeless. Another at Emod, Hungary, destroyed three hundred and fifty houses and caused the loss of nine lives.

THE Council last evening further considered the appropriation bill, and adopted items for viaducts at Sixteenth street and Centre avenue and at Chicago avenue and Halsted street. The pay of the bridge-tenders was increased 20 per cent.

THE Supreme Court of Illinois has done one thing which is as popular as just. They denied the petition for a rehearing in the case of Friedberg, the State street pawnbroker who was concerned in the Jaffray burglary, and Friedberg will have to serve out his four years at Joliet.

GEN. AND MRS. GRANT are the guests of the Acting President at the White House, and are quartered in their old rooms. Dinner-parties are the order of the day, and on Tuesday evening a reception is to be given at which Mrs. Grant and the wives of Cabinet officers will assist.

THE Marquis of Hartington announced in the Commons that the fate of the Government was dependent on the passage of the closure resolution. Mr. Smyth, the Home-Rule member for Tipperary, has announced his intention to support the resolution and his hope that all independent Irish members will do the same.

SENATOR PENDLETON, of Ohio, yesterday introduced in the Senate a joint resolution providing that all Postmasters, United States Marshals, and District-Attorneys, the Clerks of all courts inferior to the Supreme Court, and all other civil officers of the United States exercising executive or ministerial powers within any State or Territory shall be elected by the people within their districts.

THE Mayor of Shawneetown has complained of what appears to be a scandalous case of extortion on the part of the Wabash Road. That corporation charged $73.94 for transferring a car-load of tents from Springfield to Shawneetown, the tents being for the relief of the sufferers by the flood. The price charged is about 100 per cent above schedule rates; and it is further alleged that the road held the tents twelve days after shipment.

THE obtuseness of the New York papers to the drift of public opinion is pretty well shown in the case of Sergt. Mason. Immediately after the sentence the *Times* came out with a ferocious article applauding the verdict, and condemning the "sentimentalists" who desired to have it mitigated. The *Tribune* has preserved a studious silence up to this time. Most of the other papers that have referred to the matter at all have followed the lead of the *Times*. Yet the Legislatures of New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and every other State which has had a Legislature in session have adopted resolutions asking the President to pardon Mason. Petitions have come in from all quarters. Subscriptions have been started for Betty and the baby in every large city and many small towns. It would not be important whether the New York papers approved or disapproved the finding of the court-martial but for the fact that they are so near to Washington that they have unusual power to influence Executive action. They have to such an extent reinforced the martinets who brought in the verdict and approved it that it is now doubtful whether the pardon will be as promptly granted as it ought to be. But the Administration will not long be able to refuse this boon to the country. The old soldiers, regulars and volunteers, demand it, and what they demand they are likely, in the long run, to get.

THE immense Chicago petition for the release of Sergt. Mason was presented to the Acting President yesterday by Mr. M. E. Dickson, who carried it to Washington. Congressmen Farwell and Aldrich and Mr. John C. Dore, of Chicago, were present at the interview, which was had in the White House library. Mr. Arthur said that the matter had not yet been brought to his notice, but that this was an extraordinary petition, and he would look into the case. Judge-Advocate-General Swaim is examining the proceedings of the court-martial to determine whether they were regular or not, and will within a few days present a report, upon which Mr. Arthur will probably act.

IT seems that the dirty dog "Billy Brown," one of the Kentucky delegates to the Chicago Convention, and the fellow who instigated the recent shameful attack on Garfield *in re* Rosecrans, was not one of "the 306 brass-collar," third-term men, as THE TRIBUNE and the press generally had naturally supposed him to be. It was not mere resentment at Grant's defeat which prompted him to go into the low business of defaming the dead President, but his love for Rosecrans. His relations with Rosecrans must be very peculiar if attachment to that ex-officer and regret at his military failure induced him to defile Garfield's grave. It is more plausible to think that Billy Brown, hitherto unknown to fame, but yearning for notoriety, adopted the disreputable means of slandering the martyred President in order to get his own name before the public. The method he employed gives color to this theory. He suppressed his name in the original communication, and allowed the country, through a false description of the writer which the Washington *Post* (Dem.) printed at the time it published the letter, to give the impression that the attack on Garfield emanated from some person of importance. It was this theory which gave the matter prominence and attracted the attention of the press generally. After this had been accomplished, Billy Brown revealed his identity, and at once the sensation subsides in the insignificance of its origin.

THERE is the best reason for saying that Senator Teller, of Colorado, will soon be nominated to be Secretary of the Interior. Old Sam Kirkwood, the War Governor of Iowa, is to be turned out in the cold. Teller is an alert and rather pert gentleman, who had the good fortune to emigrate to Colorado shortly before the office of Senator of the United States became vacant. There are two reasons why it is deemed wise by the Acting President to take him into the Cabinet; first, he is a Stalwart, having been a Grant man in 1880; and, secondly, his admission to the Cabinet would leave a vacancy in the Senate which it is believed either Chaffee or Routt, both friends of Gen. Grant, would occupy. Teller would make a fair Secretary of the Interior. He is industrious and intelligent, knows some law, and has positive convictions in relation to the Indian question. The friends of the Poncas will not get much satisfaction out of his administration. It is difficult to say as yet, however, why Gov. Kirkwood, who resigned a seat in the Senate to take office under Garfield, should be dismissed in this summary fashion. His integrity is, as that of Cæsar's wife should have been but was not, above suspicion. He is a hard worker. He has deserved well of his country. He represents the State of Iowa, which, in the next Electoral College, will have thirteen votes, whereas Colorado will have but three. A more indefensible act than the abrupt dismissal of Gov. Kirkwood without cause at this late day could not be imagined.

HOOKER'S speech in opposition to the Chinese bill has developed the existence of a compact Democratic minority in favor of a cheap labor. Hooker is a Mississippi member who lost an arm in fighting for slavery. He naturally has rather low ideas of the dignity of labor. He had a good deal to say about planting the standard of the Cross in foreign lands, but his argument in this regard was well understood to be mere buncombe. He was speaking in behalf of the Southern planters, who believe that Chinese labor may soon be a convenient substitute for negro labor. Ellis, of Louisiana, is even more outspoken in favor of Chinese immigration to the Southern States. He says the South must have Chinese; that it has certain kinds of work which neither white men nor negroes can do; and that the Chinese will be the salvation of that country. These Southern Representatives are prepared to vote for servile labor of any kind, whether it be white, black, or yellow. It remains to be seen how far the Northern sentimentalists can reconcile their opposition to the bill with the support which they are receiving from this unwelcome quarter. The arguments made against the bill, both by Northern and Southern men, when carefully analyzed, will be found to apply to any restriction of immigration. All that is said concerning the sacredness of Christian missions, the inviolability of treaty obligations, and the genius of our institutions, can be urged as well against the suspension of immigration for ten years as against the Senate bill. But the opposition speakers, almost without exception, declare their willingness to vote for a ten-year bill. A definition of "suspension" and "prohibition" coming from them would be interesting and instructive. If suspension means to stop for ten years, and prohibition to stop for twenty years, it is time the country was informed of the fact.

IN 1850 the people of Ohio, carried away by a sudden notion that it was criminal to license, and thereby recognize legally, the sale of liquor, placed in their Constitution a prohibition upon the issuing of a license to any place for the sale of liquor of any kind, and the Legislature passed stringent laws against the sale of liquor in the State. Now, at the end of thirty years, the number of places where liquor is openly and publicly sold in Ohio exceeds 14,000, being over 3,000 in excess of the number of similar places in this State, though the population of the two States is almost the same.

In 1850 Ohio had about half her present population, and had about 6,000 saloons. She has now a population a fraction over 3,250,000, and has over 14,000 saloons. Since 1850 and to the present time, she has averaged about 10,000 saloons per year. Had Ohio, instead of prohibiting the license taxation of saloons, imposed a tax of, say, $200 a year on them, the average annual revenue would have been equal to $2,000,000, and for the thirty years $60,000,000. The State has in that time given away $60,000,000 to the liquor-dealers to encourage and promote the sale and consequently the use of intoxicating liquors. She has encouraged men to engage in it. Every chap too idle and lazy to work, having no license to pay, has found it profitable to open a free saloon, until there is now a grogshop in that State for every 223 of the population, including all the men, women, and children of all ages. The "temperance" prohibition policy of Ohio has been to encourage the liquor business and to increase the number of dramshops, to degrade their character, reduce their responsibility, and to increase their vice and criminality and all the evils following the traffic. In the meantime the dealers have become a political power. They now defy the people of Ohio to assess them or their traffic by imposing a $200 tax. As in Ohio, so elsewhere. Here in Chicago the grog-sellers threaten and successfully bully the City Council and the Mayor. They defy the city to impose more than $52 a year on a saloon, and next year will be able, with a Council elected by saloonkeepers, to repeal the present license fee or reduce it one-half. In Ohio political parties are paralyzed in the presence of the saloonkeepers, and in Chicago the paralysis is just as effectual. Keeping saloon, dealing out poison to men and thereby leading them to spend their whole earnings for drink, is becoming the most profitable of trades. It pays better than work; it is more prosperous than labor; it not only gathers wealth, but political power. How long will the people of this city submit to this iniquity and disgrace?

THE MISSISSIPPI FLOOD AND THE LEVEES.

The prevailing flood along the Lower Mississippi certainly demonstrates that the levees already constructed were utterly inefficient, and a parity of reasoning warrants the conclusion that an uninterrupted succession of similar levees along the entire length of the river and up its affluents would similarly have failed to protect the lowlands from overflow. A break in places would have been as likely if there were levees along the whole line of the river as it was in the places where levees actually stood—in fact, more likely to happen because the confinement of a tremendous body of water within a narrow channel between two high banks for a distance of a thousand miles would give the flow of the water much greater force, and the increased hydraulic pressure would be all the harder to resist.

There are signs that the people of the South are beginning to change their opinions in regard to the levee project. They are more anxious than ever that the National Government should provide them with protection against the flood, but they are by no means so certain that the embankment system is the true solution of the problem. Even the prospective expenditure of $50,000,000 or $100,000,000 of Government money among local contractors and the partial distribution of some such sum among the inhabitants of the South are not as attractive conditions now that it is proved that periodical inundation will be the penalty for adopting that system. A recent number of the Vicksburg (Miss.) *Herald* prints an article virtually admitting that the levee system is a failure, in the course of which it says:

> This is the most important question for residents of the Mississippi Valley. If the system of keeping out the water of the Mississippi River by embankments is a failure, or a partial failure, the sooner it is abandoned and an effective system adopted the better. Already the levee boards are making estimates of the cost of repairing the crevasses and strengthening the levees, and hundreds of thousands of dollars are put down with the utmost nonchalance—hundreds of thousands of dollars that will have to be paid by the people and absolutely thrown into the floods if the levee system is a failure. Our experience and observation induce us to say that the system is not the most effectual one that can be adopted, though it is by all odds the most expensive. The levee boards, the engineers, the contractors, and all the hangers-on will at once say the remedy is good, if enough is applied. That is extremely doubtful. No community, no county, no levee board, no State has yet been able to apply enough of it, and we doubt the ability of the United States Government to erect embankments sufficiently large to restrain the oceans of water that must at times escape through the Mississippi Valley. The levee advocates will say, Mississippi must keep the system up because other States will do it, and throw all the water on Mississippi if she does not keep up her levees. Before the recent floods it was a common boast of levee men in Mississippi that Mississippi was safe, because her levees were so much better than those in Arkansas and Louisiana—the latter would give way and relieve the pressure on the Mississippi levees. So much had been spent on our levees we placed some confidence in their assertions, but the result proves they were vain. The Mississippi levees, like all the balance, are only effective barriers against low water.

Testimony is increasing on all sides to show that levees cannot be relied upon to avert an overflow. The New York *Sun* prints a long statement made by the Chevalier Ernst von Hesse-Wartegg, of Austria, a distinguished traveler and engineer, who has given the subject much thought. He believes thoroughly in "the outlet system as the solution of the problem of preventing such catastrophes in the future." He shows that the Mississippi River has straightened itself out during the past 150 years so as to reduce the distance between Cairo and New Orleans from 1,215 miles to 975 miles, and insists that nature ought to be assisted in this work. He estimates that the rainfall in the watershed of the river would make a lake 400 miles long, forty miles wide, and 160 feet deep, sufficient to cover the whole of the State of Louisiana, and that if there were no absorption by the soil and no evaporation it would take the present bed of the Mississippi three years to carry it off. Means for carrying off the surplus water, not for damming it up and thus giving it greater power for destruction, is the proper remedy. Indeed, an intelligent foreigner, unfamiliar with the schemes of contractors and the greed of sections to secure huge Government appropriations, cannot understand how an expenditure of $100,000,000 can even be contemplated for the erection of a system of levees which have already proved to be utterly insufficient wherever they have been provided.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing from Arkansas City, has interviewed some old river Captains of large experience and observation. "Either the river banks as they exist must be protected from abrasion," said one of them, "or else the levees must be set so far back as to preclude the possibility of their ever being destroyed"; and in doing that, all the farms and plantations would have to be sacrificed by having to construct the embankments at their rear instead of along their river-front. The way to protect the river-banks from abrasion is to straighten out the channel and provide additional outlets to the Gulf for the flood waters. But the speaker was right in saying that "room is what the Mississippi wants, and room it will have in spite of all the theorizing of the so-called scientific men," and that hence, to make levees serve the end, they should be located from one to three miles back from the river in order that, in time of flood, the waters will have room enough between the banks to flow along to the sea without beating in fury for a side opening. But the location of levees so far apart would require the abandonment of large tracts of the most valuable plantation lands, and the people of that section would probably prefer that the levee system should be abandoned in favor of the natural outlet system.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of Saturday prints extracts from a German work showing how the Chinese proceeded, more than 4,000 years ago (2300 B. C.), to protect their country from the overflow of the great rivers. The gist of the story is told in the following paragraph:

> Yue regulated and canalized the most of the larger rivers; changed their courses, erected strong levees; dug large lakes and ponds many square miles in extent, in order to gather the surplus waters of the floods to be subsequently used for the irrigation of sterile lands, and he built a whole network of waste and feeder canals, in order to regulate the great velocity of streams, to facilitate navigation, and to furnish the water for necessary irrigation. First of all, the streams and rivers of the extensive realm were thoroughly improved; very often led into newly excavated beds and in other directions; canalized and inclosed with powerful levees to prevent their overflow. Many very large lakes and ponds from 844½ to 1,710¾ square miles in extent were excavated and inclosed with strong dams, in order to catch the enormous floods of water which at times poured down from the highlands, and to distribute them eventually into distant districts for the purpose of making them arable and irrigating them. In this large country a network of more than 4,000 canals, many thousand miles in length, were constructed for the purpose of connecting all the rivers and villages with each other. These had the threefold object of taking up the floods of the different rivers; of distributing these and employing them for the irrigation of sterile fields, and to create an extremely lively commerce and the cheapest transportation throughout the whole country for the products of its soil and manufactories.

If the Chinese discovered over 4,000 years ago that the true system of relief from floods was to provide for carrying off the waters which pour down from highlands into the valley rivers, certainly the Americans of to-day cannot afford to ignore the experience of ages to indulge in the folly of squandering $100,000,000 upon unnatural methods. And yet an appropriation of nearly $7,000,000 has already been reported favorably to the House of Representatives to *begin* the work of constructing a National system of levees!

THE SHIPHERD INVESTIGATION.

The Shipherd investigation divides itself readily into four parts. There are no principles or matters of public policy in question, but there are four persons who have been hauled into court by the resolutions of Congress.

The first person is Shipherd himself. He is a unique figure in our history. Combining some of the qualities of *Montague Tigg* and *Col. Sellers*, he has not the dash of the one nor the humor of the other. A decayed preacher, an exploded financier, an "attorney" without legal education or practice, Shipherd has exhibited the daring imagination and serene impudence of a great international character. He has modestly put himself forward as the attorney of a person or persons unknown. But he was an attorney with power to act. He distributed stock which had not been issued or engraved. He corresponded freely with a Senator of the United States, the Secretary of State, and a Minister Plenipotentiary. He assumed at all times the right to act for the mythical Peruvian Company which he pretended to represent, and, so far as the records go, he did not refer any of his acts to a higher power for approval.

Shipherd's plan was the product of a diseased imagination. He proposed to clap a mortgage of $900,000,000 on a population considerably less than that of the State of Illinois in numbers, and composed almost wholly of Spaniards and half-breeds. A thriftless, idle, impoverished people were to be pledged by him to pay a debt, including other obligations, half as large as that of the United States.

The population of Peru is poor in resources and in character, and it includes less than one-sixteenth as many in numbers as the population of the United States. The Peruvians are half-clothed and half-fed; their principal cities have been pillaged; a vast indemnity is now demanded of them; they are a conquered people; their richest province is to be taken from them. Yet Shipherd proposed, under these circumstances, to set up and enforce against them a claim for $900,000,000. *Col. Sellers'* scheme for selling eyewater to the people of Asia at $1 per bottle was not more extravagant and crazy than this.

The next person called into court is Stephen Hurlbut, of Boone County, Illinois. Having a lively recollection of certain cotton permits which Gen. Hurlbut granted during the War, and which the Supreme Court has lately adjudged to have been improperly issued, we do not regard it as necessary to defend his whole public career. But it would be unjust to believe anything against him on the unsupported testimony of an avowed corruptionist and confidence-man. Shipherd exhibited a very low opinion of his own character when he took it for granted that proof of interviews with him on the part of any public man would be accepted as convincing evidence of guilt. A fool may ask a question which a wise man cannot answer, and a rogue may obtain an interview with an officer of the United States, from the President down. Hurlbut has enough to answer for. He should not be presumed to be guilty merely because he has been unfortunate enough to know Shipherd.

The third person brought into this investigation is Senator Blair, of New Hampshire. He is the only one yet who has been put in an awkward position. It may be found, when all the facts are developed, that Blair was, as Shipherd says he was, the attorney for the Peruvian Company, that he accepted a large assignment of stock, and that he used his influence with Secretary Blaine and others to promote the interests of Shipherd. Blair seems to have had the average New Hampshire eagerness to get rich. He is the lineal successor of James W. Patterson, precisely as Dawes occupies the seat of Daniel Webster, and Hoar the seat of Charles Sumner, and Ingalls the seat of Subsidy Pomeroy. Blair is anxious about the cause of teetotal coercive prohibition, but not more anxious on this account than he is to see that the products of the guano islands are distributed where they will do the most good. He did not inform Secretary Blaine or anybody else, when he introduced Shipherd, that he (Blair) was acting as an attorney. But the evidence to this effect is believed to be irrefragable.

The fourth person whom it has been sought to involve in this investigation is Secretary Blaine himself. The prosecution has adduced the astounding fact that he condescended to have several interviews with Shipherd. If it could be proved that at this time the Secretary knew who and what Shipherd was, this would be damaging testimony, for no man occupying the position of Secretary of State would admit an operator of Shipherd's character to his office, much less to his house. But Shipherd, fortunately for his purposes, was at that time unknown. Blaine only knew him as a friend of a Senator of the United States—a Senator, by the way, who is supposed to be one of the most utterly good persons in public life. Blaine therefore received him, spoke with him, fully comprehended his plans, and finally caused his name to be stricken off from the list of attorneys who are permitted to come into the State Department. This was done on the representation of Hurlbut that Shipherd had attempted to bribe him. The animus of Shipherd against both Blaine and Hurlbut may appear from these facts. The testimony of the witness, unless it shall be supported, will not be of much importance either to the committee or to the country.

MR. JAMES B. EADS, the builder of the St. Louis ten million bridge, the proprietor of the jetty scheme below New Orleans, and at present the lobbyist at Washington seeking $50,000,000 of Government aid to enable him to experiment on building a ship-railway to transport vessels between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans overland across foreign soil, addresses the editor of THE TRIBUNE in an "open letter" in defense of his jetties. Mr. Eads exhibits much bad temper, and employs coarse and vulgar language, showing that he is in a passion. He insists that he has obtained thirty feet of water through his jetties, an assertion which to obtain credence will require more than his unsupported word. Whatever the depth may be, he neglects to state how much of it is due to powerful steam dredges. But why does he address his missive to the editor of this paper? There is scarcely a newspaper in the Valley of the Mississippi which really believes that he has secured thirty feet of navigable water in the jetties, or even twenty-seven feet, and that whatever depth he has got is not largely due to his steam dredges.

THE TRIBUNE is not to be silenced in its opposition to the other scheme of entrapping the United States into guaranteeing fifty millions of bonds in the scheme of building, or trying to build, a practicable ship-railway across Mexico. Mr. Eads' personal abuse of THE TRIBUNE is as impotent in this matter as is Mr. Eads' threat that, if Congress refuses at this session to vote him what he wants, he will go to Europe and take in such foreign Governments, or other capitalists, as are impatiently waiting for him to accept their offers.

THE TRIBUNE referred a few days ago to the fact that a grand wine-dinner was given at Washington to the press, ostensibly by Mr. Hutchins, of the *Post*, but supposed to be in the interest of Eads, who was present, and in so doing but repeated what was a common understanding and report at Washington. The fact that the Eads ship-canal was the theme on which Eads made his post-prandial address elicited great attention, and may have given emphasis to the story. That Eads is in Washington, and has been there all the session, personally urging his foreign job, is notorious; and the fact that the representatives at Washington of certain Western newspapers unfriendly to the scheme were invited to meet Capt. Eads, with other correspondents who are friends of his $50,000,000 job, is a matter of which the public can form its own judgment. A man who proposes to sit out the whole session, badgering and begging Congress to vote him this subsidy, and who daily, in person and through his papers, threatens that, unless Congress vote him the grant at this session, he will wait for it no longer, but unite with his European friends and leave the United States out in the cold, can hardly object to being called a lobbyist. Indeed, he can hardly object to being styled an impudent, brazen lobbyist. Already enriched at the public cost by his jetty scheme, he seems to think he has a vested right to use the National Treasury for any other scheme or job he may feel disposed to invent or propose.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN THE UNION.

The following is an official report of the number of persons in the United States engaged in the distillation and the sale of liquor, the number of gallons produced, and the ratio of retail dealers to the whole population of the United States, computed to the first of July, 1881, by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

1881.	DEALERS.		Total distilleries	Production in gallons	Retailers to population	Population, 1880
	Retail dealers	Wholesale dealers				
Alabama	2,070	51	80	11,075	608	1,262,505
Arizona	787	33	.....	None	51	40,440
Arkansas	1,437	32	37	46,650	556	802,525
California	8,658	270	204	1,731,416	99	864,694
Colorado	2,534	71	.....	None	76	194,327
Connecticut	2,653	44	215	144,699	235	622,700
Dakota	535	15	.....	None	252	135,177
Delaware	639	17	53	None	229	146,608
Florida	487	7	.....	None	553	269,493
Georgia	2,517	64	142	192,740	612	1,542,180
Idaho	415	14	1	3,479	78	32,610
Illinois	11,524	251	65	36,001,408	267	3,077,871
Indiana	5,199	76	96	8,992,417	380	1,978,301
Iowa	4,313	59	17	2,135,663	377	1,624,615
Kansas	1,132	23	8	63,274	880	996,096
Kentucky	3,710	188	772	31,969,047	438	1,648,690
Louisiana	4,087	160	1	3,193	209	939,946
Maine	820	10	.....	None	791	648,936
Maryland	4,836	155	28	3,085,843	193	934,943
Massach'tts	7,279	196	18	2,237,418	245	1,783,085
Michigan	4,537	43	.....	None	360	1,636,937
Minnesota	2,510	38	.....	None	311	780,773
Mississippi	1,729	36	3	None	654	1,131,597
Missouri	6,470	191	135	2,347,187	337	2,168,380
Montana	765	30	.....	None	51	39,159
Nebraska	929	15	2	1,817,091	487	452,402
Nevada	955	17	.....	None	65	62,266
N. Hampsh.	922	8	1	50,035	376	346,991
New Jersey	6,325	60	116	168,549	179	1,131,116
New Mexico	1,223	49	8	None	98	119,565
New York	26,446	701	89	2,283,523	192	5,082,871
N. Carolina	1,975	21	1,306	586,614	708	1,399,750
Ohio	14,336	328	95	17,081,284	223	3,198,062
Oregon	1,025	20	9	None	170	174,768
Pennsylv'a	16,262	446	133	4,686,181	263	4,282,891
Rhode Isl'd	1,397	36	.....	None	198	276,531
S. Carolina	1,085	23	67	33,380	910	995,577
Tennessee	2,956	89	585	1,321,646	522	1,542,359
Texas	2,901	77	5	10,445	549	1,591,749
Utah	387	9	.....	None	372	143,963
Vermont	409	1	7	None	812	332,286
Virginia	2,507	45	741	171,691	603	1,512,565
Washingt'n	325	12	.....	None	231	75,116
W. Virginia	757	11	112	511,659	817	618,457
Wisconsin	4,186	69	4	884,490	314	1,315,497
Wyoming	245	8	.....	None	85	20,789
Total	170,640	4,112	5,203	*117,728,150	†300	50,155,783

*Twenty-eight States producing; eighteen States and Territories non-producing.
†Excluding Territories.

The whole number of grain distillers was 1,240; of fruit distillers 3,963; the product of the fruit distillers being only 1,702,000 gallons. The point of most interest, however, is the number of retail dealers in whisky, so far as they are known to and have obtained licenses from the Government to sell. The whole number is 170,640, and the average, excluding the Territories, is one saloon to each 300 of the population, men, women, and children. In Illinois the average is much greater. In this State the proportion is one saloon to each 267 inhabitants. We have no means of ascertaining how many of these saloons in this State are in Chicago; the Internal Revenue Collectors keep their accounts by districts. District No. 1 includes Cook, Du Page, and Lake Counties, and this district a year ago issued licenses to about 4,990, which left about 6,500 to all the rest of the State. We believe last year the number of retail saloon licenses issued by the City of Chicago was 3,500, leaving 1,500 to be accounted for in the other parts of the district or not found by the city authorities.

Nevertheless, supposing that the United States officers discover all the retail dealers of whisky, the number in the State is sufficiently large to be appalling. The population of the three counties in the First Revenue District of this State was in 1880:

Counties.	
Cook	607,468
Du Page	19,187
Lake	21,299
Total	647,954
Number of saloons	5,000
Average of population to saloon	130

These figures were for one year ago, and the subsequent increase in the number of saloons has kept step with that in population. This district includes two rural counties, without cities; it also includes several towns in this county where saloons are prohibited. Nevertheless, there is a saloon for every 130 of the population. Excluding the children and the women, who presumably do not visit saloons, and the temperance, religious, and total abstinence men who do not patronize drinking-houses, it will be seen how small is the number of constituents by whom these establishments are supported. The profits on the traffic are so enormous that an average custom of twenty-five persons enables these 5,000 saloons to support and enrich the proprietors.

In Ohio the case is even worse than in Illinois. With almost the same population, Ohio maintains nearly 3,000 more saloons; and yet the "temperance" sentiment of that State, with severe prohibitory laws, refuses to tax the sale of liquor because it is "sinful and ungodly," and allows liquor to be sold free of all tax and of all restraint. In prohibitory Ohio there is a saloon to each 223 inhabitants. Even in the fiercely prohibitory State of Maine there are 820 retail dealers in spirits, or one to each 791 of the population. The table contains much that is worthy of careful consideration. There is not a State in the Union where the retail trade in liquor does not flourish, and the fact that it does flourish is evidence that it is profitable.

THE Chinese bill having passed the Senate, the coolie adorers in the House are now busily trying to load it down with amendments that shall emasculate it. The only pertinent amendment that has been suggested is that of Mr. Page of California, who proposes that, as the representatives of Boston lead in the opposition, Boston shall be excepted from the operations of the bill and be made a "treaty port," where the Mongolians can be dumped *ad libitum*, and that the 30,000 male adults and the 1,000 professional females accompanying them who are preparing to come over before the bill can go into effect shall be taken in close cars from San Francisco and delivered to Boston, where they shall be free to roam over the State, under the care of its philanthropists, and cut under the white workingmen. The missionaries can try their persuasive powers on the disciples of Confucius with, it is hoped, more gratifying results than have attended similar labors on the "Slope" during the past thirty years. Meanwhile the laboring classes could be safely left to settle matters with the philanthropic politicians who introduced the coolies. Mr. Page's amendment, however, would not be complete without including Mr. Taylor's Ashtabula district. As Mr. Taylor is a professional philanthropist of equal fervor with Senator Hoar and others from Massachusetts, let his district be made a Chinese catch-basin and have several thousand Mongolian serfs also. The position assumed by the citizens of California that Congress has no right to commit a nuisance upon their territory against their unanimous protest is well taken. If Congress intends to commit this coolie nuisance, let it be upon communities like Boston and Ashtabula that desire to have the nuisance. If Boston and the Ashtabula people or any other community want Chinese serfs, let them get them to their hearts' content, but Congress has no right to dump them into places that don't want them.

IN a recent conversation with a friend in Vienna, Gen. Skobeleff, speaking of the Russian National party, said:

> The Russian Nationalists are strong and numerous. They have ample resources, too, at their disposal. But the Czar's will is stronger still. Nothing will be done by Russia, either now or in future, except that which the Czar commands. Every one throughout Russia is perfectly aware of this, and Europe should not allow the assertions of Nihilists or others to make her forget it. I never dreamed of saying anything which could give offense to the Emperor, my master. What I have said I shall not hesitate to repeat at any favorable opportunity. As to the Germans, I do not say that I hate every German. It was only the Prussians I spoke of, and them I dislike because they made Russia lose a considerable share of the results of the last war. I much prefer the Austrians and South Germans to the Prussians.

This conversation was had before his return to Russia, and upon his friend's allusion to it Skobeleff acknowledged that he did not expect to meet with a cordial reception, and probably would have to doff his uniform, but expressed himself as satisfied even with that, for he should bide his time, and, he added, "I shall await the next war, when my time will come again. A great war, in which the lives of tens and hundreds of thousands and the existence of empires are at stake, this is my element. Hence I shall never seek the petty glory of a *condottiere* whether in Herzegovina, Montenegro, Bulgaria, or Servia." The General's reception, however, was more cordial than he expected, for the disapproval of his conduct was only diplomatic. He still retains his uniform, has not been punished in any way, and waits for the next great war, when, if he fights as bravely as he talks, he will be a hero.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette*, whose editor, Mr. Richard Smith, was as devoted and true to the candidacy of John Sherman as any man who attended the Chicago Convention, indignantly repels the allegation of Bill Brown, of Kentucky, that Garfield "was untrue to John Sherman. That he sought or desired the nomination of himself, or that he was willingly a delegate to that convention, is as base as it is contemptible. It would not be made if he were alive. No one but a dastardly coward would make it over his closed grave. It is a lie, and the assassin of public character who makes it knows it is a lie, if he has any adequate knowledge of the history of that convention so far as it concerns Gen. Garfield." This is the testimony of a man who knows whereof he speaks. It is fresh proof of a positive character that he willingly offers, showing the moral grandeur of Garfield's triumph at Chicago, a victory unprecedented in all our history. Says Mr. Smith:

> When Conkling presented Grant in a masterly effort—masterly viewed from his standpoint, because his object was not to conciliate but to exasperate his opponents in order to enthuse and the better to hold his supporters—Conkling supposed and his opponents feared he had no equal; and he did not have, with the single exception of Garfield. The speech of the latter presenting Sherman was a masterly effort. The one was that of a bitter partisan; the other was that of a statesman. That effort forced Garfield into great prominence. It represented the whole party, while that of Conkling represented a faction in the party. The one breathed the spirit of harmony. The other breathed throughout the spirit of rule or ruin.

THE fuss which the Cincinnati papers make over their forthcoming May Festival and the position of Cincinnati as a musical centre is funny if not silly. As our readers are aware, there will be a series of three festivals in New York, Cincinnati, and Chicago in the coming month of May, under the direction of Mr. Theodore Thomas. Speaking of these, the *Enquirer* says:

> It behooves Cincinnati to properly appreciate its advantages. New York and Chicago are to try their hands this year under Thomas' direction; but they are ten years behind us in experience and chorus, and can never expect to make good the distance. Cincinnati will continue to be the musical centre. Let the May Festival be a boom.

Now, what are the facts in the case? New York has the same soloists as Cincinnati, and several more. She has an orchestra more than twice as large, and a chorus three times as large, with three or four of the best societies of the country included in its organization, and a series of programs greatly superior to those of Cincinnati. In Chicago, Mr. Thomas will have the same soloists and orchestra which are to be used in Cincinnati, a chorus equally large, and programs equally dignified, with one great work, the Schumann Mass, which has never been heard in this country. Does this look as if Chicago is ten years behind Cincinnati? Cincinnati commenced ten years ago in a very small way, and Chicago begins where Cincinnati is now. With this amendment, let the Festival boom.

THE London *Pall-Mall Gazette* of March 4 thus refers to the attempt of the Tory House of Landlords to paralyze the Irish Land act:

> The impartiality of the Lords' Committee of Inquiry into the Irish Land act may be inferred from the fact that twelve out of its fifteen members are large landed proprietors. Ten own estates in England; *seven are Irish landlords*. The latter draw an annual rental of £135,000 from their Irish estates. The total rent-roll of the committee is £621,922 per annum, which is levied upon 430,509 acres. The only landless members are Lord Cairns, Lord Penzance, and Lord Brabourne, although possibly even these Peers are not entirely acreless. The following table, compiled from the "Financial-Reform Almanac," may be profitably commended to the attention of the public:

	GREAT BRIT'N.		IRELAND.	
	Acres.	*Rental.*	*Acres.*	*Rental.*
Duke of Norfolk	44,638	£249,560	....	....
Duke of Somerset	25,387	37,570	....	....
Duke of Abercorn	2,094	11,298	67,881	£37,071
Duke of Marlborough	26,233	41,778	....	....
Marquis of Salisbury	18,129	33,290	....	....
Marquis of Waterf'd	....	....	109,371	29,814
Earl Donoughmore	....	....	16,087	12,098
Earl Dunraven	23,706	23,984	15,699	10,708
Earl Stanhope	12,856	14,993	2,655	2,083
Earl Pembroke	39,609	45,161	2,084	7,072
Earl Carysfort	5,079	9,098	12,147	14,940
Earl Clarendon	1,386	1,918	....	....
	198,839	£486,501	231,709	£135,931

Multiply the rental figures by *five*, and the reader will get an idea of the amount of land-rent each of those "Inquirers" receives, and how impartial his report is likely to be.

THE London *Pall-Mall Gazette* of March 4 says of the recent bad decision of the Irish Court of Appeal on the Land act:

> The Court of Appeal in Ireland have at last delivered judgment in the now celebrated Adams vs. Duneeath case. And their judgment will, on the whole, be found to confirm, on all essential points, the decisions of the Chief Commissioners. Of the five questions which were argued, four hinged on the consideration whether the act contemplates improvements made by the tenant's predecessors in title from the strictly legal point of view, or as improvements merely by predecessors in occupancy; while the fifth depended on the principle of occupation or enjoyment of the improvements during the term of a lease being regarded as compensation for them. The court decided unanimously that no rent could be charged on the tenant's works, but that the landlord is entitled to some rent on the increased letting value, so far as that is due to the inherent qualities of the soil alone; and that enjoyment of the holding during a lease cannot be treated as any compensation for the tenant's improvements. Their decision went, by a majority of one, in favor of the tenant on the question of predecessor in title; and, by a similar majority, in favor of the landlord on the question whether in this particular case rent should be paid on the house built by the tenant before the lease of 1846. It will thus be seen that the Supreme Court of Appeal have decided in favor of a liberal construction of the Healy clause. This fact ought to make the task of the Lords in overhauling the judgments of the Commissioners all the more difficult—unless, indeed, they propose to cross-examine as well the Lord Chancellor of Ireland and his colleagues.

A WRITER in the Louisville *Courier-Journal* gives some of the current superstitions of Kentucky negroes. If a person passes through a funeral procession, he will die before the oldest one in it. If a dog lies on its back and howls, it presages an early death in the family. If the longest snake killed in a day's search be suspended from the tree nearest to a parched field, it will bring rain. If it be necessary to turn back after starting on an errand, the consequent bad luck may be averted by making a cross in the path with the left forefinger. A stutterer may be cured by creeping up behind him unawares and knocking him down with a raw beef-tongue just taken from the beast by an unmarried butcher under 21 years of age. A bloody knife, a bottle of alcohol, and a bag of five lizards are an effective outfit for bewitching an enemy; but the intended victim is often warned of the danger by an owl's screech close to his cabin. The recipient of a poisonous snake's bite drinks a pint of whisky, and then, if sober enough, kills the first black chicken with white tail-feathers he can find, picks the feathers out and burns them.

A "MOONSHINER" named Hicks, having been shot by some revenue-officers, near Lawrenceville, Gwinnett County, Ga., the Atlanta *Constitution* takes the locally-popular view of what it calls a "murder," and gyrates editorially as follows: "Jackson J. Hicks was a plain American citizen. He was sprung from humble parents—his own wife did not know their names. He was a simple-minded man who did his best to support his wife and two children on a cleared patch of worn-out ground on a woody hillside. Here he lived and worked, minding his own business and leading the hard life of a very poor farmer. His surroundings were of the humblest; a plain hut of logs plainly furnished kept him and his. He was a God-fearing man, a member of the Baptist Church." The apologist of this plain American citizen who minded his own business owns that he was a "moonshiner," but claims that his still was a very small one.

THERE are some Democrats who seem disposed to bring Kelly back to his old allegiance, and who treat him tenderly, as if he were only a temporary truant, an erring brother, a wandering backslider. They are apparently insensible to the fact that ever since 1878 he has, at the end of each year, been found gravitating nearer and nearer to the Republican party, and that he now is, as far as the practical purposes of politics go, one of its trusted members. It is idle for us again to recite the dirty work which has been performed by this man, first in conjunction with George Bliss, then with Chester A. Arthur, and now with Gov. Cornell. He has been an eyesore, a disgrace, and a nuisance in the Democratic party; and the leaders of the party in New York must obey the demand of the Democrats of Pennsylvania and of every other State, that he shall be no longer tolerated in its ranks.—*Philadelphia Chronicle.*

THE following is the concise fashion in which an Ottoman newspaper sums up the net results of the French campaign in Tunis:

GLORY AND CIVILIZATION.

For France—Glory............*Typhus, Diarrhea*
For the Arabs—Civilization...*Famines, Massacre*
General total..............*Death and Misery*

After this "tableau" the Turkish journal protests against a method of inculcating a beneficent civilization by ravaging the harvests, cutting down the fruit-trees, confiscating the flocks, burning the homes, and massacring the old men, women, and children of a population which was living in happy ignorance of the laws of modern progress. The pestilence, it declares bitterly, is the only gainer. Therein it errs. Sundry French speculators in Tunisian bonds share with the pestilence the profits of that ill-starred campaign.

A RECENT discussion in the English Parliament brought out the details of the late treaty between Russia and Persia more closely than we have yet had them. By this treaty Russia obtains a strip of fertile territory 60 miles in length between Russia and Persian Turkestan, which will be occupied by the Czar's forces this month upon the ratification of the treaty. The whole territory has been surveyed by Russian officers, and a railroad will be immediately constructed from the Caspian to the limit of the ceded territory. It was also developed that Great Britain has officially called upon Russia to state the extent of the advances she proposes to make in the direction of India, and that the two Governments are now negotiating on this question.

THE Thames evidently offers as lucrative a field for the grim trade of finding and plundering bodies as it did in the days of Rogue Riderhood. The insecurity of the Thames embankments was recently suggested to the attention of the English Government. It was stated that they are infested by gangs of roughs at night who assault men and insult women. During the week ending Feb. 25 eight bodies were taken out of the river between Vauxhall bridge and Blackfriars bridge, and no one knows how many are floated out to sea or picked up by the Rogue Riderhoods. It was also stated that the police are powerless to protect the public. Chicago evidently is not the only place that has its levee where life is insecure.

HAD any Republican paper said this, loud would have risen the universal howl of the unterrified. But it is in the *Courier-Journal* that we read: "The trouble with the Democratic press seems to be its inability to deal with real questions. It runs off into generalities and theories. The moment a practical measure is suggested, it shies and is afraid. It lives too much in the past, and stumbles up behind the currencies of political thought and action when it is too late. Thus it fails to lead, and, at least in the North, has little influence and less circulation." Henry should not tell tales out of school.

IOWA Senators are careful of the morals of their own people, but have no objection to the inhabitants of adjacent States getting drunk on whisky manufactured in the Hawkeye State. They have adopted a resolution declaring that the proposed prohibitory amendment which now goes to the people for passage or rejection, applies only to the manufacture and sale of liquors for use as a beverage within the State of Iowa. Retail intoxication must be stopped at all hazards, but a home-market must be provided for Iowa corn. This looks suspiciously like a compromise with Satan.

THE largest of all New England's financial corporations is the Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company of Hartford, whose assets now reach $50,258,785. The position of this single institution, in comparison with Hartford's banks and fire-insurance companies, is, that its assets now are more than six times the combined aggregate capital of the National and State banks and trust companies of that city, and nearly five times the combined capital of Hartford's fire companies.

SPRINGFIELD (Mass.) *Republican*: It is announced that Dick Oglesby will contend with Gov. Cullom for David Davis' Senatorial shoes. Self-educated mechanic—wounded soldier—"plain man"—good stump-speaker—popular ex-Governor—astute politician—formidable candidate.

THE Democratic newspapers are divided in sentiment as to the propriety of hanging Guiteau, but agree unanimously that Mason should be kept in prison for the full term to which he has been sentenced by a shoulder-strap court-martial.

APPEARANCES indicate that the star-routers do not possess sufficient influence with the Administration to get themselves into the penitentiary.

FORE[...]

Subsidence of [...] Which Have [...] Europ[...]

Diplomats Now Ta[...] gress—Banqu[...] Petersb[...]

Gladstone Standing [...] Question of Clo[...] Rule[...]

Salisbury, Having [...] flict, Now La[...] Predica[...]

A Conflagration [...] and a Great Fi[...] Hunga[...]

Antonelli's Bones Rattl[...] quake at Scio[...] Defeat[...]

THE WAR [...]

EFFORTS TO APPEA[...]

ST. PETERSBURG, March [...] court dinner tomorrow t[...] day of Emperor William [...] German Ambassador an[...] are invited. There will [...] dinner, for the first time [...] the late Czar.

A CONG[...]

VIENNA, March 21.—T[...] states that European di[...] to convene a congress fo[...] tling the Bosnian-Herze[...]

MILITARY RECOM[...]

BERLIN, March 21.—[...] *National Zeitung* from [...] "The General Staff ha[...] recognizing the imposs[...] waging an offensive war, [...] that Warsaw and the W[...] strengthened against pos[...]

GREAT BR[...]

GLADSTONE'S U[...]

LONDON, March 21.—T[...] remark that the Marquis [...] timation in the House of [...] fate of the Government is [...] clôture resolution, is unm[...]

LORD SALISBURY[...]

to excite public opinion [...] unabated. He writes: "[...] most critical. It is propo[...] liberty of speech in the H[...] Bradlaugh is virtually [...] Government and Gladsto[...] about brought the two H[...] simply to gratify his over[...]

IN THE COM[...]

this evening Gladstone su[...] from the Queen asking pr[...] Leopold upon his appro[...] Gladstone announced that [...] day move to consider the s[...] announced that he would [...]

TWENTY-FIVE HOUS[...]

near Northampton. One [...] are homeless.

AMERICAN RAILWAY ST[...]

The prospectus of the [...] way Share Trust Company [...] it is intended to purchase [...] stocks: New York Centr[...] Baltimore & Ohio, Illin[...] Shore, Chicago & Northw[...] Milwaukee & St. Paul, Ch[...] & Quincy, Chicago, Rock [...] Union Pacific, Central Pac[...] Topeka & Santa Fé.

THE MARQUIS OF HUNT[...] PLACE.

The Marquis of Huntley [...] bail, furnishing £2,000 him[...] ties for the same amount [...] ing the Bow Street Police [...] arrested on two Mansion [...] Ball was given in the [...] amount of £500.

SANDY COT[...]

Shaw, American Consul [...] a lecture last night stated [...] Minister Lowell had writ[...] a hope that he would follo[...] of adulteration of cotton, [...] to send a special dispatch [...] the subject.

HOLMES BROTHERS[...]

at Bradford, failed; liabil[...]

A CANISTER OF [...]

DUBLIN, March 21.—La[...] ter of powder was dro[...] where several detectives [...] damage was done to the [...] plosion. Nobody was inju[...]

SMYTH,[...]

Home-Rule member of P[...] perary, announces his int[...] the closure resolutions. [...] pendent Irish members w[...]

PACIFIC [...]

A NEW ISLA[...]

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., [...] steamer Devonshire bring[...] covery of a new island i[...] The surrounding waters [...] and sea otters. Coloniz[...] tempted.

JAPAN.

The ringleaders in the [...] bellion were first quarter[...] itated.

AUSTRALIAN[...]

Heavy rains and flood[...] drouth and bush-fires in [...] South Wales. Sidney is [...] port—no more small-pox. [...] A Chinese trading junk [...] tives of the Woodlark Is[...] English vessel and murde[...] years ago, but could obta[...] Fresh gold discoveries i[...] South Wales and Queensl[...] At Morpeth, N. S. W[...] Quinley assassinated. An[...] ing, and then shot himsel[...]

NEW ZEAL[...]

Native matters are qui[...] Te Whiti and Tohu are [...] Four children were b[...] Dunedin Feb. 21.

SIBERI[...]

THE ARCTIC [...]

WASHINGTON, D. C., M[...] Hunt has received a c[...] Lieut. Harber, of the Jea[...] at Nischneudinsk, as follo[...] The dispatch to take c[...] received. I met Danen[...] report after further [...] five men are essent[...] duct of the search in the [...] men can be obtained. T[...] condition, and very anxious[...] They earnestly request [...] Answer here direct. Secretary Hunt tele[...] Harber that Danenhower [...] company him if they wer[...] to go.

SOUTH AM[...]

THE CHILIAN TERMS W[...] STATES WANTS TO [...] VICTOR.

PANAMA, March 11.—T[...] paper publishes a protoco[...] and the Chilian Governm[...] appears without signatur[...]

FOREIGN.

Subsidence of the Rumors Which Have Disturbed Europe.

Diplomats Now Talking of a Congress—Banquet at St. Petersburg.

Gladstone Standing Firm on the Question of Closure in the Rules.

Salisbury, Having Invited a Conflict, Now Laments His Predicament.

A Conflagration at Northampton and a Great Fire at Emod, Hungary.

Antonelli's Bones Rattling Again—Earthquake at Scios—Bismarck Defeated.

THE WAR CLOUD.

EFFORTS TO APPEAR FRIENDLY.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 21.—There will be a court dinner tomorrow to celebrate the birthday of Emperor William of Germany. The German Ambassador and State dignitaries are invited. There will be music during the dinner, for the first time since the death of the late Czar.

A CONGRESS.

VIENNA, March 21.—The *Austrian Politic* states that European diplomatists are likely to convene a congress for the purpose of settling the Bosnian-Herzegovinian question.

MILITARY RECOMMENDATIONS.

BERLIN, March 21.—A dispatch to the *National Zeitung* from St. Petersburg says: "The General Staff have made a report recognizing the impossibility of Russia waging an offensive war, and recommending that Warsaw and the Western fortresses be strengthened against possible invasion."

GREAT BRITAIN.

GLADSTONE'S ULTIMATUM.

LONDON, March 21.—The morning papers remark that the Marquis of Hartington's intimation in the House of Commons, that the fate of the Government is dependent on the clôture resolution, is unmistakable.

LORD SALISBURY'S EFFORTS

to excite public opinion on the subject are unabated. He writes: "The present time is most critical. It is proposed to abolish the liberty of speech in the House of Commons. Bradlaugh is virtually supported by the Government and Gladstone. The latter has about brought the two Houses into conflict, simply to gratify his overweening vanity."

IN THE COMMONS

this evening Gladstone submitted a message from the Queen asking provision for Prince Leopold upon his approaching marriage. Gladstone announced that he would Thursday move to consider the same. Labouchere announced that he would oppose the motion.

TWENTY-FIVE HOUSES BURNED

near Northampton. One hundred persons are homeless.

AMERICAN RAILWAY STOCKS IN LONDON.

The prospectus of the United States Railway Share Trust Company says: At present it is intended to purchase only the following stocks: New York Central, Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, Illinois Central, Lake Shore, Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, Union Pacific, Central Pacific, and Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé.

THE MARQUIS OF HUNTLEY IN A BAD PLACE.

The Marquis of Huntley was admitted to bail, furnishing £2,000 himself and two sureties for the same amount each. After leaving the Bow Street Police Court he was rearrested on two Mansion House warrants. Bail was given in the latter case to the amount of £500.

SANDY COTTON.

Shaw, American Consul at Manchester, in a lecture last night stated that United States Minister Lowell had written him expressing a hope that he would follow up the subject of adulteration of cotton. Lowell is about to send a special dispatch to Washington on the subject.

HOLMES BROTHERS, SPINNERS

at Bradford, failed; liabilities, £60,000.

A CANISTER OF POWDER.

DUBLIN, March 21.—Last evening a canister of powder was dropped into a house where several detectives are living. Much damage was done to the property by the explosion. Nobody was injured.

SMYTH,

Home-Rule member of Parliament for Tipperary, announces his intention to support the closure resolutions. He hopes the independent Irish members will do likewise.

PACIFIC NEWS.

A NEW ISLAND.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 21.—The steamer Devonshire brings news of the discovery of a new island in the Kurile group. The surrounding waters abound with fish and sea otters. Colonization will be attempted.

JAPAN.

The ringleaders in the recent Corean rebellion were first quartered and then decapitated.

AUSTRALIAN NEWS.

Heavy rains and floods in Queensland; drouth and bush-fires in Victoria and New South Wales. Sidney is proclaimed a clean port—no more small-pox.

A Chinese trading junk reports that natives of the Woodlark Islands captured an English vessel and murdered the crew three years ago, but could obtain no particulars.

Fresh gold discoveries are reported in New South Wales and Queensland.

At Morpeth, N. S. W., Feb. 16, Charles Quinley assassinated Ann Pettit by shooting, and then shot himself dead.

NEW ZEALAND.

Native matters are quiet in New Zealand. Te Whiti and Tohu are in confinement.

Four children were burned to death at Dunedin Feb. 21.

SIBERIA.

THE ARCTIC SEARCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21.—Secretary Hunt has received a cable message from Lieut. Harber, of the Jeannette search party, at Nischneudinsk, as follows:

The dispatch to take charge of the Lena received. I met Danenhower here. Will report after further consultation. His five men are essential to the conduct of the search in the Lena. No other seamen can be obtained. They are in splendid condition, and very anxious to return with me. They earnestly request me to take them. Answer here direct.

Secretary Hunt telegraphed to Lieut. Harber that Danenhower's men could accompany him if they were able and willing to go.

SOUTH AMERICA.

THE CHILIAN TERMS WHICH THE UNITED STATES WANTS TO ENFORCE FOR THE VICTOR.

PANAMA, March 11.—The Chilian official paper publishes a protocol between Trescott and the Chilian Government. Although it appears without signatures, it is considered authentic. Chili declares that she meant no offense to the United States by the arrest of Calderon. The Chilian Government declares that it will not treat with Señor Calderon, and will make peace only on the following conditions:

The cession of Tarapaca in perpetuity.

The occupation of Peru as far as Moquequa until the war indemnity of $20,000,000 is paid.

Possession of half the guano islands of Peru.

ITALY.

THE GREAT CARDINAL'S DAUGHTER.

ROME, March 21.—There is a prospect of a reopening of the Antonelli will case. The Court of Cassation has decided that Countess Lambertine has a right to call evidence in regard to her paternity and the fraud which she asserts exists in the register of her baptism.

GERMANY.

BISMARCK'S SCHEME DEFEATED.

BERLIN, March 21.—The Prussian Economic Council—33 to 31—rejected the Tobacco Monopoly bill, and afterwards adopted a resolution in favor of the higher tax on tobacco.

AUSTRIA.

A GREAT CONFLAGRATION.

LONDON, March 21.—A fire in Emod, Hungary, resulted in the destruction of 350 houses and the loss of nine lives.

SCIOS.

MORE EARTHQUAKE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 21.—Three strong shocks of earthquake were felt in Scios. People have taken refuge in tents.

CHINA.

COMMODORE SHUFELDT GIVES THE CHINESE UP AS A BAD LOT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 21.—The *Bulletin* publishes an interesting letter from Commodore R. W. Shufeldt to the Hon. A. A. Sargent giving the result of his observations on China. He sums up that there is no use to attempt to put diplomatic intercourse with China on high moral ground, or to appeal to any of the motives which ordinarily govern nations. Ineradicable hatred of foreigners exists. Sympathy will be construed as weakness. If justice is done China it must be for its own sake, without hope of appreciation. If exacted, it must be unrelentingly. Show of force is the only argument appreciated in China, which is especially antagonistic to our form of government. This is exemplified in the treatment of the returned Chinese students. He holds that, notwithstanding the possession of some formidable ships and improved weapons, China, owing mainly to the character of the people and the gross abuse and corruption pervading all official circles, has no real aggressive military or naval strength; that there is and can be no affinity between the people of the United States and China; that the Government of the United States, as the Governments of Europe, should insist upon its rights in China, conceding no more than is granted, and trusting no more than it is trusted; that there never can be any intimate political or commercial relations between them existing upon a basis such as the United States may demand. The letter concludes: "I address this letter to you, because I remember that you were an earnest opponent of unlimited Chinese immigration into the United States, both as a Senator and citizen of your State, although at that time I did not fully concur with you."

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Conant, the Boston Embezzler, Pardoned by Acting-President Arthur—The Day's Record of Crime.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, March 21.—Royal B. Conant, late Cashier of the Eliot National Bank of Boston, who last year was sent to Dedham Jail for seven years for embezzling $70,000, was today pardoned by President Arthur. The one curious feature of the case is that the document was not forwarded through the usual channels, but was sent direct to Conant's sister, who obtained it through the personal intercession of a Massachusetts Congressman. Although Conant has been released, the United States authorities have not received notification of the event.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., March 21.—What is likely to prove a fatal tragedy occurred in this county at Washington Mills night before last. John T. Kine, a merchant of that place, assaulted William Smith, a farmer living in the neighborhood, beating him so severely that his life is despaired of. The Sheriff went out today to arrest Kine. A feud has existed between the families for some time. Kine has the reputation of being a quarrelsome and dangerous man, and some of his neighbors carry shotguns to guard against an attack whenever they travel.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RACINE, Wis., March 21.—Elisha De Golyer, who was arrested on a charge of stealing 250 bushels of oats from the barn of Stillman Parker, who escaped and was caught again, was found guilty by the Circuit Court this evening after a lengthy trial. Johnson, his accomplice, is still at large.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 21.—The Board of Pardons refused applications for a rehearing of the case of Henry Rumberger, of Dauphin County, and Jonathan Mayer, of Synder County, sentenced to be hanged Friday next. The case of Israel Erb is held under advisement.

MERRILLAN, Wis., March 21.—A Chicago detective, after shadowing parties here for a few days on suspicion of counterfeiting, made a raid on a house, capturing two plates, one a $10 National, and the other a $20 National, and considerable scrip not finished. The parties made their escape by another passage.

PUEBLO, Col., March 21.—Last evening a free fight occurred among a crowd assembled at the opera-house to witness a wrestling match between Leadville and Denver men. The latter won, when the Leadville men declared the decision of the referee unfair, and, pulling pistols, threatened his life. Several police mounted the stage, and during the mêlée that followed, one man was knocked senseless and another badly injured. Frank Boydston, Acting City Clerk, is a defaulter to the extent of $1,400.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 21.—Charles Ray, son of William Ray, a well-known citizen, shot and killed James Kennedy, an ex-policeman, in the East End this forenoon. The shooting took place in the office of Ray's sawmill, only three persons being present, the two men engaged in altercation and William Ray, father of Charles. It is said both men pulled revolvers at the same time; that Ray senior jumped between the two, and that young Ray shot Kennedy three times with the revolver pointing over his father's shoulder. Two of the shots struck Kennedy in the head, and the third in the abdomen. As the Rays refuse to talk, it is impossible to learn the cause of the trouble. The murderer is in jail.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 21.—George Ellis, who made a confession concerning the murder of the Gibbons family at Ashland, Ky., and testified against Craft and Neal, who were convicted of murder, today called a notary public into the jail and made an affidavit that his confession and testimony were not true.

HARRISBURG, March 21.—The Governor has decided not to interfere with the hanging of Frank Small in Allegheny County Friday next.

Anecdotes of Judge Gray.

Philadelphia Press.

The bar here is looking out for an outburst from Justice Gray. His Massachusetts reputation has come here before him. His tirades against trembling Deputy-Sheriffs and frightened witnesses have been told about over and over again. Only two lawyers in Boston have ever been able to turn the tables on him. One was Henry E. Payne, and the other Sidney Bartlett. "If your Honor please," said Payne one day, beginning a motion. "Sit down, sir; don't you see that I am talking with another Justice," thundered the then Chief Justice. Mr. Payne took his hat and walked out of the court-room. A half hour afterward a messenger reached his office with a note saying that Judge Gray was willing to hear him. "I am not willing to be heard," answered the old lawyer, "until Judge Gray apologizes." And apologize the Judge had to.

"Mr. Barlett," said the Chief Justice one afternoon, throwing himself back in his chair, "that is not law and it never was law." The veteran smiled, and, looking over the bench, said: "It was law, your Honor, until your Honor just spoke."

There is no knowing how much jesting goes on when the door of the consultation room is closed, but once in a while a good story leaks out. Dignified old Justice Clifford always avoided, if possible, the use of the definit article. He would write in an opinion: "Suit brought So-and-so; case involved So-and-so," and so on, never writing "the" if it could be avoided. Jocular Justice Grier, who had been on the bench long before Justice Clifford came to Washington, and who was the only man who dared to take liberties with his Maine brother, said one day, slapping Clifford on the back: "Cliffy, old boy, Cliffy, why do you hate the definit article so?" Clifford drew himself up stiffly and answered: "Brother Grier, you may criticise my law, but my style is my own."

Mahogany furniture in great variety at J. A. Colby & Co.'s, 217 and 219 State street.

NEW YORK.

Bishop Hare's Testimony in Refutation of That of Mr. Hinman.

Annual Combination Sale of Trotting Stock of Prominent Breeders.

What Col. Bliss Has to Say Regarding the Star-Route Cases.

Long-Range Riflemen Trying to Get a Match with an Irish Team.

Arrangements for a Festival to Raise Money for the Relief of Hebrew Refugees.

Cutting Freight Rates—The Lincolnshire Handicap—Seward on the Chinese—Immigration.

HINMAN VS. HARE.

THE DEPOSITION OF WILLIAM CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Bishop William H. Hare, the defendant in the suit brought by the Rev. Samuel Hinman for $25,000 for libel, was upon the witness-stand before Judge Van Vorst today. The court-room was crowded, and great interest was manifested in the testimony. He denied point-blank the various assertions made by the plaintiff tending to show that he was playing the part of a persecutor, and testified as to certain of the scandals in the case. He directly contradicted the plaintiff in important points at issue. Before Bishop Hare was called the counsel finished reading the deposition of William Cleveland, begun yesterday. In this was contained

A STATEMENT BY SISTER LIZZIE,

as made through her husband, Mr. Cleveland. It was to the effect that Mr. Hinman followed her on one occasion, seized her, and kissed her in the pantry in the dark about six times. She remonstrated, saying, "What would your wife say if she knew this?" She thought he replied that he loved her as much as his wife. She did not tell of this at the time for reasons of her own, but was much alarmed and disturbed. Deponent remembered that his wife traveled with Mr. Hinman. It was his impression it was before the pantry incident.

There was a stir in the court-room after the close of the reading, when

BISHOP HARE WAS SUMMONED TO THE STAND

by his counsel and sworn. In the course of the examination the Bishop flatly denied many of the statements made by Hinman. In reference to the story of the engagement of Mr. Hinman and Miss Kerback, the witness testified that in the fall of 1877 he was sick in Hinman's house. Plaintiff sought him in his chamber, and said he came to "justify" Miss Kerback, who had a grievance, but that he had denied he was engaged to her. Mrs. West, who was present, said: "You don't mean to say you are engaged to her?" And Mr. Hinman again said

HE HAD COME TO "JUSTIFY" HER.

Witness was confident as to the word used, and Hinman would employ no other. Previously Miss Kerback told witness she was engaged to Mr. Hinman. This answer was stricken out. He gave advice to Miss Kerback about the reputed engagement. Miss Kerback said to him in December, 1878, that a sermon of witness had seemed to be directed at her, and made her very unhappy, and she felt very guilty. She then covered her face with her hands and asked whether she could confide in witness.

Here, as witness was about to testify, counsel for plaintiff objected on the ground that by statute

SUCH CONFIDENCES WERE SACRED,

and the revelation of them was not permitted. It was not until Miss Kerback removed an injunction to secrecy that the witness could testify.

Counsel for the defendant said no such injunction to secrecy had been imposed.

The Court, however, excluded the testimony, and the defendant then went on to testify that Miss Kerback subsequently reduced to writing her confession, and he further identified the affidavit. Miss Kerback's communication was made in the confidence existing between a pastor and one of his flock. Miss Kerback, however, authorized him to communicate the matter of her confession to Mr. Hinman. He did communicate it to Mr. Hinman in March.

Mr. Nash at this point read from Miss Kerback's statement an allegation that Hinman came into her room suddenly one night, turned out the light, and assaulted her. She did not scream, as it was useless. Mr. Hinman cajoled her with promise of marriage, and acknowledged in public that he was engaged to her. The witness testified that Miss Kerback put this statement in writing because witness requested it.

TROTTING STOCK.

A BIG SALE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 21.—The annual combination sale of trotting stock of prominent breeders by Peter C. Kellogg & Co. began today at the American Institute building. Among those present were Messrs. Robert, Alley, and David Bonner, B. F. Tracy, Charles Backman, George S. Moulton, H. M. T. Mall, Dean Sage, D. B. Irwin, J. D. Willis, Robert Steel, the Hon. C. M. Pond, Maj. Morton, Dr. Pooiers, Louis Lorillard, Alden Goldsmith, Capt. Sweeney, H. M. Whitehead, H. C. Woodnut, and Mr. Packer, Secretary of the National Horse-Breeders' Association. Fifty-six head of trotting stock were disposed of, the highest price, $4,000, being paid by Mr. Bonner for Keene Jim. Following are

SOME OF THE HIGHEST PRICES PAID:

Guy Huntington, b. s., foaled 1878, purchased by C. H. Yerrance, New Jersey, $250; Airs, ch. g., 1879, C. H. Barnes, $235; Dexter Duroc, ben. g., 1872, P. Powers, Brooklyn, $385; Manchester, b. s., 1875, A. H. Sweeney, $275; Gilda, br. m., Joseph Regan, Mount Holly, N. J., $2,100; black mare, 1873, L. M. Osborn, $475; Volney, br. c., 1878, S. E. Haskins, New York, $625; Locket, ch. m., 1877, J. A. Foster, $550; Copenhagen, ch. m., 1874, N. L. Osborn, Binghamton, $200; Star Princess, b. m., 1878, Thomas H. Purdy, $585; Cream, b. m., W. F. Osborn, Connecticut, $380; Keene Jim, ro. g., 1873, by Keene's Lookout, dam Laura Fair, by Morgan Rattler, Robert Bonner, $4,000; Tennessee, b. g., 1877, J. S. Mott Jr., $425; Archduke, blk. g., 1877, E. M. Barnes, $380; Lyman, ch. g., sire said to be by Bay Chief, dam unknown, W. C. Demey, $1,625; Saint Reno, b. g., 1870, by Volunteer, dam Flora, dam of St. Julien, by Sayres' Harry Clay, M. M. Hodges, $2,000; James O. Kamke, b. g., 1876, J. Walker, $250; Gossip, ch. g., 1871, A. Martin, Baltimore, $925; Louise, b. m., 1877, J. Moffat, New York, $200; Col. Waters, ch. g., 1877, C. H. Lee, $405; Adona, b. g., 1877, Edward Cooper, Long Island, $310; Mars, b. c., 1881, Robert Steel, Philadelphia, $300; Blue Belle, b. m., 1874, H. G. Finkle, Minnesota, $200; George, b. g., 1878, Dr. Bartlett, Long Island, $225; Philo, b. m., 1875, H. M. Whitehead, New York, $400; Petee, br. g., 1876, Dan Mace, $135; Col. Oliver, b. g., 1874, Thomas Gibney, $330; Eckford, r. g., 1878, Eugene Clifford, $410; bay gelding, 1879, R. E. Bonner, $190; Titan, b. g., 1878, A. H. Sweeney, $625; Hope, br. g., 1876, Dan Mace, $315. The total sales of the day footed up $23,290—an average of over $400 a head.

POSTAL PIRATES.

WHAT COL. BLISS HAS TO SAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Col. George Bliss said today, relative to the star-route prosecutions: "About a month ago I became dissatisfied with the manner in which Col. Cook was proceeding with the star-route cases, and I did not like his associations by any means. I told Attorney-General Brewster so, and he wanted to relieve him at once, but I said no. He still insisted, after being spoken to by the Attorney-General, in wanting to push certain of the cases for trial where the evidence was not strong enough, of course, for effect, in my judgment; and, finding that the Attorney-General supported me, I suppose he became more jealous of me. Hence his resignation."

In regard to Cook's intimation that

THE CASES WOULD NOT BE PROSECUTED,

Col. Bliss said:

"The cases will be pushed forward for trial as rapidly as possible, Dorsey, Brady, or any one else not being considered. Politics will not enter the case, and simple justice will be called for."

He said associate counsel in Cook's place would soon be engaged. He was not disposed to say who it would be until the gentleman's name was made public. Col. Bliss expects the trials will come off in the May term, and he wants to get them off his hands as soon as possible. In conclusion Col. Bliss said: "You may say I advised the Attorney-General to get rid of Col. Cook."

THE RIFLEMEN.

THE LONG-RANGE FELLOWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 21.—While military riflemen are practicing for places on the team which will represent this country in the international military rifle match with British sharpshooters, the long-range riflemen will not remain idle. The amateur rifle club has opened a correspondence with Maj. A. Biennerhassett Leach, of Dublin, Ireland, who successfully arranged the first international long-range rifle match between Ireland and America in 1874. The proposition is made to Irish riflemen to send a team to this country to contest a long-range match with American riflemen at Creedmoor during the month of September, either before or after the international military match. It is probable that

SOME OF IRELAND'S LONG-RANGE RIFLEMEN

will be members of the British team. In that event it will only be necessary to add to the number from Irish sharpshooters who are not members of the British volunteer forces in order to organize a team of eight men, or even six, the number composing the prospective rifle teams in the pioneer international rifle match of 1874. Maj. Leach has not yet been heard from on the subject, but his well-known sanguine temperament leads the promoters of the enterprise to believe that he will enter heartily into the scheme.

SAGE AND GOULD.

STRAWBERRIES AND CREAM FOR TWO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 21.—The *World* publishes a number of interviews to prove that the *Times* story relative to a quarrel between Sage and Gould is a pure fabrication. Both these money magnates were found today enjoying lunch together, and apparently with no differences of opinion as to the proper thing to do to squeeze the street. Mr. Sage declared that they were both as friendly about stocks as about strawberries and cream, which they were then partaking of. The *Times* says that Mr. Sage's wrath had disappeared today, and he informed a reporter that the publication of the story was "ill-advised." "I spoke to you unthoughtedly about our little difficulty," he said. He added that

EVERYTHING HAD BEEN FIXED,

that he and Gould had had an interview, and compromised late on Monday night, and that Mr. Gould had called upon Mr. Vanderbilt before 9 o'clock this morning in regard to sundry matters of detail in a new deal. Asked why he was denying that he had quarreled with Mr. Gould, Mr. Sage said: "Why, I should think you would see that under the present circumstances it would never do for me to admit that I was at outs with Gould. It would disarrange everything. I deny the story, of course; it has to be denied."

HEBREW REFUGEES.

MEASURES FOR THEIR RELIEF.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Prominent Hebrews in this city are making arrangements to give a grand festival and fête champêtre in one of the parks in the northern part of the city June 6, 7, and 8. The proceeds of the entertainment are to be devoted to a fund for the purpose of providing shelter for the Russian Hebrew refugees who are on their way to this country. It is expected that $100,000 will be raised in this manner. On the first day ceremonies of an inaugural nature will be given. President Arthur, the Governors of this and adjacent States, Mayors of this and neighboring cities, Senators,

DISTINGUISHED FEDERAL AND STATE OFFICERS,

members of the judiciary, and military and naval officers of rank are to receive invitations to be present, together with societies and grand lodges of the State. Arrangements are being made by Hebrew societies in Philadelphia, Newark, New Haven, and other cities to be present, while parties have organized in Boston and Chicago purposing to make the visit. A meeting of representatives of Jewish societies in this city was held this evening, at which the names were received of delegates representing sixty lodges and fifty societies who are to form part of the committee on the entertainment.

CHINAMEN.

WHAT GEORGE F. SEWARD THINKS ABOUT THEM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 21.—In a reply to Gail Hamilton's recent letter to the New York *Tribune* on Chinese immigration, Mr. George F. Seward says tonight: "There is one aspect in this whole question which is strangely lost sight of. As a matter of fact, it is not because the Chinaman is present in large numbers in California—there are only 75,000 in the State; not because he labors cheaply—he asks and receives as much as the laborer of the Eastern States; not because he sends money out of the country—he spends nearly all his wages on the spot; not because

HE IS VICIOUS—

he compares very favorably with his adversaries in this respect; not because he is strong—for three Chinamen are not more than the equal of two whites; not because he is skillful—for he is all unused to the refinements of our industries; but because he cannot vote that he is abused. If Gail Hamilton doubts this, there is a subtle politician near her elbow and from under whose roof she writes, and who can tell her exactly what this qualification means. He is a professional bidder for votes, and no one will suspect he has any undue sympathy with the man who has not the privilege of casting a vote."

IMMIGRATION.

LARGE ARRIVALS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 21.—The immigration of Italians is greater than ever before known. Since Sunday last 1,670 have landed here, and large numbers are on their way here. Of other nationalities now arriving the German takes the lead. Since Jan. 1 nearly all of this class have been farmers with means. There is every prospect that, unprecedentedly large as the grand total of immigration was last year, it will be eclipsed by the figures of 1882. The records of the past two and a half months show this to be a fact.

SINCE JANUARY LAST YEAR

the arrivals were 8,082; this year, 11,042; February, 1881, 9,753; this year, 16,752; twenty days of March, 1881, 11,996; this year, 15,682; total three months last year, 29,881; total thus far this year, 43,676; increase, 13,795. The total for the month of March last year was 27,708. It is expected this year it will be 40,000 at least. This will make an increase of nearly 50 per cent for the first quarter, and, if it continues in the same proportion during the remainder of the year, the population of the United States will have been swelled nearly 650,000 by people from the Old World.

BREAKS FAITH.

THE GRAND TRUNK CUTTING RATES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Charges having been preferred against the Grand Trunk Railway for cutting east-bound freight rates, Pool-Commissioner Albert Fink will begin an official investigation of the matter at his office in this city on Tuesday of next week. Notices were forwarded today to the parties interested, requesting that full statements of the facts in the case be furnished to Mr. Fink to aid him in rendering a decision. It is stated that the managers of the Grand Trunk Railway do not deny having cut under the regular rates, but they say the reductions were in favor of the shippers who had special contracts calling for extra privileges in their behalf. The freight carried at reduced rates is that which is not of a perishable nature, and which does not require to be transported within any specified time. It is feared the action of the Grand Trunk managers will be the entering wedge that will bring about another railroad war.

THE TURF.

BETTING ON THE LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 21.—The betting on the Lincolnshire Handicap, the first of the important English spring races, and which is to be contested tomorrow, is not very brisk in this city, although Mr. Lorillard's Aranza and Mistake are among the entries, and Aranza will start. The odds here are fairly liberal considering the limited amount of the betting and the run on the Americans. Five and six to one is offered against Aranza. The odds against the others likely to start are as follows: Mr. Hungerford's Hesper, 7 to 1; H. Hall's Tertius, 7 to 1; W. S. Crawford's Buchanan, last year's winner, 10 to 1; Capt. Machell's Velour, 10 to 1; W. Gilbert's colt by See-Saw, out of Peine de Cœur, 12 to 1; and 15 to 1 are wagered against J. Jackson's Henry George, Lord Bradford's Limestone, F. Gretton's Prestonpans, P. Lorillard's Mistake; Sir John D. Astley's Rowell, and Count De Lagrange's Poulet.

ITEMS.

DEATH OF DANIEL KILGORE.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Daniel Kilgore, in the service since 1860 and for several of these years deputy here of Samuel Carpenter, Easter passenger agent, died at Elizabeth, N. J., of acute pneumonia today, aged 46. Latterly Mr. Kilgore was in charge of the emigrant department in this city of the Pennsylvania Road.

SERGT. MASON.

The Board of Aldermen has passed a resolution asking the President to pardon Sergt. Mason.

Cats as Pointers of Poisonous Odors.

New York Tribune.

An experiment tried recently by a woman in Hoboken to detect the presence of sewer gas in her rooms was a topic of conversation among the Sanitary Inspectors at the rooms of the Board of Health yesterday. The woman had noticed an offensive odor in her parlor, and she went to the agent of the house to request that a plumber be sent to examine the drainage pipes. The agent told her the plumbing in the house was perfect. She went home and called in some neighbors, who thought sewer gas was escaping from the waste pipes. Acting on the suggestion of a friend, she sent out for some oil of peppermint and poured it into a stationary wash-basin on the third floor. From the basin, the oil passed down through a waste pipe behind a closet off the parlor. Very soon the odor of peppermint pervaded the parlor. The woman then went to the agent again, and told him she was convinced that there was a break in the waste-pipe on the first floor of the house, at the same time telling him of her experiment with oil of peppermint. The agent refused to send a plumber, declaring that the odor of peppermint was so penetrating that it would soon fill a building.

After studying over the situation for a time the woman purchased some oil of valerian and poured it into the wash-basin up-stairs. She then borrowed from her neighbors two able-bodied cats and placed them in the parlor. The cats sniffed the air in the room as if it were agreeable to them, and they both went toward the door of the closet. When the closet-door was opened for them they went in immediately and sprung upon a shelf, where they remained, purring and manifesting unmistakable delight. The woman then went to the agent's office and related what she had done. Although incredulous still, the agent sent a plumber with directions to tear away the lath and plaster in the closet at the point where the cats had rested in their hunt for the valerain. The plumber found behind the shelf the waste-pipe completely disjointed. The break in the pipe was large enough to allow an unwholesome amount of sewer-gas to escape into the house.

Some of the Sanitary Inspectors said yesterday that the experiment was new and decidedly ingenious. They thought that cats might be used in a similar manner in this city to more advantage than in Hoboken. By employing their household pets as pointers, it was said, residents might save themselves from illness from poisonous gases, and also save the cost of sanitary engineers to examine the drainage in their houses.

QUEER THINGS IN LONDON.

The Custom-House Officials and American Travelers—The Kind of Hotels Englishmen Keep—An Astonishing Yankee Bar in the Metropolis.

Correspondence Boston Herald.

LONDON, March 3.—Most English customs seem queer to the newly-arrived American. Likewise, most newly-arrived Americans seem queer to the English. When one of my countrymen who has been well brought up first arrives in London he usually employs his time for the first week in finding adjectives that are sufficiently vivid to convey his opinion regarding matters he comes in contact with. If an American's education has not been neglected, and his vocabulary is lurid enough to be at all striking, it is worth while to hear him go on about English manners of life. The first thing that strikes him on landing at Liverpool is the custom-house officer. The traveler has long been under the impression that England was a free-trade nation. British prosperity has indeed been held up to him for years by the stump orators of the party, who are out of office, as an example of anti-tariff. It is, therefore, with keen surprise that he learns of the necessity of unlocking his trunks and having them searched. And there is nothing amusing about an English customs officer's search. He goes through luggage in earnest. He turns every parcel inside out, he unstraps bundles of letters, he uncorks your cologne bottle and smells it to make sure the perfumery isn't whisky, he snorts with glee if he sees you are annoyed, and if he can find a piece of your linen that is particularly soiled he throws it open to the breeze with a demoniac joy that is simply awful to contemplate. After he has so disarranged the pair of trousers in which you hoped to appear advantageously in London next day that you are sure they will be unfit to look upon, and has scattered your hosiery all over the trunk, and mashed your shirts out of all laundried semblance, and otherwise conducted himself in an irritating and unpleasant way, he puts you through a system of cross-examining that is maddening. What he searches for is tobacco and whisky. Having tested both—for medicinal purposes—since my arrival, I do not wonder that the Government wants to keep American competition at a distance. The tobacco is dreadful. In cigar form it has been boxed up so long that it is flavored to the core with cedar, and it is so dry that, after lighting, the process of "drawing" is superfluous. Any cigar in England will burn from the tip to the butt in twelve minutes without assistance, like a piece of "punk," such as we used to light firecrackers with when I wore pantalets and went to Sunday-school. The whisky tastes like the condensed juice of a smoked herring. Four barrels of it, properly distributed, would

SETTLE THE INDIAN QUESTION

in America. It would settle the Indians at the same time; and I am not so sure but it would settle America.

When the conscientious and unbribing tourist has escaped from the custody of the British customs officer he falls into the hands of the British porter. This official is a stalwart son of toil, who seizes the trunk, throws it upon his back, and starts off at a brisk trot. The tourist follows, or loses his luggage. The porter carries the trunk to the nearest cab and tosses it upon the roof of that vehicle, which looks like a very clumsy coupé, and has an iron fence around the top to keep parcels from slipping off. The tourist pays the porter a quarter of a dollar, and the "four-wheeler" rolls off to the railway station. The vehicle is used for various purposes, chiefly to carry luggage to and from railway stations, and to bear small-pox patients to the hospital. Its wheels would adorn a cart of the public-works department of an American city, and its interior has the uninviting and antiseptic air which is always imparted by hair-cloth cushions. Arrived at the midland station, your cabman wants just 25 cents more than is his due. You blandly decline to pay it, and he takes what you give him, but throws your trunk from the top of his vehicle to the platform—an operation that makes the box fair shudder. A porter here appears. He is the second edition of the party you have already interviewed in the same line. He wheels off your trunk and your bag, and you proceed to buy your ticket to London, which is five hours distant; price, about $7. The porter puts your trunk into a little car and your valise into the box you are to travel in. You pay him 25 cents. The body of the car is about seven feet high and is divided into several compartments, each of which is entered from the side. One of these is called "first class," another in the same car "second class," and another "third class." There is no material difference between them. The first-class carriage is upholstered in broadcloth, and the second in hair cloth, while the third is apt to be wooden, as to its interior. But as between the first and second class carriages—they are called carriages over here—there is no choice whatever. In fact, the better part of Great Britain travels second out of preference. The second-class passenger has the same spring, the same lights, and the same space as his higher-priced brother. The only difference is that he doesn't pay as much for it. There are eight seats in a compartment—four facing the locomotive and four backing it. If you want a compartment to yourself you must pay just eight fares. Generally speaking, you don't want it.

Shortly after starting one begins to understand why the English traveler always carries a bundle of shawls or blankets with him. Just before the train begins to move the porter has put two or three brass cans, of about two gallons' dimensions each, into the carriage. These are filled with hot water, and are intended as heaters for the room you occupy. In ten minutes they cease to heat; in thirty they are chilly; in an hour they are frozen; in two hours one of them has burst and the others are in danger. You shiver and wish you had known all this before. You have been locked into your compartment, and you can't get out, no matter how deeply you may desire it. At the stations the guard lets you escape for an instant, and expects you to fee him for your liberty. Everybody expects to be feed in England. If you ask anybody on the street where a certain place is, nine times in ten he will go and show you. That will cost you from five to 25 cents, according to the number of times you have been bled that day, and the consequent state of liberality you are in. Anybody in England who does anything for you expects to be paid. Well-dressed people, whom one would as soon slap in the face in America as offer a fee, touch their hats when you give them six cents, and say: "Thanks, your 'onor." Even the policemen will take four cents from you, salute you, and say: "Thank you, sir." Imagine offering a Boston officer four cents for any information he chose to give you! Yet that is a munificent price for almost any commonplace breach of discipline in England. And it is a singular thing that just as much service can be bought for four cents here as can be purchased for $5. They take four cents as a matter of course. If you give more, they think you are either an idiot or a Prince, with a strong predisposition in favor of the idiot theory.

Upon arriving in London a porter seizes your valise and rushes off with it to the baggage-car, where you pick out your trunk. It doesn't make any difference which one you select, if you are quick about it. The railway company gives no checks, but is responsible to passengers for baggage lost through the machinations of thieves. And a thief would not be obliged

TO MACHINATE MUCH

in order to get away with the trunks of English passengers. When the tourist's trunk has been picked out, the porter takes it and hoists it to the top of another four-wheeler. Twenty-five cents you pay him, as the cab rolls away. A drive of a mile, or even of two miles, costs a quarter only, which, considering that the streets of London are so crooked that nobody but the cabman can find the way with any degree of certainty, is cheap. When you arrive at your hotel, another porter takes your baggage and wheels it in. Through a little window, which opens on a hinge, one sees the hotel clerk. She is a lowering female, who answers you sharply, if she answers at all. She hands out a little ticket on which the number of your room is written. Then a young man, clothed in ignorance and a dress suit, approaches you with a long book in his hand, such as American grocers' clerks take orders in. He asks your name, and pretends to write it down. He receives all the mail sent to the hotel, and, after one has gone a week without letters, and investigates matters, he finds that the fellow has written in the book something entirely different from what was told him. Moreover, he has written it so badly that to read it would puzzle the experts of the Cadet Whittaker trial. The foreign visitor is conducted to the elevator, where the attendant closes the great iron doors, locks them, takes out the key, pulls down his cuffs, and asks what floor his passenger wants. A minute or so after receiving his reply he starts the elevator, which is called a lift. When the destination is reached, the door is unlocked with a key, and the search for the room begins. After walking a long distance one suddenly turns a corner and finds himself in the presence of several young women, sitting around a table. Unto one of these he gives his ticket, whereupon she lights a candle and starts off down the hallway. He follows with that blind confidence which characterizes all Americans who are led by the gentler sex. On the way he reflects that his anticipations concerning the British chambermaid—anticipations born of the narratives of romantic travelers gone before—are not being realised. This, at least, was the subject of meditation of a fellow-passenger, who, for the sake of modesty, I will call Mr. Tompkins. Mr. Tompkins is a typical American, who has been in the habit of living at the best hotels and rolling in all the luxuries of American invention. After I had seen my luggage disposed of, on the night of my arrival (at a cost of 50 cents, between porter and chambermaid), I went down to Mr. Tompkins' room. I found him sitting in the middle of the apartment, gazing, with fury stamped on every feature, at a list of the rules and regulations.

NINE CANDLES

were burning on the mantel."

"This is a nice place, aint it?" asked Mr. Tompkins as I came in. "O, yes; Europe takes the bakery—especially London. Smells like a smoke-house, and blacks your fingers every time you touch anything. How do you 'spose I got to this room? Went up one flight of stairs, along a thundering crooked hallway, and down two more flights. No other way to get here. Ingenious folks, these. Add a new wing to their house, and instead of cutting a door through on the ground floor they go upstairs to do it. You ought to see my chambermaid. I thought they were good-looking girls. This one is the most exasperating old crate you ever saw. What's worse, she winks at me in a horrible way. She brought me in here and set one poor, solitary candle down on the mantel. I asked her where the gas was, and she looked at me as though I had hurt her feelings. Then she told me they didn't have gas in the house. So I had to make her haul in a lot of candles. You might as well try to see by the light of a glass diamond as one of those things. She evidently thought I had gone clean daft when I asked for the additional candles. I got 'em, though, and kept getting 'em till it was light enough to see across the room. Look at that washstand. Not a ghost of running water anywhere about it. Just see that bed. Why, I wouldn't ask a Chinaman to sleep on that."

Mr. Tompkins was obviously irritated. I cannot give the rest of his remarks. They were picturesque, but not polite. The bed he referred to was a brass affair, and looked very slouchy. The top of it looked like a mound of earth covered with snow, and gradually sloping from the head to the foot of the brass frame. It had no springs, and was as inflexible as a hay wagon. I asked Mr. Tompkins what he had to pay for all this luxury, and he broke out again: "Eight and six a day, so this card says. That's $2.12. And—thunderation! Just read this thing. Upon my word,

THESE PEOPLE HAVE A NERVE.

Attendance, each person, 1s. 6d.; or with private sitting-room, 2s. That is to say, they charge me from 37 cents to 50 cents a day for attendance which I don't want. That brings up the cost of the room to $2.50 or more a day. In New York it wouldn't sell for $1 a day. Breakfasts, plain, 50 cents; with eggs or cold meat, 67 cents; with broiled ham and eggs, 75 cents; with plain fish, 75 cents. Fries, 50 cents a day. Baths, 50 cents. Servants' beds, 50 cents a night, and meals, $1.25 a day. It would cost a man $10 a day to live in this hotel, not half as well as he could live at the Sturtevant in New York, or almost any of the middling hotels in Boston, for $2.50. Just read these rules and regulations. They are pretty. They ought to be stuffed, or pickled, or something: 'Accounts are presented weekly for payment, except in special cases, when they will be presented daily.' I s'pose the 'special case' is when a man hasn't more than $1,000 with him, and that girl downstairs thinks a week's board here will bankrupt him. See here: 'Visitors occupying private apartments, intending to leave the hotel, must give notice not later than 2 p. m., otherwise they will be charged for the following day.' Why don't they charge you for a month, and be done with it? O, these people are modest, and cheap, and simple. I like 'em. 'Smoking permitted in the smoking-room only, and visitors are requested to assist the manager in carrying out this regulation.' Have a cigar? I'm going to get even with this place somehow. Hanged if I don't smoke till the place is blue."

And, as Mr. Tompkins fell to work, he muttered a series of comments upon England and English hotels that was of the most gaudy and exhaustive kind. After awhile Mr. Tompkins became calmer. "There's

AN AMERICAN BAR

up here, somewhere," he said. "Let's go and see it. My eyes ache for something American, and I don't care what it is. I would give $40 for the smell of a New York gutter."

We went to the American bar. But Mr. Tompkins was not soothed by what transpired there. We passed through the end of a British bar in getting to the American establishment. The British bar was fully 100 feet long, and presided over by very pretty girls. The space in front of this counter was packed with men, three or four rows deep, all struggling to get in a word with the barmaids. Such a spectacle would make a sensation in America. Here it is a common thing. Spiers & Pond have these establishments all over England. They have a restaurant and bar at every important railway station in the Kingdom, and employ a fabulous number of girls. If the English bar is a curiosity to an American, the American bar is still more so. It was also crowded when we went in, and seemed to justify Mr. Tompkins' theory that the entire population of London was striving to get itself drunk, so as to drown its misery. Not being able to reach the bar, we called a waiter. Mr. Tompkins said: "At last, we'll have something American. Give us some Bourbon whisky."

"We 'aven't any burrb'n, sir," replied the waiter.

"Then bring some rye."

"But we 'aven't anythink in the way of American whisky, sir."

Mr. Tompkins' face fell. "The deuce you say," he exclaimed, as the bitter truth began to dawn upon him. "Then what in blazes have you got?"

The waiter laid a bill of fare before Mr. Tompkins, who looked it over, glanced at me, then looked up at the ceiling, and said: "If this thing goes much further I shall be a raving maniac. Just listen to this, for a list of American drinks: 'Short drinks, square drinks, prairie-oysters, corpse-reviver, our swizzle, bosom-caresser, flash of lightning, al-a-ba-zam, flip-flap, heap of comfort, rattlesnake, sherry-blush, fairies' kiss, ladies' blush, colleen bawn, pick-me-up, saddle-rock, knickebein.' What do you think of that?"

I thought Mr. Tompkins was gently "guying" me, and I looked over the list myself. But he wasn't. There they were, in cold type, looking me unblushingly in the face. As we strolled out into the street again, Mr. Tompkins said: "Wasn't I right when I said London was a gift-toring fraud? Isn't it a daisy? Don't she beat any swindle you ever ran against? Ain't she a regular brace game from the word go?"

But Mr. Tompkins was becoming incoherent. I took him home and put him to bed.

LEANDER P. RICHARDSON.

Laros.

Readers will remember, perhaps, the Laros poisoning case which occurred at Easton, Pa., in 1876. Allen C. Laros put four ounces of arsenic into a coffee-pot and thus killed his parents and an old man who lived in the house. He confessed the murder and the motive for it. He desired to inherit his father's property. When he was put upon trial his lawyers pleaded epileptic insanity. He was found guilty, however, and sentenced to be hanged. Upon appeal a commission was appointed to inquire into his sanity, and upon report of it he was sent to the Harrisburg Lunatic Asylum. From this he escaped. Being captured, he escaped again. He went to Arkansas, when he confessed his crime and desired to be returned to Pennsylvania. He was brought back, put again into the asylum and escaped for the third time; from which it may be inferred that the Harrisburg Asylum must be an easy institution to escape from. Now, when after these years information has been received of Laros's marriage "in the South," the hospital authorities, who do not consider him insane, propose to bring him back, if possible, to the institution, in order that he may be delivered to the civil authorities and duly executed for his crime. The case seems to have been loosely managed. The least which the public can ask when a murderer is sent to an insane asylum is that he be kept in reasonable security, whereas Laros has run away three times from the Pennsylvania retreat, and upon the last occasion of his flight has not even been pursued. If the defense of insanity continues to bring forth such fruit as this it will soon be of no effect upon the minds of jurors, as it long ago ceased to have much effect upon the minds of the public. It would be rather an energetic exercise of Executive authority to hang Laros now, but there seems to have been no particular reason why he should not have been hanged six years ago.

A Fact that the Bosses Are Always Forgetting.

Albany Journal (Rep.).

The Republican party is no respecter of persons. Its membership not only know what is right, but they have the courage of their convictions. The mass—ninety-nine-hundredths—of the party neither expect nor desire office, and care no more for the dispensers of patronage (as such) than they do for any other good Republicans. And it is just here where political "bosses" and "machines" have made, and will probably continue to make, their gravest mistakes. They seem to look upon the rank-and-file of the party as so many calves in a barnyard, only intent upon seizing the rudder, and sure to remain in the party paddock so long as they are held in a state of hopeful expectancy. But they are composed of no such material. This fact renders the Republican party a hard lot to handle. They are as indifferent to party "taffy" as they are to the party lash, and are just as ready to bid good-by to a "boss" as they are to smash a "machine," if the one or the other ventures to arrogate power or do violence to principle.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Forty Years' Experience of an Old nurse. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhea, griping in the bowels, and wind colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Arend's Beef, Iron, and Wine, with Cinchona, the standard medicinal tonic of this progressive age. It enriches the blood, promptly invigorates the brain and nervous system, improves digestion, etc. Result: A round form, bright eyes, happy state of mind. Arend's drugstore, corner Madison street and Fifth avenue.

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Beige Fancies, end and end.
Velvet Beiges, illuminated new shades.
Silk Plisse Checks and Unis Checks to match.
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Illuminated Crepe Cloths.
Russian Blue Camelettes.
Spanish Lace Figured Novelties.
42-inch New Fancy Plaids, 50 and 65 cents.
100 pcs. Jardinier Suiting Checks, worth 50c, for 25c.
44-inch New Wool Camelettes, 50 and 60c.
36-inch Wool Cashmeres, 38, 46, and 50c.
44-inch Wool Armures, worth 85c, for 50c.

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has been kept UNCHANGED in all of its original purity and wholesomeness. The best evidence of ITS SAFETY, HEALTHFULNESS, PURITY, and EFFECTIVENESS, is THE FACT of its being used to-day, from North to South, from East to West, in the homes of the rich and poor, where it has been used for the last 15 years.

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THE RAILROADS.

Illinois Managers Greatly Incensed at the Recent Changes in Classification

Which Have Been Promulgated by the Commissioners—Thirty-three Per Cent Reduction.

Arguments of Baltimore Commercial Bodies Before the Trunk-Line Advisory Commission.

Annual Convention in New York of the General Passenger and Ticket Agents.

The Illinois Railroad Officials Panic-Stricken on Account of the New Reduction in Classification by the State Commissioners—The Railroads Claim to Have Arrived at a Point Where They Must Fight or Stop Doing Business.

The new revised classification just issued by the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners of this State, and which was exclusively published in yesterday's TRIBUNE, has acted like the explosion of a bombshell in the midst of the managers of Illinois railroads. To say that the railroad managers can hardly find words to express their indignation over the action of the Commissioners is putting it mildly. They claim this to be an act of stultification on the part of the Commissioners, and that while the railroads have adopted the new tariff of the Commissioners in good faith, the Commissioners have not kept faith with the railroads, and this last action shows that they mean to force the railroads to the wall and prevent them from earning any dividends. They think the Commissioners, as well as Gov. Cullom, who is backing them, want to force a conflict with the railroads for the purpose of making political capital with the Grangers. The Commissioners, they say, could hardly have done a meaner thing than to reduce the classification just after the railroads had adopted the rates and classification issued by the Commissioners last December. The act is a mean one because it is calculated to deceive the public. This reduction of about 33 per cent on an average on the principal articles of shipment is worse than if another reduction in the open rates had been ordered. The change in the classification brings about the same result, but it does not become so apparent to the public. The railroad people say there is no warrant for such a classification as the one just agreed upon by the Commissioners, and there was no such classification in force anywhere. To prove that this wholesale reduction in rates at this time is unwarranted and unjustifiable the railroads point to the following statement contained in the last report of the Commissioners:

"It is not the purpose of the Commissioners to enter into any argument in justification of the revised rates. The schedules speak for themselves, and must stand or fall upon their merits. A comparison of the rates with those fixed in other States under laws similar to ours, shows that the rates fixed by the revised schedules, for both freight and passengers are materially lower than in any other Western States, while these are believed to be more uniform both as to distance and classification. The Commissioners sought information in every possible way as a basis upon which to make schedules of rates which would as nearly as possible approximate justice to the producers and shippers upon the one side and to the roads upon the other. They endeavored, as far as possible, to protect every interest and industry, and to do justice to all sections of the State; the non-competing as well as the competing points; the sections remote from market and those nearer to market; the small shipper and the large shipper; the interior towns and villages, with their limited manufactories, and citizens operating on a small capital, as well as the large cities and railroad centres, with their immense manufactories and large business interests, always keeping in view the requirements of the law, which was their authority, and under some sections of which they had no discretionary power. The revised rates as finally agreed upon show an average reduction of rates below the old schedule on all leading articles of freight of nearly 30 per cent, while the reduction for the average haul of freight, which is found to be 125 miles in this State, is 22 per cent."

Now, in spite of the assertion of the Railroad Commissioners that their new rates are lower than in any other State in this country and more uniform both as to distance and classification, they go to work just after the adoption of their new tariff by the railroads and make still another reduction of 30 per cent by changing this classification. And in addition to this they go to work and invite people who have grievances to come before them and say where they want still further reductions. If this is not putting it on pretty heavy, the railroad people say, they do not know what to call it. It is the evident intention of the Commissioners to force them to a point where they must resist. The adoption of the new tariff was a bitter pill for the railroads to take, but they adopted it in good faith, and any reasonable man would admit that a fair opportunity should have been afforded them to give the new tariff a fair trial. Not only have all the railroads adopted the new tariff, and are now working under it, but they have also accepted the order of the Commissioners in regard to track charges. They did all this, not because they considered the new tariff just or fair, but because they preferred not to make a fight, but suffer a loss until the courts had decided the constitutionality of the law. But it is quite apparent that the Commissioners are not satisfied with the concessions already made by the railroads, and the ready manner with which the railroads have adopted all the measures thus far proposed by them has made them bold, and they have now reached a point where the railroads must fight or stop doing business in this State altogether.

The railroads have not yet determined what steps to take regarding the new classification. They are determined to make a desperate fight, but have not yet been able to agree upon a plan of action. Some of the roads are in favor of restoring their former tariff, and making an open fight against the Commissioners' tariff as well as the new classification. Other roads think it would be better to adhere to the Commissioners' tariff, but fight the new classification, and if the Commissioners show fight and subject the roads to unnecessary annoyances to shut down and cease running freight-trains in Illinois for local business. It is generally conceded by the railroad men that nothing can be accomplished except by concerted action of all the roads in the State, and a movement is to be set on foot at once to bring about a general meeting of all the roads in the State for the purpose of taking united action in the matter. If the Commissioners push the matter too far the railway men say not only the railroad and business interests of this State will receive a severe shock, but the large number of railway employés, for whom the Commissioners show so much concern in their last report, will be made to suffer severely. In regard to railway employés the Commissioners in their last report say:

"Official reports filed in this office show that 125,897 men were employed during the year by the railroad corporations reporting to this department, and that they drew from those corporations salaries amounting to $66,546,056.58. Of these men 48,673 are employed in Illinois, and are citizens of the State, and during the year were paid by the railroad companies an aggregate annual salary of $24,731,658.16. It is known that a large number of these employés have families, and it is estimated that at least 150,000 citizens of the State derive their support from the employment furnished by the railway corporations; and when it is considered that it is owing largely to the labor and skill of these men that the immense product of a great State is conveyed to market with speed and safety, and that the convenience and security of the traveling public depends so much upon the care and faithfulness of these employés, the interest and welfare of this large class of citizens should never be overlooked in any legislation or rules made for the control of transportation by railroads."

Now, in spite of these beautiful sentiments regarding the welfare of the immense number of citizens employed on the railroads in this State, the Commissioners take the very steps to deprive them of their livelihood. The railroad engineers, through their chief, Mr. P. M. Arthur—and it is the most warlike body of railway employés—appeared before the Commissioners and argued against too low a reduction in rates, as this would have the effect of bringing about a reduction in salaries. But in spite of these entreaties the Commissioners keep on reducing rates to such figures as not only to force the railroads to reduce their operating expenses by cutting down all salaries, but also to reduce the number of trains, and thus throwing many of the employés out of employment altogether. The business, the railroad men say, has already fallen off so greatly as to seriously impair the revenues of most of the railroads. Several of them, like the Wabash, Illinois Midland, Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern, and others, are now earning hardly enough to pay their employés, and are months behind in the payment of salaries. How these roads will be able to pay their employés if the rates are still further reduced, as proposed by the laboring men's friends, the Commissioners, is hard to see. Already the laboring men are getting discouraged, and strikes are threatened everywhere. The railroads, not being permitted to earn enough to pay their men, will not be able to avert the threatened strike, and the inevitable result would be a more serious panic than we had in 1877. And all this because a few ambitious politicians are trying to make themselves popular with the Grangers in order to obtain still more lucrative offices than they now hold.

Arguments at Baltimore Before the Advisory Commission.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 21.—The last session in Baltimore of the Railroad Advisory Commission was held today, and this time the Board of Trade and the Chemical and Fertilizer Exchange presented two powerful arguments in the interest of Baltimore and the West. The Hons. A. G. Thurman and T. M. Cooley heard the arguments alone, Mr. Washburne having left Baltimore this morning for home. Mr. L. M. Barr, in presenting the argument of the Board of Trade, first spoke of the disastrous effect of the railroad freight wars, and then alluded to Baltimore's geographical position and its superior advantages to the West over New York. He then said the question was, What shall be the difference in the rates? Three cents per 100 pounds does not compensate. It should be thrice this. "Well-adjusted differential rates mean that rates for transportation shall be established based upon distances and the cost of service. If they don't mean this they mean nothing, and, if they do, then the solution of this vexed question is rendered easy, and we have no fear of it. The West, the ever-developing West, has interests in this matter more direct and vital. The leading cities in the interior are encouraging the managers of our railroads to hold firm to their tenets and fight for their rights. They demand the advantages, their geographical position availing of the nearest seaports with the cheapest possible rates for the shipment of their surplus and supplies. The West will not and cannot be compelled to pay arbitrary rates to swell dividends upon watered stocks, no matter who may be hurt. They have looked on at these conflicts for years, and have seen themselves bled, and the time is fast approaching when even the present fictitious and arbitrary differences will be abolished, and the West, together with our city and roads, will demand resumption of the actual differences caused by distance and cost of service. The Western men already see that the question is theirs. It is their lookout that colossal fortunes should be yearly wrung from the toil of the hard-working millions by such arbitrary rates fixed under threat of bankruptcy and ruin. No, the problem of the day and the hour which the progress of events is forcing our railroad managers to solve is, How cheap can they carry a ton of freight a mile? and upon its solution Baltimore and her railroads are prepared to stand or fall. The figures of the several trunk-line roads will show the difference in cost of operating. New York has advantages over Baltimore in ocean freights, and her various lines of steamers, obliged to sail at given times, often carrying freights at greatly reduced figures; and, although the disadvantage of Baltimore in being 200 miles further from the sea does not satisfy the greed of the metropolis, equal rates would probably result disastrously to Baltimore, forcing the trade to New York, and the West would lose its great advantages and New York grow fat at the expense of the interests of the whole country. The trade that Baltimore has done during the last decade—and the figures are what alarm our neighbors—has been done on account of the policy of our roads, the enterprise of our merchants, the cheapness of the costs of handling, and the alacrity of the Western man to discern it. The argument that the value of warehouse, dock, wharf, and other such property in New York is so great that she cannot afford to do the business as cheap as her competitor is amusing. But imagine, if you can, the increase of value of such properties, and the consequent increased cost of handling the trade, were her demands admitted and she be allowed to get all the trade, who would pay for it? The West. The harbor here is one of the best in the world, and one of the very safest, capable of floating the largest ships. It is hoped here that the West may see its interests and insist upon its Representatives the necessity of constructing the Chesapeake & Delaware Ship-Canal. The arguments advanced by New York will not be met by Baltimore. Most of them meet themselves, and we would almost prefer submitting our case to you without argument based upon theirs. The receipts of grain here and in Philadelphia show that these cities have succeeded in sharing with New York the distribution of the products of the great West. The facilities here for the handling of and care of grain are all first-class, and the advantages of this port are being discerned in Europe and the East. The West also sees them. The question of rates is not merely a local one, but it is of National interest. Time goes on, the world moves, this is an age of progress, and America cannot afford to take a step backward, such as the handicapping of our railroads and of the Western agriculturist by ignoring the blessings we should be so quick to avail ourselves of, and for which we should be so thankful. No, gentlemen; until the time comes, and not before, that 900 miles of transportation equals 1,200, and the cost of the ton of coal at 90 cents is equivalent to the cost of one at $2.25, differential rates must and will exist, and we cannot see how human intelligence can obviate it."

After the argument of the Chemical and Fertilizer Exchange, which was similar to the above, there was a brief discussion, and the meeting adjourned.

Annual Convention of General Passenger and Ticket Agents.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 21.—The annual convention of the National Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents began today at 46 Bond street. The President, W. B. Shattuck, of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio, occupied the chair. The membership of the association, which includes Canada, numbers 120, and about ninety were present. The consideration of the question of limited tickets occupied the entire day. The State of South Carolina by its statutes, it was said, held that a railroad within its limits must carry a passenger upon a ticket when presented, and it did not recognize the right of a railroad to limit the time in which a ticket should be used. Another thing for which a remedy was sought was the manner in which scalpers handled the limited tickets. A passenger might stop off at an intermediate point and sell his coupons for the remainder of the journey to a scalper. It was proposed that when a passenger went on the train his regular ticket should be taken up and a train-ticket issued in its place. The ticket would be punched to show the destination, and would be replaced with another on each succeeding division, or where changes of cars were made. It would be good for connecting trains, and therefore could not be handled by scalpers. Some said that if trains were belated or failed to connect from any cause the system might not work advantageously. Still it was admitted provisions might be made for such an emergency. After arguments pro and con the whole subject was referred to a committee of fifteen, composed of H. C. Townsend, of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific; T. Chandler, of the Missouri Pacific; James Charlton, of the Chicago & Alton; C. J. Waller, of the Mobile & Ohio; W. P. Johnson, of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern; C. K. Lord, of the Baltimore & Ohio; John N. Abbott, of the Erie; E. A. Ford, of the Pennsylvania; E. P. Wilson, of the Cincinnati Southern; C. P. Almore, of the Louisville & Nashville; S. C. Boynton, of the Charleston & Savannah; W. A. Thrall, of the Chicago & Northwestern; George F. Boyd, of the Pennsylvania; J. Wilder, of the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel & Western; and George B. Campbell, of the Fort Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville. The subject was regarded as of such great importance that the committee was given until the semi-annual meeting, which will be held in Montreal, Canada, Sept. 19, to prepare its report. Inasmuch as limited tickets were issued at reduced rates in consideration of their immediate use, it was urged that the railroads should be protected by some method that would compel purchasers to keep faith.

Gath's Railroad Gossip.

The large railroads are nearly finished, and further constructions are being rejected or postponed by sagacious men. Gould is only finishing up work begun a year or two ago. In Texas he is done, but will have to relay part of his New Orleans Pacific track. His Oregon Railroad is well advanced, but can not be laid aside, if circumstance require it, without injury, as it depends largely upon local trade at the mines, camps, and ranges. The telegraph business of Gould grows faster than detraction can talk, and Norvin Green last week, in a few paragraphs, showed how the telegraph was hardly able to compete with the demands upon it, while there is but one telegraph line of universal utility.

Between the supporters of the Southern Pacific and the Northern Pacific Railroad systems there has been a good deal of foolish rivalry, probably started with the Southern Pacific people, who have been making such vast dividends on their California monopoly that the saw with apprehension the obscure Villard collect nearly $40,000,000 and start to connect San Francisco with Oregon, and Oregon with Chicago and the East. This jealousy was intensified when Villard's newspaper, the *Star*, of New York City, reflected on the operations of the Texas Pacific people in the Elevated Railroads. The raid of bears on all properties indiscriminately has rather had the effect to compose these rivals and make them see the common danger.

I was talking last night with two gentlemen from Portland, Ore., who showed me a letter reflecting on the buoyancy of local property under railroad stimulation. A lot in the City of Portland, Ore., fifty feet front by 100 feet deep, with an old wooden building of but little value upon it, had just been sold for $45,000, which would be a high price for a lot of the same proportions in almost any large city in the world.

The Northern Pacific Railroad has now built through Oregon into Idaho, and nearly 300 miles west of Bismarck, leaving a gap of only 600 miles to complete the road. The company has used up $30,000,000, and called another $10,000,000 from its subscribers, and unless a panic can be precipitated by artificial means during the present spring, this railroad—which was the point that yielded and made the panic in 1873—will be a reality between the two oceans. By next fall it is believed the Huntington Railroad, paralleling the Texas Pacific, will be completed to El Paso, and then the Central Pacific Company will probably use that line and make their shipments to Europe from Galveston, if they can get water enough, and from New Orleans otherwise.

You can see the necessity of the Union Pacific Railroad building to the Pacific, for otherwise they would be cut off in the middle of the continent, with their rival leading all the trade around by the south. Hence the Government's scheme of putting two corporations in place of one across the continent has worked for good, each railroad desiring to reach the Pacific Ocean, and bringing about two lines instead of one. The Northern Pacific Railroad was an afterthought, while the Southern Pacific is merely the competing line to the Union Pacific.

In the meantime the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad is going forward with such silent energy that it will unquestionably make a fourth line, and there will eventually be a fifth line between the Union Pacific and the Northern Pacific. When all these railroads are open to the Pacific Ocean, what will they have to do if the Chinese are to be cut off from all development on that coast, as the legislation now in Congress proposes? There is, no doubt, a good deal of Caucasian emigration going into the Pacific States, particularly into Oregon and Washington.

The Agents of Eastern Roads Here Instructed Not to Cut Rates under Any Circumstances.

Nothing additional in regard to the alleged cutting of freight rates by certain lines leading East from Milwaukee. The facts, as far as they could be ascertained, have been referred to Commissioner Fink, but nothing has yet been heard from that gentleman.

It is claimed that no rates have been cut by any of the lines leading east from this city since March 13, when the new rates went into effect. It has been definitly ascertained, however, that the Grand Trunk contracted for a large lot of business March 11, just before the new rates went into effect, and which cannot be disposed of before the end of the week. The facts in this case have also been telegraphed to Commissioner Fink with a request to decide what is to be done in the matter.

The freight agents of the railroads leading east from this city have received positive instructions not to be led into cutting of rates by reports that competing lines were not maintaining the rates. They were also informed that if a general break in rates should now occur, the carrying out of the proposed pooling arrangements would be greatly endangered, and that everything now depends upon the faithful maintenance of the present rates until the pooling arrangements have been perfected.

Cutting Freight from Milwaukee Eastward.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 21.—Railroad circles here are animated over the charge that freight agents have been cutting rates. Your reporter was today informed by Mr. J. D. Foster, of the Commercial Express Line, one of the lines accused of cutting rates, that, so far as his line was concerned, he could truthfully deny the charge. Mr. J. H. Wilson, of the Canada Southern Line, thought there had been some cutting done, but not so much as reported. He knew that one line had taken contracts before the last advance was ordered for more business than it could possibly handle by the 1st of April. Knowing this, he had reason to believe that accusations against this line were well founded. Mr. J. R. Duval, in Milwaukee for the Erie & North Shore Line, which has also been accused, did not believe that there had been any cutting. There were always such reports, he said, after an advance. Shippers would often go to an agent and claim that they would not give him their business unless a reduction was made because they could get reduced rates elsewhere. It is among shippers that these stories start. Mr. Godfrey McDonald, General Traffic Manager of the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Line, was seen by your reporter just after his return from Chicago. It appears that McDonald was the first to detect that cutting was being done. His suspicions had been aroused by a sudden falling off of his line's business, and the equally sudden increase in the business on one of the all-rail lines. His line is allowed a two-cent differential on account of being in part a line boat, and he saw no reason why business should leave him when he could discount the other lines two cents, unless somebody was cutting. After an investigation he went to Chicago and made the complaint. He was satisfied that there would be no further trouble now that an exposure had been made, and he believed rates would soon become steady.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Road.

COLUMBUS, O., March 21.—The annual meeting of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Company stockholders was held today. The Directors' annual report for 1881 was presented and read, showing the results of the year's operations as follows: Gross earnings, $4,069,053.77; expenses, $2,759,740.18; net earnings, $1,309,313.59; received for rent of equipment and interest on investments, $22,669.89; total revenue, $1,331,983.48; payments of interest on bonds, $846,759.09; other payments, $221,360.91; total, $1,068,130; profit for year on main line, $263,853.48; loss in operating the Little Miami Railroad, $267,467.41; Cincinnati and Washington Valley Railway, $84,724.49; total losses on leased lines, $352,191.90; to which add one-half less on St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad $170,445; total losses outside of main line, $522,637.25; deduct profit on main line, $263,853.48; leaves net loss on all lines for the year of $257,753.77.

The following persons were elected Directors for the ensuing year: G. B. Roberts, J. W. McCullough, William Thaw, Thomas D. Messler, Wistar Morris, Henry H. Houston, J. N. Dubarry, J. P. Wetterill, William H. Barnes, David S. Gray, R. Sherrard Jr., George W. McCook, and John Green, the only change in the directory being the election of George W. McCook, of Steubenville, O., in place of A. J. Cassott. The organization of the board was postponed for the present.

Missouri's Great Railway Suit.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 21.—The Trustees of the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad yesterday filed in the United States Circuit Court, at Jefferson City, an amending bill in equity. After reciting the acts of the Assembly under which the lien was created, and order to restrain and enjoin the sale of the road is asked. The relief specially asked for is, that the $3,000,000 paid to the State be adjudged full payment of all liability of the company to the State; that the mortgage and lien of the State be adjudged vested in the Trustees; that if the Court decides to the contrary, then the $3,000,000 paid in June, with interest, and the income thereof, be repaid to the Trustees. The respondents are the Attorney-General, the State Auditor, the Fund Commissioners, the State Treasurer, and also the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad. They are granted fifteen days to plead.

Military Protection to Railroad Builders.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 21.—For some time complaints have been coming in to headquarters of the Northern Pacific engineering department that the camps of the crews on the head waters of the Missouri were being raided, stock run off, supplies stolen, and the work generally interfered with. Gen. Anderson, chief engineer, appealed to Gen. Terry for protection, and the commander ordered the commanding officer at Fort Meade, D. T., to send a company of infantry to a point where the old Fort Keogh road crosses the Little Missouri, with orders to encamp near these working parties and arrange to afford them protection during their operations. Rations for thirty days, camp equipage, and a full supply of ammunition will be taken with the company, and such further supply as may be required will be furnished from Fort Meade.

Organization of the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Narrow-Gage Road.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., March 21.—At a meeting of stockholders of the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Narrow-Gage Road, held in this city today, an organization was effected by the adoption of by-laws and election, through proxies, of the following Directors: John M. Corse, George William Ballou, John McNab, of New York; George W. Kneisly, of Dayton; R. M. Pomeroy, E. B. Phillips, Oliver Ames, C. W. Pierce, Pliny Nickerson, George Ripley, William D. Forbes, S. C. Blanchard, William A. Haskell, and W. D. Hoffs, of Boston. The election of officers is to be held at the company's office in New York at an early date.

Milwaukee & St. Paul Land Sales.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis, March 21.—During the past year and a half the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company has sold 208,200 acres of land in Northern Iowa for an aggregate of $1,000,000. These lands have been sold to actual settlers, with few exceptions, who are improving them rapidly. The company has rebated during the above period $80,000 to these settlers for breaking and cultivating their own lands, under an agreement whereby a premium is given for all lands broken during the first year after their purchase.

Election of Directors.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., March 21.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Cerro Gordo & Short Line Railroad Company, which will build a railroad from Charleston to Maroa, in this county, was held today, when the following Directors were elected: J. R. Cunningham, J. K. Bradin, T. T. Shoemaker, and G. M. Mitchell, of Charleston; C. F. Emery and John H. Crocker, of Maroa; and H. O. Gaston, T. W. Harris, and W. L. Pitts, of Cerro Gordo.

The Wabash Road Charged with Extortion.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 21.—The Mayor of Shawneetown has complained of the Wabash Railway on account of exorbitant charges on a consignment of 100 tents which were sent from this city by the Governor about two weeks ago for the relief of the sufferers of the floods. The road charged $73.94 for about 7,000 pounds, or one car-load, which is about 100 per cent above schedule rates. The Mayor further complains that the road in this case of emergency held the tents twelve days after shipment.

The Railroad Question in Its Widest Aspects.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ALTOONA, Pa., March 20.—The conviction is gaining ground among business men of all classes that no question now before the country deserves closer study and a more speedy settlement than that relating to the control and management of our railroads. The frequent and disastrous struggles for ascendancy between rival railroad lines are looked upon as proof that their present management is incapable of directing their ponderous machinery, and among the best informed and most enlightened gentlemen in railroad circles whom THE TRIBUNE correspondent has interviewed upon the subject, the confession is quite frankly made that such is the case. There are business men who delight in "war," who find considerable satisfaction in scaring freight-agents into low rates, and who feel content with their exploit until they ascertain that their competition has frightened a rival road into still greater concessions. Men who consider themselves "sharp" may enjoy the frequent recurrence of a period of "cutting of rates," but intelligent and far-seeing merchants very justly deplore and seek a remedy for a state of affairs which brings an additional element of uncertainty into business which, in many branches, has become too much like gambling without it. There can be no satisfaction in knowing that the railroads are losing money at one time, when it is well known that in times of peace they will recover all their losses with pretty high interest besides. It is believed, therefore, that in the business community at large there is a very strong feeling against the continuance of the present system. As it now is any irresponsible freight agent at a competitive point may, by losing his head, plunge trunk lines into a war that may cost the shareholders millions of dollars, and unsettle business for many months. True, as yet, under the pooling system, the contracting trunk lines have invariably patched up their agreements after much haggling and expense, and for a time all is quiet. The managers of the rival lines industriously prepare for war in time of peace; and as soon as one has come to the conclusion that he can go into a fight with the prospect of being hurt less than the rest, he begins to cut rates; first quietly, then openly, and a general scramble for a larger share than has been held before begins.

The arguments made before the Railroad Advisory Commission in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and elsewhere, to bear evidence for the establishment of the most equitable basis for pooling the east-bound freights of the trunk lines show how conflicting the claims are, and upon what a different basis an adjustment is called for. Some urge that distance from shipping point to point of destination should form a basis: others contend that grades, terminals, shipping and commercial facilities should be deciding factors; while others claim that the cost of transportation alone should settle how much of the traffic a road is entitled to. Thus, one party says, the lines running into Baltimore and Philadelphia have great advantages in the matter of a lower cost of fuel, and they have, therefore, so much more fighting strength. Against this a New York road will urge that, while this was true at one time, recent connections have enabled it to obtain coal cheaper, and therefore it can meet its competitors on their own ground and contend successfully for more traffic. If this is not conceded peacefully, it will prove its ability to take what it asks for. It is urged in behalf of the present system of pooling that defects in organization and limited scope have caused a temporary failure, and that the system is capable of dealing successfully with many of the existing evils. It is hoped that the agreement which is now being slowly reached will be made in such a manner that past experience will guide in modifying details, so as to avoid some of the dangers of sudden conflicts. There are many, however, who do not look for much improvement in that quarter, and who urge that some internal power should be evoked, either to take entire charge of the regulation of competitive traffic, or to devise measures to give fuller authority to voluntary agreements.

The Government has been naturally looked to, and, while public opinion is decidedly adverse to the exercise of power from that quarter, the fact that it is the only source from which legislation that will effectually guard public interests can flow, has induced many to view favorably the proposition to make the regulation of railroad traffic the subject of Government investigation and action. Let it be assumed, for the sake of argument, that the evils connected with the railroad system of the United States which injuriously affect the public interests are of such magnitude as to demand Governmental interference. The question arises whether the good results of such interference would more than counterbalance the administrative difficulties. It has been suggested that the Government assume the functions which pools have hitherto exercised. But the determination of both the absolute and the relative rate would in many ways subject the Government to responsibility for the condition of the commercial interests of sections and localities as well as of the whole country. The Government would be compelled to set territorial limits to the traffic operations of rival roads.

Some of the advocates of a continuance of the present state of affairs have, on the other hand, pretended to understand the present movement in favor of Governmental regulation to aim at a complete transfer to the Government of our whole railroad system in some such manner as that contemplated and partially carried out in a few European countries. They take much pains to show the absurdity of such a movement, probably in the expectation of creating a prejudice against any interference whatever. Public opinion will not take that course. It is, on the contrary, opposed on general grounds to such interference; but it is believed the movement now on foot in that direction has the support of many thoughtful men, and is at least deserving of careful consideration.

Miscellaneous Items.

Mr. E. St. John, General Ticket and Passenger Agent of the Rock Island, has gone to St. Paul to attend to business connected with the "Albert Lea" line of his road.

Mr. William C. Ilette has been appointed Assistant Dining-Car Superintendent of the Burlington Railroad in place of Mr. J. P. Roach, promoted to the position of Superintendent.

The Michigan Central brought in another special train with emigrants yesterday. There were 430 people on the train, most of whom came from Europe. They are destined for points in the West and Northwest.

Mr. P. B. Larson, for the last ten years General Western Agent of the National Steamship Line, with headquarters at Chicago, died suddenly yesterday. He was a man of fine business qualifications, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him.

Mr. J. E. Utt, formerly General Freight Agent of the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad, and for some time past Southwestern Agent of the Rock Island, has been appointed contracting agent of this road in Chicago, to succeed Mr. T. P. Wolfe, appointed Assistant General Freight Agent. Mr. Utt is an experienced and able freight man, and will no doubt fill his new position efficiently and creditably.

The Grand Haven *News-Journal*, on the authority of a letter from A. E. Goodrich, says that the negotiations which have been in progress for some time between the Goodrich Transportation Company and the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railway Company in regard to the sale by the former to the latter of the steamers City of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and Michigan have not yet come to a definit conclusion. The Goodrich Company have offered to sell the boats to the railroad company, and the offer has neither been accepted nor declined.

D. W. Caldwell, General Manager of the lines controlled by the Pennsylvania Company, left Pittsburg last Friday for Philadelphia, for a conference with President Roberts, and it is understood that the question of his retiring from his present position will be decided upon. It is stated that the Pennsylvania people are urging him to remain with them. S. H. Church, private secretary of Mr. Caldwell, told a reporter of the Pittsburg *Leader* Saturday last that Mr. Caldwell had not yet tendered his resignation, adding, not being a prophet or the son of a prophet, he could say nothing of the future.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Footpads at Work—Lampposts for Tired Legislators to Lean Up Against—Butchers' Corner on Meat.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 21.—Last night J. R. Seward, collector for Beard, Dunham & Co., publishers, Chicago, was stopped by a highwayman, whom he promptly knocked down. He was immediately seized from behind by another footpad, who threw him into the gutter, pushed his face into the mud, and held it there while he relieved him of all the money on his person, $77. The footpads now operating in Springfield are establishing a reputation as the meanest men in the business. They not only take everything their victim has, but add insult to injury. This is not the first case in which they have "downed" a man and then stuffed his mouth full of mud. And in several cases they have stopped poor devils without a cent and thumped them well because they had nothing. But as almost every man in the city now converts himself into a walking arsenal when venturing out at night, and the street lamps are again lighted, the prospect of some of these ruffians dying of an overdose of cold lead is quite flattering.

Springfield is again to enjoy the benefits of street lamps, which were never before so much appreciated as during the past week or two of very dark nights, during which time the lights have been turned off because the appropriation for street lighting became exhausted. But the business-men were determined that the city should not be disgraced by allowing this state of things to continue during the legislative session, and fifty-three citizens have subscribed the amount asked by the gas company to light all the street lamps for the next two months, $1,250.

The butchers of this city have organized a union, with the following officers: President, George Metzger; Vice-President, Baptiste Frantz; Secretary, Albert Steiger; Treasurer, Joseph Trutter. A new scale of prices has been adopted, by which a general advance on meats of about 3 per cent has been made.

JOHN GALUS.

Gov. Cullom Has Commuted His Sentence to Imprisonment for Life.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 21.—Gov. Cullom has commuted to imprisonment for life the sentence of John Galus, condemned to be hanged next Friday, having become convinced, from a personal examination of Galus and the certificates of such Chicago physicans as Drs. J. S. Jewell, Walter Hay, George P. Cunningham, Henrotin, and P. Hagenbach, that Galus is an imbecile and not a fit subject for the hangman. In their certificates the physicians named say: Dr. Jewell—"I find him to be partly demented—that is, partly idiotic—by heredity, in all probability, and I have no doubt whatever that he is not responsible for his acts." Dr. Hay—"He belongs to a class of beings technically designated as imbecile, and cannot be regarded as responsible, except to a very limited extent." Dr. Cunningham—"I firmly believe that the said John Galus is now and was at the time of the murder an imbecile." Dr. A. W. Hagerbach, of the County Asylum—"I regard him as a member of that class of feeble-minded persons who under favorable circumstances are self-maintaining, but are never wholly self-guiding or self-governing." Dr. Henrotin—"I believe him to be an imbecile subject to maniacal paroxysms, in one of which he probably committed this crime."

AN INTERVIEW WITH GALUS.

A TRIBUNE reporter had the melancholy pleasure of breaking the news to Galus in his cell at the County Jail shortly after midnight. Nearly an hour before Galus had been awakened from a sound sleep by one of the turnkeys upon an inquiry from the outside as to whether he had any late news from Springfield. Finding himself unable to go to sleep again, he concluded to write a letter to his parents in the old country, and when the reporter called he was engaged in making a very neat copy of the blotted and blurred original draft of the epistle. His jail life has aroused his naturally suspicious nature to the fullest, and he at first refused to believe, without seeing the documents, that his sentence had really been commuted. He could not comprehend how the news came by telegraph to a newspaper before coming to the officials, who have interested themselves in his behalf, and to the keepers in the jail. The latter assured him that the news was undoubtedly true, and that his neck was safe not only for two days, but in all probability for all time to come. John's candle was getting very short, and there being no prospects for getting another, he was more anxious to finish his letter than to talk, or even think about his good luck. The same stolid indifference which he has exhibited all along never left him, and the answers to all questions were as brief and unsatisfactory as usual. It was only when one of the keepers conversed with him in his native tongue that he manifested any curiosity to know how the news reached the newspapers first, and when the papers which made it doubly sure would arrive.

"Are you glad?" asked the reporter.

In response Galus bowed his head and smiled.

"How long have you to live now?" asked one of the keepers, who has made almost a daily habit of asking him the same question.

"Two days," came the reply, with a leer that showed intense gratification. And then, by way of a rejoinder in a jocular way, Galus asked the keeper if he had yet picked out the rope to hang him and was preparing for the job.

As they were about to leave him for the night they advised him to go to sleep, but he remonstrated that he could not do so. Some one suggested that he ought to be able to sleep on good news like that, but Galus, noticing how low his candle was getting, brought the conversation to a close by turning to his table and going on with his copying. He is not likely to fully appreciate the fact that he is not to stretch hemp until such time as the papers arrive and he is fully assured of the commutation of his sentence.

RACINE MATTERS.

The Approaching Charter Election—Old Settlers—Manufactures.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RACINE, Wis., March 21.—The approaching charter election is beginning to excite considerable interest, and party lines are likely to be drawn more closely than usual. Mayor Packard (Dem.) will undoubtedly be renominated, and the prospect is that the Republicans will nominate Dr. Albert Hoy.

The Mayor has appointed at the request of the Council a committee consisting of Ald. Whiteley, Blake, and Rickamen, and Col. J. G. McMynn, Dr. John G. Meachem Sr., and John Tapley, to investigate and report upon the feasibility of lighting the city by electricity.

Capt. Knapp, the founder of Racine, whose injury by a fall was reported in THE TRIBUNE some two weeks ago, is still confined to his bed, but hopes are entertained that he will recover and be well enough to take part in the celebration of the semi-centennial anniversary of the settlement of Racine in 1884, for which arrangements are already being made by the officers of the Racine County Old Settlers' Society.

The situation of Mr. John Dickson, another old settler and for more than forty years a prominent citizen of Racine, excites fears that he may not recover from a very serious illness which has confined him to his bed for several weeks.

Business at all our factories, which are the mainstay of our city, is booming. They cannot fill all the orders now on hand for months to come.

LUMBERING.

Prospects for the Coming Season's Log Crop in the Northwest.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 21.—Lumbermen in Minneapolis say that for the past two weeks hauling on the Rum River and St. Croix has been better than at any other period during the winter. About half of the working force has left the camps on each of the streams named after securing a fair stock of logs, but not as much as had been expected earlier in the season. On the Upper Mississippi, above Willow River, there were about twenty inches of snow on the ground before the last storm, and the present depth is reported at from two and a half to three feet, which insures good hauling for the balance of this month, and all the water required for successful driving. There is no danger of a scarcity of water this year, and the principal fear expressed by the lumbermen is, that there will be much more than is required for the convenient management of their important business. A very high stage of water in the Mississippi was pronounced inevitable from the depth and extent of recent snow-falls, which are likely to disappear with something like a rush.

JAMES GATES PERCIVAL.

A Movement on Foot for the Erection of a Monument Over the Grave of the Dead Poet.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., March 21.—Another effort is being made to raise funds to erect a monument over the grave of the poet James Gates Percival in the cemetery at Hazel Green, Wis., ten miles from this city. One plan contemplates a series of lectures by local talent—the preachers, teachers, lawyers, editors, and others of the lead region of Wisconsin, Illinois, and Iowa—the proceeds to be used for the purpose specified. The people of Wisconsin entertain for Percival's memory profound respect, and, had there been concert of action, a suitable monument would long ere this have been erected over his remains. Although unmarked save by a simple tablet, the villagers of Hazel Green, where Percival spent his last days, have looked after his grave with scrupulous care, and will contribute liberally toward the monument fund.

FRANK STILLWELL.

A Brother of the Late "Texas Jack" Gathers the Drapery of His Couch About Him and Lies Down to Pleasant Dreams.

TUCSON, Ari., March 21.—The body of Frank Stillwell was found beside the railroad track not far from the depot this morning riddled with rifle bullets and buckshot. He was seen at the depot last night on the arrival of the west-bound train in company with Ike Clanton, one of the cow-boy gang with whom the Earp brothers had a desperate fight last fall at Tombstone. By the train arrived a heavily-armed party escorting the body of Morgan Earp, recently assasinated at Tombstone. Four of the party were seen to follow Stillwell down the track. Shots were heard soon after, and the quartet did not return. This morning four armed men flagged and boarded a freight-train nine miles east of town. Deceased was a brother of the famous scout, Texas Jack.

WILL SEND HIS DEAD BODY HOME.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 21.—L. O. Clifford, railroad and express agent and telegraph operator at Cicero, Ind., mysteriously disappeared last night. A letter received today from him states that his dead body would be sent home. His friends fear insanity.

A Healthy State.

People are constantly changing their homes from East to West and from North to South, or *vice versa*, in search of a healthy State. If they would learn to be contented, and to use the celebrated Kidney-Wort when sick, they would be much better off. The whole system can be kept in a healthy state by this simple but effectual remedy. See large adv.

THE COUNCIL.

Corporation Counsel Adams Gives a Resume of the Dearborn Street Extension,

And Takes Ald. Dixon to Task for His Attack on the Law Department.

The Bridge-Tenders Get an Increase of Twenty Per Cent—The Pumping-Works and Harbor.

The Council held an adjourned meeting last evening, Mayor Harrison in the chair, and all the Aldermen present except Dean, Hirsch, and Meyer (Fifteenth).

Ald. Burley introduced an amendment to the fire ordinance providing that only mansard roofs in the business district be of incombustible material, "all other roofs" being stricken out. Referred to the Committee on Fire and Water.

THE DEARBORN STREET EXTENSION.

The following communication was received and laid over:

To the City Council of the City of Chicago: The following appeared in the *Inter-Ocean* of the 21st instant, in the report of the proceedings of the Council at its meeting of the 20th inst.:

"Ald. Dixon said that the City of Chicago had been criminally negligent in regard to her duties in the matter of opening Dearborn street. He was surprised that the people of Chicago would stand such dereliction of duty as had been displayed by the Law Department."

I have been informed by persons who were present that the report is substantially correct.

I cannot permit such a charge, made in open Council by an Alderman, to pass unnoticed. The records of the proceedings of the City Council, and the records of the courts, contain abundant evidence of the diligence and success of this department in all matters relating to the opening of Dearborn street. For the information of your honorable body, and of the public, the following summary of the proceedings is given: March 17, 1873, the Council passed an ordinance for the extension of Dearborn street, from Jackson to Twelfth, which was approved by the Mayor March 20, 1873. Aug. 1, 1873, a petition was filed in the Superior Court of Cook County for the ascertainment of compensation for the land to be taken for the improvement. Jan. 19, 1874, the hearing of the petition was commenced before Judge Jameson and a jury, and continued until March 7, 1874, when the jury returned a verdict assessing the total compensation at the sum of $1,114,207.69. April 22, 1874, a supplemental petition for an assessment was filed in the Superior Court, Commissioners were appointed to make an assessment, and Feb. 16, 1875, filed the assessment-roll in the court. March 25, 1875, the hearing on the application for confirmation of the assessment commenced, and continued till Aprill 30, 1875, when the jury returned a verdict substantially confirming the assessment. June 5, 1875, the Court entered judgment on the verdict of the jury confirming the assessment.

Two appeals, one of which involved nearly the whole assessment, were taken from the judgment of the Superior Court by owners of property assessed. The city was successful in both appeals, the Supreme Court at the September term, 1876, affirming the judgment of the Superior Court. No proceedings on the part of the city were ever more vigorously or persistently contested by property-owners than the proceedings for the opening of Dearborn street, and none were ever more vigorously or successfully prosecuted.

The owners of property assessed, having ascertained to their entire satisfaction that they could not defeat the city represented by the Law Department in the courts, turned their attention to the City Council for the purpose of effecting that object. In the latter attempt they were eminently successful. The City Council, April 15, 1878, being at the time fully cognizant of the fact that the courts, after a protracted litigation involving great expense, had finally decided that there was

NO VALID OBJECTION

to the proceedings, repealed the ordinance, and at the same date and same meeting repassed the ordinance. This was done confessedly for the sole purpose of having a new assessment of damages or compensation for property to be taken for the improvement; in other words, to obtain by circumlocution and artifice that which could not be obtained by an honest and fair appeal to the courts. It has been expressly decided that this cannot be done, and Mayor Heath, in a message presented to the Council at its meeting of April 22, 1878, very properly vetoed the ordinances, stating fully his reasons for so doing. July 1, 1878, the City Council passed both ordinances—viz.: the ordinance repealing the original ordinance for the opening, and the ordinance reordering the improvent—over the Mayor's veto.

An immediate consequence of this action of the Council was that a number of suits was commenced against the city by owners of property in respect of which damages had been awarded, and there was imminent danger that a very large liability would be imposed on the city. As yet only one of these suits has been tried—viz.: Henry M. Shepard vs. the City of Chicago. Mr. Shepard received a judgment against the city in the Circuit Court for $35,082. On appeal to the Appellate Court this judgment was at first affirmed, but the city having filed a petition for a rehearing, which was granted the Appellate Court on reargument reversed the judgment. Mr. Bonfield was Corporation Counsel at the time of the passage of the ordinance reordering the improvement, and until May, 1879. He filed no petition under that ordinance for the unanswerable reason that no such petition would be entertained in view of the circumstances under which the new ordinance was passed. It was too patent to admit of dispute, that the Council did not intend by the repealing ordinance to abandon the improvement, and if it did not so intend then the law is well settled that there could be no new assessment for damages for the same improvement. The ordinance reordering the improvement was itself repealed by the Council June 28, 1880, on my recommendation, Ald. Dixon voting aye. I recommended the repeal because the ordinance reordering the improvement embarrassed the city in its defense of the suits commenced as heretofore stated, when the original ordinance was repealed.

This communication will, I think, enable your honorable body and the public to determine whether there has been any dereliction of duty on the part of this department as charged.

Respectfully, FRANCIS ADAMS, Corporation Counsel.

THE WESTERN INDIANA.

Ald. Lawler moved the passage of the resolution calling for the appointment of a committee to confer with the Western Indiana Railroad Company with a view of stopping the proceedings to condemn the property on its line north of Twelfth street.

The matter was laid over "for the present."

On motion of Ald. Cullerton the Council resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole for the purpose of resuming consideration of

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Ald. Blair took the chair.

The first item taken up was "bridge construction"—a new bridge over the canal at Western avenue, $4,500; new centre balance for the North Halsted street bridge, $1,000; new bridge at Ashland avenue, $16,000; total, $21,500.

Ald. Lawler withdrew his pending motion to add $40,000 for a bridge at Taylor street, saying that he would renew it at a future meeting.

Ald. Young moved to insert $15,000 for a bridge at Webster avenue. Agreed to.

Ald. Everett moved to strike out the $4,500 for the Western avenue bridge. A change in grade would be necessary on account of the building of the pumping works, and the item could just as well go over a year.

The necessity for a new bridge there was referred to by several aldermen, and Everett withdrew the motion.

The three items were then agreed to.

VIADUCTS.

New structure at Erie street	$10,000
New floor, Sixteenth street	8,250
New floor, State state	7,500
Total	$25,750

Ald. Cullerton moved that $40,000 be inserted for a viaduct at Sixteenth street and Centre avenue, the money to be taken from the general fund.

Ald. Imhof suggested that he incorporate in his motion $50,000 for a viaduct at Chicago avenue and Halsted street.

Ald. Cullerton did so.

Ald. Purcell moved that $50,000 be added for a viaduct over the tracks on East Twelfth street, and urged its insertion. Several men were killed there every year, and teams were delayed constantly by the switching of trains.

Ald. Appleton said the property-owners didn't want a viaduct, as it would ruin their business.

Ald. Phelps remarked that there was no place in the city where a viaduct was more needed than at that place.

Ald. Barrett thought one at Chicago avenue and Halsted street was of more importance to the public.

The motion of Ald. Purcell was lost, but the other two motions were agreed to.

The three items went through.

Next came "Paving approaches to viaducts"—Sangamon street, $1,000.

Ald. Schroeder moved to make the amount $1,800. Agreed to.

THE BRIDGETENDERS'

salaries ($45,273) of course provoked discussion.

Ald. Murphy opened the ball by moving for an increase of the salaries of the men on the North Branch. The Finance Committee recommended $888. He wanted them to get $1,000.

Ald. Cullerton put in a plea for the men on the lower end of the South Branch.

Ald. Lawler wanted an addition made to the salaries of those who run the down-town bridges, so that another man could be employed.

Ald. Sanders said that the men between Adams and Taylor streets should not be ignored.

Ald. Bond moved that 20 per cent be added to the salaries of all the bridgetenders, since they were the poorest paid of all the city employés considering the amount of property for which they were responsible.

Ald. Wetherell contended that the bridges ought to be turned by steam, as it would save time and expense.

Ald. Barrett asked how much it would cost to put an engine at each bridge.

Ald. Wetherell replied about as much as for an additional man—$1,000. The experiment ought to be tried at least on one bridge.

Ald. Cullerton moved as a substitute that $200 be added to each salary. That would be fairer all around than 20 per cent, which would give the large-salaried men more than the little fellows.

Ald. Dixon said steam was to be tried at Lake street bridge by the West Division Railway Company when the new bridge was built, the ordinance giving them Lake street requiring them to do so.

Ald. Bond spoke in favor of steam. An eight-horse power engine would open and close a bridge in less than a minute.

Ald. Burley advocated an increase, as the men were on duty sixteen and seventeen hours, and their duties were very important. He favored Ald. Bond's motion.

Ald. Phelps was surprised at the position taken by the Chairman of the Finance Committee, who, he said, was fully up to "Capt." Lawler as to viaducts, street improvements, and salaries.

The motion of Ald. Cullerton was voted down, and that of Ald. Bond agreed to.

[This made the total salaries of the bridgetenders a little over $54,000.]

Ald. Cullerton moved that $1,000 be added to "repairs to bridges" for the purpose of turning one bridge by steam. Agreed to.

BRIDGEPORT PUMPING-WORKS.

The next item was "Pumping-works at Bridgeport, $90,452."

Ald. Lawler asked how much of the previous appropriations had been used.

Ald. Cullerton replied that there was $147,583.22 to the credit of the fund—just the amount set aside during the two preceding years.

Ald. Burley said all of it would be spent this summer and autumn. The amount asked for was $100,452, but the Finance Committee thought $10,000 would be held over.

Ald. Lawler did not think all the money would be used, and therefore moved to make the item $80,452. Agreed to.

CHICAGO HARBOR.

Dredging, etc.	$30,000
One Harbormaster	1,260
Two Harbormasters nine months	1,350

Ald. Cullerton moved to strike out one and insert two, and strike out two and insert one.

Ald. Burley said the two assistants were required only nine months of the year.

Ald. Young moved as a substitute, one at $1,260 and one at $675 for nine months. He never heard of a Harbormaster except in the appropriation bill.

Ald. Barrett said "they were liable" to be called up at any hour of the night.

Ald. Young—Where is their office?

Ald. Barrett—I don't know, but they can be found around the lumber market. [Laughter.]

Ald. Burke—One of them lives out at Western avenue. How do they call him up at night?

Ald. Young—They send a tug after him. [Laughter.]

Ald. Smyth said if it wasn't for the Harbormasters there would be a blockade in the river all the time. They were more important than the bridgetenders.

Ald. Burley said there was no necessity for more than one during the whole year.

Ald. Young consulted the municipal code, and, finding that the Harbormasters had something to do, withdrew his motion.

The motion of Ald. Cullerton went through, as did the other item.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following were passed:

Washington street tunnel—an increase of $500	$2,500
La Salle street tunnel	2,500
Catch-basins on Park avenue, between Sophia street and Fullerton avenue	1,000
Lake Park	2,000
Ellis Park	600
Douglas Monument	600
Union Park	2,500
Aldine Square (increase)	200
Jefferson Park	1,500
Vernon Park	1,000
Wicker Park	1,000
Washington Square	1,000
Green Bay Park	250
Oak Park	250
Campbell Park	200
	$11,750

The following were passed:

Light, coal, engineers, etc., City-Hall	$14,000
Fullerton avenue conduit	19,475

The committee then rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again, which was granted.

The Council then adjourned until this evening.

The additions thus far made to the bill are as follows: Street improvements, $84,000; new bridge, $15,000; viaducts, $90,000; paving approach to viaduct, $800; bridge repairs, $1,000; bridgetenders, $9,050; Harbormaster, $1,260; Washington street tunnel, $500; parks, $800; total, $202,410. The deductions are: Pumping-works, $10,000; Harbormaster, $675; total, $10,675. So the real increase is $191,735.

INSURANCE GHOULS.

A Decision by the Ohio Supreme Court Which Will Drive All the Graveyard Insurance Companies Out of the State.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., March 21.—The graveyard insurance associations received a black eye by the decision of the Supreme Court. When the present Insurance Commissioner, Col. C. H. Moore, took charge of the State Department he found that a number of graveyard companies, not only in Ohio, but chartered in other States, were doing a flourishing business among the Buckeyes. Proceedings have been directed against State companies principally at the present time. The Fidelity Mutual Aid Association, with an office at Philadelphia, was found doing business in Ohio, and was at once prohibited by the Commissioner. The following letter from the attorneys of the association, Bateman & Harper, may be of interest:

SIR: The Fidelity Mutual Aid Association, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, and having its office and principal place of business in the City of Philadelphia, being an association organized for the payment of stipulated sums of money to the family or heirs of the deceased members thereof, desiring to do business in the State of Ohio in compliance with the laws thereof, with the view of becoming entitled to do so has submitted to you for examination a certified copy of its charter, duly signed by the Governor of Pennsylvania, a copy of its by-laws, of the form of the policy it proposes to issue, and what is denominated its literature, including a copy of the laws of Pennsylvania under which it is organized, that you may be duly advised of its purposes, powers, and schemes of organization. Having examined these, we are, on behalf of said corporation, authorized to notify you that the corporation has appointed Dr. A. S. Smith, of the City of Cincinnati, its agent within this State, upon whom service of process may be had, and to request of you that you determine the amount of the bond required to be filed by the Treasurer of said association, and furnish me a form for such bond, if you have any in your possession, in pursuance of the act of April 12, 1880. Yours truly, BATEMAN & HARPER.

The Commissioner still refused to issue permission or to fix the amount of bond requested. The company then applied for a writ of mandamus, which was refused by the Supreme Court today. The Court held, first, a company of another State organized for "insuring lives on the plan of assessments upon surviving members" without limitation does not come within the class of companies provided for in Sec. 3,630 of the Revised Statutes. That section does not embrace companies insuring lives of members for the benefit of others than their own family and heirs. Second, the supplementary act of April 12, 1880 (77 Ohio Laws, 178), does not enlarge the class of companies provided for in said section, but merely prescribes the regulations under which such companies, whether domestic or foreign, may do business in the State, and subjects them to additional supervision. Writ refused. The above decision deprives all associations of the graveyard school from doing business in Ohio, and is regarded as one of the greatest importance.

STATING THE OTHER SIDE OF IT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., March 21.—Col. Dick De Hart, a prominent lawyer and an active worker in the temperance organization of this city, created a sensation at last night's meeting by making an address in the club-room in which he presented at length all the arguments used by the opponents of temperance and prohibition. As the Colonel stated that these were not his individual sentiments, but merely a presentation of the views of the other side, the club is at a loss to understand what motive he had in making the speech, especially so as he made no argument in opposition.

DRAWING A DEAD MAN'S PENSION.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 21.—Special Agent Neagle, of the Pension Bureau, who is engaged in this State in discovering pension frauds, has arrived in this city from Darlington, where he caused the arrest of M. F. Horn, who is now in Darlington jail awaiting trial at the next term of the United States Court for systematically swindling the Government since 1878. It appears from Mr. Neagle's statements that the prisoner was attorney for Absalom Heath, a veteran of the War of 1812, who died in 1878, and that he has since that time forged Heath's name to the quarterly vouchers and has drawn this pension regularly at the end of every quarter.

FREE MAIL DELIVERY AT RACINE, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RACINE, Wis., March 21.—A dispatch from Senator Sawyer received here today gives the information that Racine will be given a free mail delivery about Aug. 10.

We are strongly disposed to regard that person as the best physician who does most to alleviate human suffering. Judged from this standard, Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western avenue, Lynn, Mass., is entitled to the front rank, for her Vegetable Compound is daily working wonderful cures in female diseases. Send for circular to the above address.

THE STATES.

Apportionment Causing a Deal of Trouble in the Wisconsin Legislature.

Judge Cox Delivers a Ringing Speech in His Own Behalf.

Preparations at Springfield for the Extra Session of the Illinois Legislature.

The Connecticut Legislature Refuses to Exempt from Taxation $1,000 Worth of Property of Ex-Soldiers.

Proceedings in the Wisconsin Legislature—The Session Likely to Extend into April.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., March 21.—In the Assembly this morning the resolution authorizing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the advisability of amending the criminal code was indefinitely postponed. The Assembly bill providing for the education of deaf mutes in cities of over 7,000 inhabitants was killed after a lengthy debate, in which Price bitterly opposed it. The bill compromising the Simeon Mills claim, who, as Treasurer of the State Insane Hospital, lost $10,030 of State money in the Bank of Madison in 1873, and who now wants to compromise for 50 per cent, was debated at length. Price, who opposed, and Keyes, who favored, indulged in a lively oratorical tussle, in which personal thrusts flew thick and fast. The Assembly refused to order it to a third reading, thus killing the bill, amid applause and confusion. Recess was taken till afternoon.

In the Senate this morning the Governor sent in a veto to the bill authorizing a certain dam across the Torogoticause River in Bayfield County because it grants undue and practically illimitable franchises to a private corporation. The following Assembly bills were concurred in: Legalizing barbed-wire fences with at least thirty-six barbs to the rod; to detach the Towns of Rockfalls and Merrill, in Lincoln County, and attach them to Langlade County; fixing the salaries of Sheriffs in Milwaukee County. Assembly bills were killed as follows: Allowing general storm-insurance companies to do business in this State; providing for the publication of the proceedings of the Wisconsin Conference of Charities and Correction. The Apportionment bill came up on the order of its engrossment. Amendments were immediately showered in upon the Clerk's desk. Some of these were adopted and others rejected. The most important change was in Walworth County, where a north and south division was adopted instead of an east and west division. It looks as though a lively opposition to the bill is brewing. Milwaukee Senators taking a prominent hand in this apportionment quarrel is likely to extend the session into April. Senator Simpson offered an amendment making radical changes in Assembly districts in Milwaukee, pending discussion of which the Senate took a recess till evening.

In the Senate tonight the Committee on State Affairs introduced a bill to exempt laborers' wages from execution or garnishment. This morning, when the Apportionment bill came up, amendments were proposed upon every hand, showing much dissatisfaction in many quarters, especially by Simpson of Milwaukee and Palmetier of Walworth. The latter's amendment was adopted, dividing the county north and south for Assembly districts, and the former's rejected. All other amendments were then promptly voted down, greatly to the surprise of many who had anticipated a long and bitter controversy, and the bill passed under suspension of the rules. Adjourned.

In the Assembly tonight a lengthy debate was had over the bill providing for a school for dependent children. Speeches in favor of the bill were made by McDill and S. W. Pierce, and antagonistic thereto by Price and Horn. It was killed—yeas, 53; nays, 21. The bill taxing the owners of mortgages was also killed. Adjourned.

The five Democratic members of the Apportionment Committee—Rankin, Keogh, Winans, Delaney, and MacBride—have formed a coalition tonight with four of the Northern Republican members—Estabrook, Stanley, Price, and Scott. These nine are a majority of the committee of sixteen, and have agreed on a plan for Congressional apportionment drawn up by Price. There appears to be little doubt but that they will force it through the committee regardless of the bitter opposition of all the southern Republican members. It is as follows:

First District—The Counties of Jefferson, Rock, Walworth, Racine, and Kenosha; population, 141,698.

Second District—Waukesha, Dodge, Washington, and Ozaukee; population, 145,182.

Third District—Dane, Green, Iowa, Lafayette, and Grant; population, 157,721.

Fourth District—Milwaukee; population, 138,523.

Fifth District—Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Calumet, Brown, and Kewaukee; population, 153,701.

Sixth District—Columbia, Green Lake, Marquette, Adams, Waushara, Winnebago, and Outagamie; population, 142,339.

Seventh District—Sauk, Richland, Crawford, Vernon, La Crosse, Monroe, and Juneau; population, 150,049.

Eighth District—Jackson, Trempealeau, Clark, Eau Claire, Buffalo, Pepin, Pierce, Dunn, St. Croix, Polk, Barron, Burnett, and Douglas; population, 137,289.

Ninth District—Bayfield, Ashland, Chippewa, Price, Taylor, Lincoln, Marathon, Wood, Portage, Langlade, Shawano, Waupaca, Oconto, Florence, and Marinette; population, 128,887.

This gives the Democrats the Second and Fifth Districts, with fighting chances in the Third and Fourth.

Judge Cox Speaks in His Own Defense in the Impeachment Case.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 21.—Argument of counsel in the Cox impeachment case closed late last night in a long speech by Cox himself, delivered by permission of the court. He complained of his treatment by the prosecution, saying: "The managers claim to have prosecuted in the name of justice and to maintain the honor and dignity of the State, but, instead of that, they bestowed epithets upon the respondent in this case that would hardly have been applied to the lowest criminal in a police court. They have spoken repeatedly of 'the drunken and besotted Judge,' 'drunken, maudlin Judge,' 'a Judge consorting with pimps and harlots,' 'a Judge in the gutter,' and a long and continuous array of such epithets and stigma. I have borne this all in silence, sitting in wonder and amazement listening to the sublimity and audaciousness of testimony of witnesses, and the sublime effronteries of the managers in the charges. To me this has been a hideous dream, a foul fantom of a disordered brain, a terrible nightmare. Yet I have remained in silence out of respect to this court and of law, conscious of my own rectitude of purpose, and recognizing the dignity of the position I occupy in the law. I have not shunned the investigation. I fear not to stand before my fellow-men and have my official integrity inquired into. I crave the law—the law of the land that I am sworn to obey and that this court is sworn to obey." Judge Cox's defense was dramatic, his speech full of Biblical and legal quotations, a carefully prepared, compact, and skillful defense. Upon assembling this morning the Senate went into secret session to talk over further proceedings. Their proceedings were kept secret, but it is known that the Senate voted that the proceedings of the voting upon the charges under the various articles shall be done in secret. Reporters of newspapers nor the public will be admitted during the forthcoming proceedings. The official stenographer, who is sworn to secrecy, will take a verbatim report of the proceedings, but nothing will be known of them until the close of the case and all is summed up and put into the official report.

The Connecticut Legislature Refuses to Exempt from Taxation the Property of Ex-Soldiers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 21.—The House today rejected a bill providing for the exemption from taxation of $1,000 worth of the property of ex-soldiers, sailors, and marines. The opposition to the bill came mainly from speakers who had served in the War. One objection urged was that such a bill was calculated to place the veterans in the light of persistent beggars. The General Government had been liberal, and the State had exempted them from poll and military commutation tax. Other objections urged were that such a bill would establish a bad precedent, and one in opposition to the principles of the pension laws, which relieve disabled soldiers only; also, that it would in no wise benefit thousands of worthy veterans who are not so fortunate as to have any property subject to taxation. Finally, on a statement that the Grand Army posts and soldiers generally had not asked for this bill, it was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 107 to 64.

Preparations for the Extra Session of the Illinois Legislature.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 21.—Although the special session of the Legislature convenes at noon next Thursday, but few members are yet in the city. Speaker Thomas and the Clerk of the House put in an appearance this morning as the advance guard, and were saved from lonesomeness by the arrival of a few scattering members. It is thought that a majority will be on hand by tomorrow night. The Governor has not quite finished his message, which will be sent to the Legislature Thursday as soon as both Houses convene and notify him that they are ready for business. This message will be about half as long as that sent in last year, and will be mainly devoted to discussing the canal question and the propriety of ceding the canal to the General Government. Considerable space will also be occupied in discussing changes needed in the criminal code and the advantage of intrusting its revision to a commission. It is understood that the Governor will, in considering this topic, point out the necessity of modifying the present law relating to changes of venue and the selection and qualifications of jurors. He will recommend that changes be made that will not prevent a man who has formed opinions based on newspaper reports from serving on a jury when he swears that he will render a verdict according to the evidence. He will also recommend that jurors should be made judges of the facts only, and not of the law, and that in their verdicts the jurors shall simply pass upon the guilt or innocence of the accused, and not fix the sentence, as they do now.

Women's Rights in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, March 21.—The House passed a bill permitting women to practice as attorneys-at-law.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Two Unknown Men Disappear Through the Ice.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, March 21.—Monday last two persons living at Gatineau Point—Joseph St. Jean and Damase Blanc—noticed a couple of men crossing the Ottawa River on a dangerous part of the ice—in fact, the most dangerous spot on the Ottawa. On reaching the fatal spot the unwary men were seen to disappear, and, although the two spectators procured a boat and hastened at once to the place, no trace of the bodies could be found. On the news of the occurrence reaching the ears of the people on shore, two women—Mrs. Julien and Mrs. Gilbert Laroque, whose husbands had left their homes at the time when the men were said to have been drowned—became dreadfully alarmed. The description of the victims corresponded with their husbands, and this, added to the fear that the latter would probably have taken that direction on the way to the shanty where they were engaged to cut some wood, has almost convinced the unfortunate women that their husbands were the victims, nor can a message of inquiry be sent to the shanty, as they had neglected to inform their wives of their destination.

The Troublesome Railway Question in the House of Commons.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, March 21.—The main object of the Railway Commission bill now before the House of Commons is to put an end to the discriminating rates charged by railway companies. A series of questions mostly relating to this subject has been addressed by the committee in charge of the bill to the different Boards of Trade. It is thought that a bill to establish a Railway Commission in the hands of a private member has no great chances of success. Such a measure should naturally come from the Government. The railway companies are using all their influence against the measure.

Trying to Improve the Grade of Wheat.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, March 21.—The Canada Pacific Railway Company has issued notices that it will transport seed-wheat, provided it is unmixed dark Scotch Fife, westward, free of charge, in order to stimulate its growth in the territory, as the leading millers of the country have publicly declared that it is the most valuable variety, and brings 15 cents per bushel more in the market than any other. It is also the variety upon which the reputation of the new Northwest as a wheat-producing region will mainly depend. All other varieties and mixed wheat will be charged at full rates.

Survey and Location of the Canada Atlantic Railway.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, March 21.—The engineering staff is now engaged in the final survey and location of that portion of the Canada Atlantic Railway running through the Village of Archville. The route has been changed, and now comes out near the school-house. From thence the road takes up the vacant strip of land on the south side of Fifth street. Work on the bridge across the canal is being pushed rapidly forward, and is watched with interest by large numbers of people, who are drawn there by interest in the operation.

Advantage to Chicago of the Proposed Ottawa Ship Canal.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, March 21.—C. H. Plummer, of Saginaw, in a letter to the *Citizen* on his proposed scheme of an Ottawa ship canal, in which he claims that by this route, standing upon the dock at Chicago, it is but twenty-seven miles further from Liverpool than from New York, saving over the American route via Buffalo and the Erie Canal 1,392 miles, or a saving in time equal to a return trip as against the arrival in Liverpool by the American route.

New Customs Arrangement.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, March 21.—It is reported by an Ottawa arrival that the Minister of Customs is about to appoint a staff of special agents over the frontier and keep watch for smuggling operators who bring in contraband jewelry and other goods easily imported. These men will be much like the present American customs agents, and are expected to be very efficient. It is not stated how they are to be paid, but they are expected to work on commission.

Legislation Needed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LONDON, March 21.—William Brownley, a well-to-do jeweler, arrested on a charge of writing filthy and indecent letters to his 16-year-old ward, Annie Bowie, with a view to compassing her seduction, has been liberated, and agreed to relinquish all claim to the girl and to pay the costs of the court. There is, it seems, no law by which he could be punished.

Proposed Purchase of Steamboats.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, March 21.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Richelieu Company, held here, an offer was made by the St. Lawrence Navigation Company, an American organization, to buy the five boats used in the Upper Canada trade for $250,000, of which $50,000 would be paid in cash and the balance by annual installments. The offer is under consideration.

Preparations for Immigrants.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, March 21.—Mr. Hespeler, Government Emigration Agent at Winnipeg, is here. He comes to represent to the Government that in view of the large influx of immigration now setting in additional accommodation at Winnipeg is absolutely necessary. It is understood the Government will at once take steps to give effect to his recommendations.

Printers Asking an Increase of Wages.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, March 21.—The Toronto Typographical Union has decided to ask for increased pay, the scale to be as follows: Morning newspapers and book work, 33⅓ cents per thousand; evening newspapers, 28 cents; and week work $11. The request will be preferred at once, and an answer is looked for by Saturday.

Expenses of the Canadian Meterological Service.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, March 21.—A Parliamentary return shows the expenditure on the Canadian meteorological service for the past five years to have been $184,585.

Drawbacks on Sugar to be Allowed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 21.—The Government have agreed to allow a drawback on Canadian refined sugar exported equal to the duty on raw sugars. This will enable Canadian refiners to compete with English and American refiners in the West Indies and Brazil.

A Party Coming to Visit Chicago.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., March 21.—The Toronto party who will join those from Montreal and Quebec in the trip to Chicago on Saturday will consist of fifty-four members of the Board of Trade and fourteen Aldermen.

An Absconding Justice of the Peace.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LONDON, March 21.—James Riddell, of Port Dover, Justice of the Peace, has been pocketing fines for twenty-five years, and now when discovered has absconded.

Interesting Matrimonial Probability.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, March 21.—There is a rumor that Sir Hugh Allan will shortly lead to the altar a native of this city, but who now resides in Quebec.

When it was known that Iroquois had won the Derby proud America swung the hat; and when it was further known that his breeder—Aristides Welch, Esq., of Erdenheim, near Philadelphia, Pa.—indorsed St. Jacobs Oil as a remedy for fine stock America admired the judgment displayed.

SERGT. MASON.

The President Dumbfounded at the Size of the Chicago Petition.

New York Getting Ready to Send in a Request Five Times as Large.

Tendency of the Swellhead Press to Deplore the Universal Detestation of Guiteau.

Gen. Swaim Looking Carefully for an Accommodating Technicality—Betty and the Baby.

The President's Astonishment on Seeing the Petition from Chicago.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21.—The mammoth petition for the pardon of Sergt. Mason, which originated with J. Jonas, of Chicago, was presented by the special messenger, M. E. Dickson this morning, Congressmen Aldrich and Farwell and Mr. John C. Dore, of Chicago, being present. The President received the party in the library, the monster petition being laid upon the piano. Mr. Aldrich introduced the messenger to the President, and Mr. Dickson said that he bore the request, as shown by the formidable roll presented, of the great City of Chicago, the State of Illinois, and the Northwest, for the pardon of Sergt. Mason. It was a mute but eloquent appeal from the wealth, the brain, and muscle of the great Northwest. It was in every sense a popular petition, and he desired that the President give it his earnest consideration. With the petition was a letter from Mr. Jonas begging the President to consider the desires of the American people.

The President, after a moment's reflection, said: "This matter has not been brought before me for my consideration; but this is the most extraordinary petition that I ever saw. I shall certainly look well into this matter, and carefully consider the requests made for the pardon of Sergt. Mason when they come before me."

At the Cabinet session today it is understood that the Sergt. Mason case was brought up for consideration. Many army officers favor Mason's pardon. They say that Mason is now out of the army and wholly in the hands of the President. Some of the President's advisers are inclined to take the martinet view of the case, but it is difficult to see how the President can withstand the demonstrations that will be made in favor of Mason's pardon.

The Slushers of the New York Press Doing the Boston Act.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21.—The *Evening Post* is one of the papers that finds nothing to commend in the efforts to secure Executive clemency for Mason. It says: "The movement in favor of the pardon of Mason, the soldier who fired at Guiteau, whether it finds expression in a petition with 2,000 signatures or with 500,000, as is threatened, is a symptom of the relaxation of the moral fibre which is anything but pleasant. If there be any value in faithfulness to trusts, in the sanctity of an oath, in the obligation of service voluntarily undertaken, Mason did a far worse thing than a man in the streets who tried to lynch Guiteau would have done. He did nearly the easiest thing a soldier can do. He disregarded all the moralities which distinguish a soldier from an armed ruffian. He put himself in the position of a profligate clergyman, or an embezzling cashier, or a drunken temperance lecturer. In taking him up, therefore, as an object of sympathy, and trying to depreciate the authority of those who have punished him, and exalt the quality of his act, his admirers do far more than express their detestation of Guiteau. They help to belittle the very virtues which do most to keep society together, and palliate the loose way of looking at social obligations of which Guiteau's career was a very striking illustration. In fact, the moral atmosphere which Mason's friends would fain create and diffuse through the country is the one which produces Guiteaus, and produces in them the faithlessness and willfulness which instigated his offense."

Gen. Swaim Would Say Nothing About His Friend, the Sergeant.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21.—Judge-Advocate-General Swaim said tonight that he was engaged at present in reviewing the Mason case, and while he would not indicate whether or not he had discovered any irregularities, he said he "would be heard from in a day or two." The usual course in such cases as that of Mason is for the papers to be referred to the Judge-Advocate-General to review. If he discovers nothing irregular in the proceedings, he files the paper, and that ends the case. If any irregularities are found, or there are any circumstances about the case calling for comment, he makes a report upon it to the President, who takes final action, sometimes after consultation with the members of his Cabinet, sometimes without such consultation. Gen. Swaim said he had expected that the Mason case would be considered at the Cabinet meeting today, and that he would have been present at the discussion, but he had not been notified of any such action. He expects to report on the case in a day or two, but, as he considered the matter a confidential one between him and the President, declined to say anything as to the nature of his report in advance of its presentation.

AN INTIMATION.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21.—Judge-Advocate-General Swaim, it is understood, recommends a modification of the sentence of Sergt. Mason upon the ground that Guiteau was not in a position where he could possibly have been killed by Mason, and that, under such circumstances, the charge of assault with intent to kill cannot be sustained.

Betty and the Baby.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21.—The wife of Sergt. Mason appeals for aid for herself and her distressed family and the release of her husband. For eighteen years, she says, her husband has been a brave soldier, never in the guard-house before, and carries honorable wounds. She thinks he has been punished enough by six months' imprisonment.

The Great Army of Guiteau-Haters Bent on Getting the Sergeant Out.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 21.—The Board of Aldermen of this city took official action on Sergt. Mason's case today. During the session of the board Ald. McAvoy introduced a resolution to the effect that the Common Council, believing that the pardon of Sergt. Mason would be an act of Executive clemency in full accord with the sentiments of the whole American people, it would therefore, as the direct representatives of the people of the City of New York and the exponents of their wishes in this regard, respectfully, yet in the most earnest manner, pray his Excellency, President Arthur, to remit the penalty imposed upon Sergt. Mason. There were only two members of the Board of Aldermen who opposed the resolution, and it was adopted. The interest in Mason's case continues unabated. Scores of clerks are constantly busy at the Garfield Club-rooms, mailing blank petitions. Thousands of applications for blanks are received almost every hour, and it taxes the resources of the club to the utmost to meet all the demands. Yet it is doing the best it can. The number of applications received here today will not fall short of 10,000. They came from all sorts and classes of people, and show that the man who attempted to shoot Guiteau has a strong army of friends.

The mails for the club are still heavy. In some cases the writers made inquiries about joining the club. A woman in Carroll County, Maryland, wrote that the students of the Western Maryland College were anxious to sign the petition, and she promised the signatures of the townspeople. The editor of the Utica *Times* has offered "to attend to Utica." From Prince street, Brooklyn, where many colored people live, one man wrote that "he knows a few citizens who are in sympathy with Brother Mason, and would be glad to give him his liberty." An application from Hoboken said: "The whole City of Hoboken will subscribe." An applicant from Brooklyn asked for the blank petitions in behalf of Sergt. Mason and mankind. The Postmaster of Butler, N. Y., wrote that 500 operatives of one factory there wanted to sign the petition. The Secretary of the Grand Army Memorial Committee of Patterson, N. Y., has promised 1,000 signatures. Three boys in a down-town office sent a joint application for leave to circulate the petition. Some of the letters received return the blanks already sent out well filled. From the Gilsey House 102 names were sent in; from Tarrytown, 106 on one sheet, and more blanks asked for. W. J. Butler telegraphed from New Haven that he had 1,500 signatures of leading citizens to the petition.

A Resolution Introduced in the Lower House of the Connecticut Legislature.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 21.—In the House of Representatives of the Connecticut Legislature today the following resolution was introduced by Representative Cowles, of Farmington:

Resolved, That, while we do not approve of the action of Sergt. Mason in attempting the life of a man who had assassinated the President of the United States in open day, we still deplore the severe sentence of the court, and respectfully request the President of the United States to exercise his clemency and grant him an unconditional pardon, and to restore him to his rank in the army.

This did not have a very cordial reception from the prominent members, although at the outset it appeared that it was in accord with the sentiments of the House as a whole. The leaders of both sides attacked it as unnecessary. The Republican leader bluntly said that he did not consider it the business of the Connecticut General Assembly to pass such a resolution, and the leader on the Democratic side objected to an unconditional pardon of a man who had violated discipline and set a bad example. After further debate, the House, by a vote of 80 nays to 58 yeas, refused to suspend the rules and receive the resolution.

Petition of the Englewood Veterans.

At the meeting of the Englewood Union Veteran Club Monday President Parker offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

Resolved, That we do express it as our unanimous opinion that the sentence imposed upon Sergt. John A. Mason for his attempt upon the life of the assassin of our late President, James A. Garfield, is in its severity out of all proportion to the offense committed. We believe that millions of law-loving and patriotic Americans would have rejoiced had Sergt. Mason's attempt proven successful, and a large proportion of them would have felt a strong, if not an irresistible, desire to have made the same attempt had the opportunity offered. Therefore we do solemnly protest against the infliction of this cruel sentence, and we do humbly pray President Arthur to grant a full pardon to our old comrade whose honorable record in the service of his country would plead loudly for mercy even had his offense been committed under less extenuating circumstances.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions properly signed and attested, together with a copy of the roster of our organization, be forwarded to the Hon. William Aldrich, our member of Congress, for presentation to the President.

Chicago Subscriptions.

The following additional contributions were received at THE TRIBUNE office yesterday for the Sergt. Mason fund:

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad offices, Clinton, Ia.:

E. W. Dutcher	$ 50	William Dart	$ 50
W. S. Bratt	50	E. J. Reynolds	50
J. Edwards	25	C. B. Rosenoh	50
R. A. Cooley	25	C. M. Rowley	50
J. B. Butterfield,		C. H. Barker	50
Cedar Rapids, Ia.	51	W. L. Phelps	1.00
B. M. Webster,		Call Board, by	
Essex, Ia.	1.00	John Raber	42.50

The subscriptions received at this office to date amount to $428.32.

CASUALTIES.

Rumor of a Terrible Disaster on the Northern Pacific.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 21.—A special from Bismarck to the *Pioneer-Press* says: An engine has just come in from the west with news of a terrible accident on the Northern Pacific Railroad forty miles west of Mandan. It is said the working-car went through a bridge, and the passenger-car followed. It is rumored that thirty persons were killed and as many more injured. A wrecking-car went out from Bismarck with physicians. The wire is down west of Mandan and no more facts could be learned. The accident probably occurred in the Heart River Valley, where there are many wooden bridges, short curves, deep cuts, and heavy grades.

BISMARCK, Dak., March 21.—A special courier from Mandan says only one man was hurt by the wreck. Two ribs were broken. A snow-plow crossed the bridge safely, but the work-train went through. The passenger-train stopped just in time to avoid a terrible catastrophe. The above is from official sources.

Suffocated by Gas at Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., March 21.—Frank Hayes, about 35 years of age, was found suffocated in his room at the International Hotel yesterday. He belongs to New York City, and was agent for an improved gas-stove, with which he had evidently been experimenting just previous to his death. The tube connecting the stove with the gas-burner had been forced from the stove, and the room was full of gas. It is thought that he had fallen asleep, and that the tube was disconnected by the pressure of gas.

Crushed to Death in an Elevator.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., March 21.—John Richards, a German, employed in helping fill the ice-houses at Grasser & Brand's brewery, was crushed to death today by being drawn up the elevator against the framework. He had been in this country but a few days, and leaves a family in Switzerland.

Two Vessels with All Hands Lost.

HALIFAX, March 21.—A fishing schooner from George's Bank reports seeing two fishing vessels go down with all hands in a gale Saturday last.

PASTOR VS. LAYMAN.

The Trouble in the Leavitt Street Congregational Church.

The dissensions in the Leavitt Street Congregation Church will be reopened this evening, when the advisory committee appointed two weeks ago to hear evidence on the charges presented against Mr. F. T. Rossiter will present their report on the evidence heard, and the congregation will be expected to make a final decision. The committee met Monday evening in the lecture-room of the church. Mr. Rossiter, the defendent, and the pastor, who prefers the charges, were both present, as were a stenographer, a lawyer or two, and a host of witnesses. The charges were read as already published in THE TRIBUNE, embodying the frivolous accusations of making faces at the pastor and disturbing the prayer-meetings. The Rev. J. H. Peake, the pastor, detailed how he had observed the defendant showing his teeth, shrugging his shoulders, taking notes of the sermon, and committing other enormities. The organist and other ladies and deacons testified to Mr. Rossiter's grins and grimaces, and the sexton even testified with bated breath that he had even seen Mr. Rossiter come into church with his breeches tucked into his boots. The prosecution closed by the examination of a witness who had heard the defendant confess other people's sins, and thus break up what had been an enjoyable and profitable prayer-meeting. Mr. Rossiter made a general denial to most of the facts, except as to the pants in his boots, which he confessed, but pleaded a heavy fall of snow as an extenuating circumstance. The committee adjourned without coming to a decision, and its report to the meeting this evening will be awaited with great interest.

Mr. Rossiter, who considers himself badly treated by the various committees of the church, has published a pamphlet giving his story of the case, and circulated it generally among the members of the congregation. He claims that he had an interview with Mr. Peake in January, 1881, on a question as to the admittance of a man who did not believe in several important doctrines, and who was allowed to become a member without partaking of the sacrament. At that meeting the pastor is alleged to have denounced the officers of the church as financially bad men, who were liars and thieves fighting Mr. Peake. Mr. Rossiter wrote to all the old deacons with a view of having the matter sifted, when to his surprise on his next visit to Mr. Peake the latter denied having used the language. The following month the pastor called a meeting of the members of the church, when he charged Mr. Rossiter with slander. The case stood in about this position until Sept. 19, when charges of slander, falsehood, and personal wrong were preferred by Mr. Rossiter against the pastor and laid before the Prudential Committee. Sept. 23 Mr. Rossiter was called before the committee and examined by Mr. Peake's lawyer, Mr. H. C. Irish, who has recently published a card stating that no such charges were ever presented against the pastor. The charges were dropped and the complainant prevented from presenting the case to the church. Last February charges were presented by the pastor but subsequently withdrawn, until finally the present charges were offered and a committee appointed to take evidence, which is the present status of the case. Mr. Rossiter concludes by saying that he faces his brethren and the world undaunted on the records of this happy case.

Something Fresh.

New York Herald.

Petty thieves are often crippled in their endeavors to live without work because they lack ingenuity to devise schemes that are not "played out." Now and then a really bright fellow enters the field and puts his fellows to the blush by the novelty of his little games. Such a one rang the basement door-bell of No. 11 East Seventy-ninth street yesterday noon and informed the servant who opened the door that the butcher's boy, who had but a moment before left the day's marketing, had made a mistake and left the wrong piece of beef. "Your book," said he, "calls for twelve pounds of beef, and the piece left is smaller. Give me the beef and the passbook." The waiter reported to the cook, who weighed the meat, and finding that it lacked the exact figure, handed it over.

"Can't you put in a piece of paper?" said the fellow, who was apparently 25 years old, well dressed and very glib.

"Why cert'nly!" rejoined the obliging servant.

The man took the beef, also the passbook, and left. Later in the day the book was found in the area, but the beef had gone to parts unknown, and the butcher opened his eyes wide when a frightened and dismayed cook rushed into his shop and wanted to know if he expected "the family to go without dinner just to oblige him."

EADS ON THE WAR-PATH.

An Open Letter to the Editor of "The Chicago Tribune."

An Extremely Lame Attempt to Vindicate His Enormous Jetty Grab.

Facts and Figures Wholly Ignored, and Billingsgate Substituted for Argument.

Propositions by the Great Grabber Which He May Find Difficult to Back with Facts.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, March 21.—The following, headed "An Open Letter," was received by Joseph Pulitzer today from Washington, with a request from Capt. James B. Eads that it be published in the *Post-Dispatch*, in which paper it appeared this evening:

Mr. Joseph Medill, Editor and Publisher of The Chicago Tribune—DEAR SIR: In your paper of the 8th inst. you published a series of misstatements under the offensive title of "Eads' Enormous Lobby." The statement that I have a lobby here is absolutely untrue. No one except myself and my private counsel, the Hon. A. G. Cochran, who has attended to my law business for the last three years, is or has ever been authorized to speak to a member of the United States Senate or House of Representatives in behalf of

THE SHIP-RAILWAY BILL.

I quote the following from your article: "Capt. Eads himself is the most audacious, unprincipled, and successful lobbyist the National Capital has ever known. He is now in receipt of half a million dollars annually paid him for maintaining a channel of thirty feet through the jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi, though it is notorious that the depth of water at the head of the South Pass is less than twenty-five feet—probably not more than twenty-three feet." He who is most ready to suspect wrong of others is generally least pure himself; but in your case this slander has the additional incentive arising from an innate love of misrepresentation and abuse. For years your paper has been the channel through which my private character has been grossly assailed and professional labors belittled and misrepresented. You well know (for you were one of my most unscrupulous opposers at the time) that the House of Representatives in 1874 passed

A BILL APPROPRIATING EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS

to begin the construction of the Port St. Phillips Canal, and that I saved the Government from this blunder by undertaking, at my own risk and cost, to deepen the South Pass Bar to thirty feet for $5,250,000. A reference to the report of the Secretary of War for 1874 and 1875, Vol. II., part 1., page 866, will show that the estimated cost of the canal was $13,000,003. It is safe to say that this canal would not have been completed in fifteen years, and that it would not have cost less than $20,000,000. I defeated the canal by agreeing to construct the jetties, the largest National improvement yet authorized, on the severest terms the Government ever imposed. I offered to secure twenty feet through them

BEFORE THE GOVERNMENT WAS TO PAY ANYTHING WHATEVER.

The act of Congress accepting this proposition was passed in the House by an overwhelming vote, and with but little opposition in the Senate; yet you would make your readers believe that such a proposition required "audacious and unprincipled lobbying." You know, and the intelligent public will remember, that I asked no relief from the great pecuniary burdens imposed upon me by the terms of the act until the channel had been deepened from eight feet to twenty-two feet, and the commerce of the Mississippi River had been relieved from a thraldom which every effort of the Government during thirty-seven years had been powerless to overcome. The next two acts of Congress (and the only ones I have ever had anything to do with) were likewise passed by overwhelming majorities in both Houses.

ONE OF THESE ACTS

authorized the payment to me of $1,000,000 and the other three quarters of a million more, both sums being in advance of the terms of the original act, but the total compensation being in nowise increased. The passage of these two amendatory acts was a most conspicuous mark of the confidence which Congress had in me, and a substantial acknowledgement of my perfect good faith towards the Government. Through the wisdom of Congress and the confidence of capitalists I succeeded in saving to the Government at least $7,750,000, being the difference between the cost of the jetties and the estimated cost of the canal. The commerce of the valley was at the same time relieved at least ten years sooner than would have been possible by the canal.

THE SUCCESS OF THE JETTIES

has resulted in reducing all the rates of transportation on all the products of the vast region tributary to the river, whether they take the jetty route to market or not. This saving to the producer is not less than $25,000,000 annually, and probably much more.

While I was devoting myself to the labor of accomplishing this great result, encouraged by a generous public sentiment and an enlightened press, you were publishing every indecent assault that a few disappointed and malicious persons could devise. You busied yourself in predicting and frequently announcing the utter failure of the jetties, and filled your columns with absurd theories in regard to the phenomena of the river, conceived in ignorance and advocated with the sole purpose of preventing the successful consummation of

THE WORK AT THE JETTIES.

You signally failed to accomplish your purpose, but have not ceased to publish the most untruthful statements concerning the jetty channel. Your declaration that I am receiving half a million dollars annually for maintaining thirty feet depth of water through the jetties is a gross misstatement. I receive only $100,000 per annum for it, and last year I expended nearly that entire amount upon the jetty works. You characterize this as "a shameful and indefensible bargain." The Jetty act expressly provides that whenever the United States shall undertake the maintenance of the channel it can do so, and at once stop the payment to me of this annual amount. Your statement, therefore, is a "shameful and indefensible untruth." Your declaration that the depth of water at the head of the pass is less than twenty feet is also untrue. Through the jetties and at the head of the pass the depth is nowhere now less than thirty feet.

THE LIMITING DEPTH

is in the pass itself, which I am not required by law to maintain. It is, however, at least twenty-seven or twenty-eight feet. The fact that vessels of greater draft than twenty-five and a half feet have not yet gone through the jetties is largely due to the untrue statements continually published about the channel in your paper and in one or two others equally unreliable. I again quote from your article as follows: "The dinner ostensibly given by Stilson Hutchins, of the Washington *Post*, to the entire newspaper press represented at the Capital, is commonly understood to have been paid for by Capt. Eads." I knew nothing about Mr. Hutchins' dinner until I had the honor of an invitation to it. To assert that I paid any part of the cost of it, directly or indirectly, is untrue.

IT WAS AN ELEGANT AFFAIR,

and, as it was given in honor of the press, your attempt to disparage it makes the homely adage of "The dirty bird" peculiarly applicable to you. Again, you say: "The dinner given to the retiring Minister from Mexico by ex-Senator Hipple Mitchell, of Oregon, May, not have been an entertainment of the same character, but Eads was a conspicuous orator there also, and had several influential Senators and Representatives among his auditors." This statement is also untrue. I was not at the dinner given by the honorable ex-Senator from Oregon, and hence could not have been "a conspicuous orator there also." Your oft-repeated slanders and abuse concerning me during the last few years have marked you as one devoid of every sentiment of truth and honor. Without further comment I leave you to enjoy as best you may the public contempt which your conduct merits.

JAMES B. EADS.

WASHINGTON, March 19, 1882.

THE BENNINGTON MONUMENT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, March 21.—Please allow me space for a few words in regard to the proposed monument to be erected in the State of Vermont, as in common with every son and daughter who first saw the light of day among her beautiful hills I feel a deep interest in whatever pertains to her welfare or reputation, and I think I will be upheld in saying that of the descendants of all the States of the Union none cling with more pride and pleasure to the place of their birth than Vermonters. The long continued struggles of her early settlers with the multifarious difficulties which on all sides persistently beset them so aroused and polished the unconquerable determination of their public and private character that its lustre will illumine the pathway of their descendants and be cherished by them as a rich legacy to the remotest generation.

The monumental commemoration of the early settlement and the character of the early settlers of Vermont, united with the National importance of the victory at Bennington, is a matter of not a little solicitude to those having it in charge, and to accomplish it in a manner that shall redound to the credit of the State and Nation is not an easy or irresponsible undertaking. That it will be so accomplished the character of Vermonters is a guarantee, and not a few in Illinois or the West will cheerfully respond to the invitation of Gov. Farnham to join in this patriotic work, and will esteem it a pleasure to lay upon this altar of veneration and liberty testimonials of gratitude.

A CHICAGO VERMONTER.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Case of Small-Pox at Milwaukee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, March 21.—A case of small-pox developed at the Live-Oak House, a small Third Ward hotel, today. The victim is John Borse, a dock laborer. He was taken to the hospital. Dr. Marden says that the ignorant classes are very stubborn in their opposition to vaccination, and that if they could in some way be impressed with the horror of small-pox there would be less danger of an epidemic. The disease is by no means dead here, as proven by the new cases from day to day.

In Chicago.

New cases of small-pox were reported yesterday from Nos. 306 North State street, 305 South State street, 62 West Fifteenth street, and at Rush Medical College. The deaths in the city were at Nos. 163 Orchard street and 342 North avenue. Robert Gaw, of No. 281 State street, a member of a firm of hatters, died at the small-pox hospital.

The patient at No. 224 North Clark street was taken to the pest-house an hour after the case was reported.

The Springfield Bulletin.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 21.—The case first reported in Penn Township, Shelby County, proved fatal. Two more members of the same family have been attacked. One additional case of varioloid and one of small-pox have been reported at Quincy, making three infected families all in close proximity.

Small-Pox at Oak Creek, Wis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RACINE, Wis., March 21.—A case of small-pox is reported a Oak Creek, thirteen miles north of here—a woman named Mrs. Haley.

In Hyde Park.

A case of small-pox was reported yesterday from Roseland in the person of John Gale, a foreman employed at Pullman.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

Conference at Boston Between Postmaster-General Howe and Leading Men of the Hub.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., March 21.—A conference was held at the post-office this afternoon between Postmaster-General Howe and a few representatives of the banks, the insurance companies, the railroads, the newspapers, and the merchants of the city, with reference to the postal service of Boston and the rest of New England. There was a significant and remarkable absence of complaint against local administration, but there were a few suggestion for additions to the service. The Postmaster-General said that Boston made less complaint than any town in the United States. He pointed out that railways were not constructed for the special purpose of carrying the mails, and that they already gave the Government freight several special privileges. They made up their own schedules, and if the Government was to dictate the schedule it must pay high rates. Mr. Howe thought that New England and the Middle States had a right to make rather considerable demands, as they furnish the greatest part of the revenue of the Government. Regarding the service with San Francisco, he thought that twenty-four hours could be saved between New York and Cheyenne, and that if a fast mail-train left New York at about 5 o'clock in the morning there would be no difficulty in getting the Boston mail to New York to make connection with it. If necessary, a special train should be run for the purpose. He believed Congress would make the necessary appropriations for these improvements, and he said that the rival interests of the great cities would be reconciled in the best manner possible by the Postal Department.

BLOODY WORK.

Two Horse-Thieves Arrested After a Long Chase—One of Them Shot Dead, and the Other Badly Wounded.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, MO., March 21.—On Saturday night a German named Siol and a Mexican, unknown, stole a team and wagon from a farm in Jefferson County, twelve miles south of St. Louis. The thieves were traced by two cousins, Richardson and Fetseize, to St. Louis, and west to a point five miles from Washington, Franklin County, the next west of St. Louis. The pursuers came upon their quarry early yesterday morning just after they had cooked their breakfast, and shouted "Hands up!" The thieves made an effort to draw their weapons, when the cousins fired. The Mexican fell dead, and Siol was wounded in the groin and left arm. The Mexican was buried and the wounded man taken to a farm house. A country doctor pronounced his injuries fatal, and he was thrown out into a shed to die. Being left unguarded, an hour later he was found to be missing, and when recaptured by a posse of farmers had walked twelve miles. Tonight he was taken through the city to Jefferson County, and, as the pair had robbed quite a number of farmers in that section, there may be a lynching.

CROP NEWS.

Flattering Reports from Kansas.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WICHITA, Kas., March 21.—Reports which have come to THE TRIBUNE representative indicate an unusually fine condition of the wheat crop throughout the Arkansas Valley. It has seldom been more promising at this time of the year. There have been no spells of alternate freezing and thawing, which usually does the most harm to the crop. The late cold snap has been of great benefit to the fruit prospects by retarding the bursting buds, so that they were not injured by the storm which followed. The late snow has gradually disappeared, and it gave the wheat a wonderful start. The winter has favored an early seeding, and much plowing has been done. Cattle have done remarkably well, as the range has been open during the entire winter. The fruit-trees generally are looking well; prospects for a good yield are unusually flattering. Peach trees are in bloom, gardens are being made, and many farmers have their potatoes and oats in the ground.

TAXPAYERS GETTING MONEY BACK.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

POLO, Ill., March 20.—Mr. James Petts, who was elected Collector of our town last year, employed James Lawson to collect and pay over the funds to the National bank as they were collected. Matters ran along very smoothly until some ten days since, when some of our taxpayers thought they "smelt a mice," and they went to work quietly and had the tax-list made out and published in the *Press*. The result is easily given. The Assessor's office is thronged this morning, and the taxpayers are receiving back from the Assessor's deputy from $1 to $5 to each taxpayer. Up to this time some twenty or thirty have had their money refunded. Our Collector is one of our best citizens, and no blame attaches to him, as he thought that he was employing an honest man.

DISTRESSING TO HIS FRIENDS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 21.—The police of this city are endeavoring to ascertain the whereabouts of L. O. Clifford, a wealthy citizen of Cicero, Hamilton County, who disappeared from his home two days ago, and is believed to be wandering around in an insane condition. He left without taking any money with him, and has written a note to his wife saying that a search for him would only result in the finding of his dead body.

MARINE MONSTERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.—Capt. Collins and Chief McDonald, of the ship Queenstown, from Antwerp to Wilmington, were arrested at Los Angeles for cruelty to seamen, one of whom it is alleged was allowed to drown with no effort at rescue. The Second Mate, against whom are similar charges, levanted. The examination is now in progress before a United States Commissioner.

INSURANCE.

COLUMBUS, O., March 21.—The Fidelity Mutual Aid Association, of Philadelphia, some time ago made application for license to do business in this State, but was refused by Commissioner Moore. The Supreme Court was asked for a mandamus to compel the issuing of license, and the same was refused today. This will exclude all the Pennsylvania Mutuals from Ohio, and drive out many that have already established a large business here.

GRAND ARMY BOYS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 21.—The Grand Army boys have been having a big time in this city today, the occasion being a secret conclave in which only members of the order could participate. Commander-in-Chief Merrill and various visiting posts from Omaha and other points in the State are present. Arrangements are completed for a grand reunion, and a banquet on a large scale is now in progress at the headquarters of the local post.

OBITUARY.

Col. W. S. Johnston.

The death of Col. W. S. Johnston, of this city, was announced yesterday in a telegram from Jacksonville, Fla. He was not only one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Chicago, but also one of its wealthiest. For two years he has been suffering from a kidney complaint, and about a month ago he went to Florida with the hope that a change of scene and climate would effect a cure, but the trip proved a useless one. His wife, one of his daughters (Mrs. Dix), and a son were with him in his last hours. Deceased was born in Cincinnati in 1822. Coming to Chicago in 1850, he engaged in the real estate business and met with wonderful success, it being said that he died worth $3,000,000. The Exchange Block building, at the corner of Clark and Washington streets, is included in the estate which he leaves. Two of his daughters who are now in Europe were at once cabled the sad intelligence of their father's death. He leaves seven children in all, five daughters and two sons. The remains will be brought to Chicago for interment.

The Rev. James E. Cassman.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LA SALLE, Ill., March 21.—The Rev. James E. Cassman, pastor of St. Joseph's German Catholic Church of Peru, died last night from disease of the lungs. He was born in Chicago in 1854, educated in St. Francis College, Milwaukee, and came to Peru about four years ago. He was a very popular man among all classes, and erected for his congregation two years ago the finest and most substantial church in that city.

Samuel E. Seger, of Quincy, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., March 21.—News was received this evening of the sudden death at Mendota of Samuel E. Seger, one of Quincy's wholesale grocers. He was a prominent Freemason, Odd-Fellow, and member of the A. O. U. W., Knights of Honor, Knights of Phythias, and other secret orders. No particulars of his death can be obtained. He was on the way to Freeport. Mr. Seger resided in Quincy since 1852. He leaves a wife and three grown sons.

F. L. Farman, Builder and Contractor, at Indianapolis, Ind.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 21.—F. L. Farman, builder and contractor, of this city, under whose supervision a large number of public buildings in Indiana have been erected, died today of pneumonia.

Daniel Baldwin Shetley, a Prominent Mason of Davenport, Ia.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., March 21.—Daniel Baldwin Shetley died this evening at the age of 62 years. The deceased was one of the best known members of the Masonic Order in the State of Iowa, having held the office of Grand Master of the Grand Council of the State.

Martin Kaiser Jr., at Pekin, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEKIN, Ill., March 21.—This community was startled today by the death of Martin Kaiser Jr., partner of the firm of John & Kaiser, leading grocers of this city. His malady was heart disease.

M. B. Medbery, at Milwaukee, Wis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 21.—The death of M. B. Medbery, an old and highly respected member of the Chamber, was announced today with appropriate resolutions.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Arrived—The Bohemia, from Hamburg, and the Old England and the Gallia, from Liverpool, and Amster, from Rotterdam.

GLASGOW, March 21.—Arrived—The Prussian, from Boston, and the State of George, from New York.

QUEENSTOWN, March 21.—Arrived—The Egypt, from New York.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Arrived—The Salier, from Bremen.

GOING TO DAKOTA.

LINCOLN, Ill., March 21.—Nineteen large freight cars have been loaded in this county in the past few days with stock, farming utensils, and household goods for Dakota. The people who go with the property number nearly 100, and the property and the cash which they take with them amounts to about $50,000.

OSCAR WILDE.

OMAHA, Neb., March 21.—Oscar Wilde delivered a lecture this evening to a large audience, who were quite appreciative and enthusiastic. Wilde leaves for San Francisco today.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
COMPLETE, WITH SPACIOUS SEATING.
J. H. HAVERLY..........Manager and Proprietor.

POSITIVELY LAST NIGHTS OF THE
Strakosch Grand Italian Opera.
☞ Prices from 50 cents to $3.
Reserved seats $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, and $3.
General Admission, $1. Admission Family Circle, 50c.
Box-Office open on lower floor.

THIS WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 22,
LAST NIGHT (BUT ONE) OF
MME. ETELKA GERSTER.
IL FLAUTO MAGICO
(THE MAGIC FLUTE).
MME. ETELKA GERSTER
In her great role of ASTRAFIAMANTE
Miss ABBIE CARRINGTON..........Pamina
Mlle. MARIA PRASINI..........Papagena
Signor LAZZARINI..........Tamino
Signor CARBONE..........Papageno
Signor MANCINI..........Sarastro
Mr. G. F. Hall..........Monostatos
Signore RICCI, LANCASTER, CERBI.
Signori BARDINI, MAINA.
NO MATINEE THIS WEDNESDAY.
Tomorrow (Thursday), last night of Mme. ETELKA GERSTER—LA TRAVIATA. Mme. ETELKA GERSTER in her unrivaled role of Violetta.
Friday..........FAUST
Saturday, Grand Gerster Matinee..LA SONNAMBULA
Saturday evening..........IL TROVATORE

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
J. A. HAMLIN..........Lessee and Manager.
Leading Fashionable Theatre—Clark-st., opposite Court-House.

A CASUAL CONVERSATION.
First Citizen—"Have you seen it?"
Second do.—"Seen what?"
First do.—"Why, it's a great hit!"
Second do.—"You don't say so?"
First do.—Yes I do say so; it's the finest thing I've seen this season; great company; scenery is immense."
Second do.—"Well, what in thunder is it?"
First do.—"Oh, yes. It's
YOUTH!
PRESENTED BY THE
BOSTON THEATRE COMPANY,
Every evening, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.
20 AUXILIARIES 20.
DEPARTURE OF THE TROOP-SHIP.
BATTLE OF KHYBER PASS.
FULL MILITARY BAND.
NOTE.—Curtain rises at 7:45. Carriages at 11.
Next week—YOUTH! YOUTH!

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
Next Friday and Saturday Evenings and Saturday Matinee, Three Grand Concerts by the Great Hungarian Violinist, Edouard
REMENYI,
And the distinguished Pianiste Mme. Teresa
CARRENO,
Assisted by Miss E. CASSANDRO NASON, Soprano; CHAS. J. ROSS, Baritone; and H. W. A. BEALE, Musical Director. Reserved Seats, 25c, 50c, 75c, and $1. For sale at the Box Office.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
Every Evening and SATURDAY MATINEE ONLY.
The World-famed
HANLON BROTHERS
In their Parisian absurdity,
LE VOYAGE EN SUISSE,
A Trip Through Switzerland.
A success in all the principal cities of the world.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
NO MATINEE TODAY.—Every evening and Saturday Matinee, THE FAVORITE,
J. K. EMMET,
In his great German Dialect Comedy,
FRITZ IN IRELAND.
"The Bell-Ringer of the Rhine and the Love of the Shamrock."
Saturday Matinee—Benefit of the Actors' Fund, tendered by Mr. J. K. Emmet and his entire Company.
Sunday, March 26—KATE CLAXTON and Company in THE TWO ORPHANS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Clark-st., between Lake and Randolph.
Every Evening at 8 and Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.
HYERS SISTERS COMBINATION and SLAYTON'S JUBILEE SINGERS,
In the great drama, OUT OF BONDAGE.
Monday, March 27—One week only, of M. B. Leavitt's All Star Specialty Co.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
TWO WEEKS, COMMENCING MONDAY, March 27,
EDWIN BOOTH,
Under management of MR. HENRY E. ABBEY.
Scale of Prices—Reserved seats, $1.50, $1.25, $1.00, according to location. Sale commences Thursday, March 23, at 9 o'clock noon.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

W. H. Davis, of Denver, is at the Palmer.

J. Reed, of Bloomington, is at the Leland.

J. C. Luckey, of Polo, Ill., is at the Tremont.

H. A. Calman, of St. Paul, is at the Tremont.

C. N. Kellogg, of St. Paul, is at the Tremont.

Prof. H. Matt, of Danville, Ill., is at the Tremont.

W. C. Coup, the circus manager, is at the Sherman.

E. C. Hibbard, of Milwaukee, is at the Sherman.

Luther Dearborn, of Havana, Ill., is at the Tremont.

Bishop LeGrange, of Louisiana, is at the Sherman.

Judge T. C. Sears, of New York, is at the Grand Pacific.

George Brown, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, is at the Tremont.

Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Stevens, of Madison, Wis., are at the Grand Pacific.

Adjutant-General J. H. Elliott, of Springfield, is at the Grand Pacific.

Col. W. L. Campbell, of the United States Army, is at the Grand Pacific.

George B. Angell and T. J. Gardiner, of Providence, R. I., are at the Tremont.

James D. Fish, Miss Annie Fish, and Paul Fish, of Brooklyn, are at the Palmer.

Ex-Gov. B. Gratz Brown and Gen. John Boyle, of St. Louis, are at the Sherman.

Gen. M. D. Leggett and the Rev. Moses Hill, of Cleveland, are at the Grand Pacific.

Mrs. S. J. Kirkwood, of Iowa, wife of the Secretary of the Interior, is at the Grand Pacific.

Charles R. Haswell, of Montreal, and William Ives and James J. Gordon, of Toronto, are at the Palmer.

Alfred Callier, of London, England, and James Johnstone, of Dundee, Scotland, are at the Grand Pacific.

The Bookbinders' Union met at 85 Dearborn street last night, and transacted the routine business of the society.

George W. Melton, Manager of J. K. Emmet, and Miss Blanchie, of the "Fritz" company, are at the Sherman.

Justice Walsh yesterday held James Hepburn, the brute who pounded his mistress, Mary Worth, nearly to death last Sunday night, in bonds of $5,000 to await the result of the woman's injuries.

The Chicago Express Association met in Brink's express office, corner State and Randolph streets, last night, and elected Lucius Converse President, C. A. Florence Secretary, and J. J. Luther Treasurer.

The Siloam Commandery, Knights Templar, of Oak Park, will Saturday evening organize a Council for the purpose of conferring the Illustrious Order of the Red Cross. It is expected that Chevalier Bayard Commandery, No. 52, of Chicago, will attend in a body.

It is understood that the Provident Trust Company, of Philadelphia, has appointed Mr. Mervin Tabor (late agent for a celebrated carpet-sweeper and proprietor of the "Life-Insurance Intelligence Office") its Chicago agent in conjunction with W. D. Harrah, late of Michigan.

Fred Johnson, a juror who got drunk and behaved indecently, and was sentenced to one day in the County Jail by Judge Williamson for contempt of court, and Patrick Garvey, sent to jail for debt by Justice Brayton, were the only notable acquisitions yesterday to the jail boarders. Johnson was brought in "too full for utterance."

It was incorrectly stated a day or two ago that the hotel under which Berz and his gang of cock-fighters were arrested was on the southwest corner of Madison and Canal streets, when it should have read the northeast corner. The Phœnix Hotel is on the southwest corner, and is not the resort of cock-fighters or the cover of a cock-pit.

The effort made by the Carpenters' Union last night to hold a mass-meeting of members of the craft to discuss the question of wages and increasing the organization proved futile. Less than a dozen men responded to the call, and, after waiting until 9 o'clock, the few who were present decided that the meeting was indefinitely postponed.

Herman Keller, the keeper of the West Side poker-game that was pulled night before last, pleaded guilty before Justice Walsh yesterday, and was fined $10. Four of the inmates also pleaded guilty and paid the same fine. John Smith and William Brown, two others who were engaged in the game, forfeited their bonds. Keller promised that he would give up the gambling business.

The Stock Board met yesterday to wind up its affairs. It was decided to pay the 85 per cent dividend voted to the stockholders at a former meeting, over to them April 1, and to transfer the sum remaining in the treasury to the new organization, with the consent of the old stockholders. This will give the new board about $1,000 to begin business with. The board also voted to discontinue the call of stocks after April 1, and then adjourned.

The Merchants' National Bank finds itself in possession of $200,000 in extended 6s included in the 108th call of the Secretary of the Treasury, redeemable April 8. Although these bonds were purchased upon very favorable terms, yet the premium was large enough to nearly balance the amount of the accruing 3½ per cent interest, which the bank will draw for the few months it has held them. As an investment the loss will be very slight, even if there is no actual profit in the transaction.

A meeting of the Lincoln Park Board was held yesterday afternoon, Commissioners Kadish, Stockton, and Arnold being present. The contracts for new footways and a bridge leading to the refectory were awarded, the cost to be about $1,000. The Delaware Bridge Company has the contract for the bridge. The contract was also awarded for painting and decorating the new refectory. Some talk was had in reference to better protection of the lower end of the drive from the waves, but no action was taken in the matter.

Angelo Bioggiotti, the Italian saloonkeeper who languished in jail several days in default of a $2,000 bond in the case wherein he was accused of abducting Lilly Parker, aged 14 years, appeared before Justice Kaufmann yesterday morning for examination. The case was dismissed, however, for want of prosecution. This was anticipated, of course, because the lost child, as stated in THE TRIBUNE, was found not long after her disappearance in Minneapolis, whither she had run away with $12 that had been given her to pay a dressmaker's bill with. She declared that Bioggiotti had nothing to do with her flight. Bioggiotti, it is said, has announced his intention of bringing a suit for damages, on account of false imprisonment. But the police say no suit will be brought.

There was another arraignment of prisoners before Justice Meech yesterday in the case wherein Park, Scott & Co., the iron and copper dealers, appear as complainants. The defendants yesterday were Adolph Geisberger and Adam Reis. The charge against the former was the larceny of a lot of steel, while Reis was charged with receiving stolen property. Geisberger was an employé of the firm, and had "worked" with Sutter, who pleaded guilty day before yesterday, and went to jail. Geisberger pleaded guilty also, and, like Sutter, went to jail, being unable to furnish bond. Reis, in whose place on Canal street a lot of the stolen steel was found, gave bond in the sum of $2,000 to appear for examination March 29. Altogether there have been eight arrests made in the Park, Scott & Co. case, and with two exceptions all of the accused are in jail.

Some twelve or fourteen years ago a society was organized at the Tremont House under the title of the Oberlin College Alumni Association of the Northwest, and the organization was celebrated by a banquet. Time and the great fire have disintegrated the society. For purposes of reorganization a call has been issued for a meeting of all Oberlin alumni and former students, to be held in Parlor A of the Tremont House at 4:30 p. m. today. The call is signed by H. L. Turner, of the class of '66; E. A. Shedd, of the class of '73, and J. B. Hinman, of the class of '63. Mr. P. D. Cravath, son of the Rev. E. M. Cravath, President of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., will be present, and will furnish some interesting information with reference to the Oberlin College Glee Club, which will give a concert at Central Music Hall on the evening of April 3.

The Church Extension Board of the Rock River Conference met in the preachers' room at 57 Washington street yesterday afternoon for the purpose of considering the advisability of making an appropriation of $500 to help raise the debt of the Jackson Street M. E. Church, at the corner of Francisco street. The committee from the church stated that the total indebtedness was $1,265, and if the board would give the $500 asked for the congregation, composed mostly of poor people, would manage to raise the rest, and save the property from passing into other hands. After a prolonged discussion the matter was referred to a committee composed of Judge Goodrich, H. S. Towle, and C. G. Trusdell with power to act. If, after examining into the facts, they find it a worthy case, they will recommend the Philadelphia board to pay the money. The board granted $100 to the Methodist Church at Grand Crossing and adjourned.

The regular meeting of the Margaret Fuller Society was held yesterday at the Grand Pacific Hotel. A letter on "The Currency" from Mrs. Lucinda B. Chandler, of Washington, was read by the Secretary. One of the members stirred up a hornet's nest by declaring that, although she thought the time was coming when the women would be called upon to vote, she could not help but shrink from the responsibility the new régime would entail. Miss Dye replied enthusiastically for women at the polls. Women, she said, had always been looked upon as unfit for anything but feathers and furbelows; let them have something more important to think about. It was a poor reason, to be sure, but it was at least one reason why the women should be permitted to vote. An interesting discussion then ensued on the relative guilt and punishment of women who fall and men who are simply indiscreet, and the meeting adjourned.

The Rev. Brooke Herford lectured last evening before the Historical Society on "Bright and Gladstone." A large audience was present, and the small room was filled to its utmost capacity. The lecture was filled with interesting personal reminiscences and carefully-chosen extracts from the speeches and sayings of both the great leaders. The speaker gave a clear history of Bright from his early days and his associations with Cobden down to the triumph of the free-trade doctrines, which was brought about by the famine of 1846. He drew a brilliant pen-picture of Bright, describing him as having a straightforwards contempt of diplomacy, joined to extreme peace ideas which weakened his power of taking a statesmanlike view of England's place among the nations of Europe. The audience greeted with hearty applause the picture drawn of Bright's sympathy with the North in 1861, and his prophetic views of the final outcome during the darkest days of the struggle, representing the sympathies of the mass of the people as opposed to the enmity of the aristocracy. The speaker closed by a brief recital of the life and work of Gladstone and his intimate connection with John Bright.

THE GLUCOSE MEN PUT UP THE PRICE.

The National Glucose and Grape Sugar Association met at the Grand Pacific yesterday afternoon, with P. B. Veiller in the chair and W. P. Coast acting as Secretary. There were present Mr. Chaffee, of Peoria; Mr. Best, of Davenport; Mr. Ellis, of Des Moines; Mr. Rodenhamer, of Tippecanoe; Mr. Emmons, of St. Louis; Mr. Chisholm, of Detroit, and Mr. Turner.

It was resolved, in view of the high prices of all the materials entering into the production of glucose and glucose sugars, to advance prices as follows: Glucose to three and three-quarter cents per pound net cash; lowest grade of sirup to 42 cents per gallon, and one cent additional per gallon for each higher grade.

It was also resolved to place the entire control of all the sales made in Chicago for the association in the hands of one person to be selected by the Chairman of the Executive Committee (Mr. Veiller).

During the talk it came out that all the manufacturers are oversold from thirty to sixty days.

The Executive Committee were thanked for their efforts to defeat Young's bill before the Ways and Means Committee of the House.

The convention adjourned subject to call.

THE STRIKING BLAST-FURNACE MEN.

The officers of the Union Iron & Steel Company held another conference with a committee of their striking blast-furnace men yesterday, lasting the greater part of the day. No final agreement was reached, however, though the feeling between the representatives of capital and labor was better when the meeting broke up than when it began—so much so, in fact, that the prospect of an adjustment of difficulties seems brighter than at any previous period since the strike was started. When the conference adjourned it did so to meet this morning at 9 o'clock, by which time the committee will presumably have consulted with the workingmen they represent, and obtained their views on the pending propositions for a settlement. From all that can be learned, it seems to be the general impression of both employers and employés that matters will be settled today or tomorrow either one way or the other, with the chances in favor of an amicable adjustment on a basis satisfactory to both parties.

THE CABLE BROKEN AGAIN.

Monday night the passengers on the last cable car going south were somewhat astonished at being brought up with a round turn at Eighteenth street, and the conductor, on being called upon to explain the reason for the stoppage, stated that the "string had broken." It appears that the street-sweeper, which leaves Thirty-ninth street in time to follow up the last cable car, was being run rapidly down State street by a grip-car, when, at the Madison street chamber, the driver of the grip neglected to throw out the cable, the lower part of the grip ran into the big wheel, and the heavy cable snapped like a piece of thread, stopping all the cars on the line. It has been customary to stop all of the cars at a trap on State street just south of the wheel, where a man is stationed to see that the cable is out of the grip, but Monday night this man went up on the last grip-car, and the engineer thought to make the jump without assistance. Yesterday only the south cable was running, and the cars were run between Lake and Twenty-first street by horse power. Men were set at work at once on the splicing, but the fact that the break occurred down-town, where there is so much travel, necessitated a longer delay in the repairing, as the men could not work well in the crowded streets. At a late hour last night the work had not been completed, but the cars are expected to be running today.

A CATHOLIC INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

In response to invitations, some sixty or seventy prominent members of the Catholic clergy and laity met with Archbishop Feehan last evening at the rooms of the Union Catholic Library Association for the purpose of taking some action looking towards the foundation of a Catholic Industrial School. Mr. W. J. Quan occupied the chair. The Archbishop, in a short address, called to mind the great need of some institution of the kind, and declared that the only existing institutions—St. Mary's Reformatory and the Catholic Orphan Asylum—were not only too small, but entirely unsuited to the demand. Father Conway, Vicar-General of the diocese, stated that it was proposed to erect a building to cost somewhere in the neighborhood of $50,000 at some distance from the city, and outlined in a general manner the purposes of the home. He suggested that the most feasible way of raising the necessary sum of money was by subscription, and a number of donations had already been handed in. Fathers P. J. Riordan and Dorney followed in brief appeals for the youth who were to be benefited by such an institution, and prior to adjournment it was announced that the subscriptions handed in during the evening aggregated $5,100, making a total thus far of about $16,000. The largest subscribers were ascertained to be Archbishop Feehan $5,000, and John R. Walsh and a Mr. Rice, $1,000 each.

THE CITY-HALL.

Controller Gurney says he will not recognize the bid of the Chicago *Evening Press* in considering the city printing bids, there being no such paper in existence.

Building permits were issued yesterday to P. McDonald to erect a two-story dwelling, 22x56 feet, at No. 2855 Deering street, to cost $3,400; and to Miss Durkin to erect a two-story dwelling at No. 3759 Locust avenue, to cost $3,000.

The Health Department officials allege that the Managers of the Home of the Friendless refuse to receive back their inmates after they have been in the small-pox hospital, and order them turned over to the County Agent.

The Mayor yesterday expressed himself as being in favor of referring the clashing interests of the city and the Western Indiana Railroad to a committee of the Council for a compromise, in accordance with the resolution of Ald. Wickersham.

Chief-of-Police McGarigle is reported to be seriously ill. He was confined to his home for several days, and Monday came out and spent the day in his office, which seemed to have the effect of making him worse, so that he was in his bed yesterday.

The bids received by the Controller for the city printing were, per square inch of space, agate line measurement: *Morning News*, 38¼ cents; *Journal*, 37½; Chicago *Evening Press*, 18; *Herald*, 44; *Inter-Ocean*, 32; *Staats-Zeitung*, 40; *Neue Freie Presse*, 24.

The Trustees of the police and firemen's benevolent fund held a meeting at the Harrison Street Police Station yesterday and admitted several new members, besides voting the sum of $778 to the widow of Officer Valentine Bittel, of the Rawson street squad, who died recently.

The Police Department is in receipt of some more samples of hats, including the "London Helmet," which is similar to the hat worn by the police of New York. It is quite probable that the helmet will be adopted for the patrolmen and a blue cap for the officers of the department.

The Complaint Clerk of the Department of Public Works is receiving numerous protests from property-owners in reference to the actions of some of the city sidewalk contractors, who are charged with tearing up newly-laid sidewalks and replacing them again partially with their own timber, and then charging the city for the entire work.

Ald. Purcell was around the City-Hall yesterday trying to get Chris McDermott pardoned out of the Bridewell. Capt. Simon O'Donnell says McDermott is a notorious thief, and was never known to do a day's work. Upon learning the character given Ald. Purcell's protégé the Mayor very properly refused to grant him a pardon. McDermott is serving out a sentence in default of $50 fine for larceny.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

W. B. Simpson was arrested yesterday for debt at the instance of F. W. Young. The claim was a small one, and he promptly gave bail.

Bailiff Sennott was called to Cincinnati yesterday by a dispatch announcing the death of a brother. He will be absent several days.

Robert Clark, President of the County Board of Education, returned yesterday from his Southern excursion. He was at New Orleans and through Florida.

The establishment of Root & Hammerskold, No. 202 Wabash avenue, was yesterday seized for a debt of about $800. The First National Bank was the complainant.

The Collectors of Hyde Park and Lyons returned their books yesterday, and the only delinquents now are North and West Chicago and the Town of Wheeling. It is promised that all of the books will be in during the week, and thereafter the County Collector will be ready to commence and push his collections.

The suit of Farmer Harms against the county will be called at Wheaton, Du Page County, Monday. It was tried a year or more ago, and the Farmer won, and the second trial grows out of the reversing of the judgment in the Appellate Court, which was based on an error in the instructions in the original trial.

In the Weber-McClaughrey contest James Blatch, of Palos, was examined. He had voted for McClaughrey, but his mother could not swear that he was over 19 years of age. He contended, however, that he was a legal voter, and the matter was dropped. Mr. Weber will continue the taking of evidence tomorrow, and the next day Mr. McClaughrey will commence his work. He has a majority of about twenty-five to overcome, but he does not appear disheartened.

In the matter of the laying of railroad tracks to the Insane Asylum there appears to be considerable division of opinion, especially since the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul authorities have been so slow in reaching a conclusion as to what they will do. They were written to yesterday on the subject, and if they do not accept the terms named the probabilities are that the county will undertake to lay its own tracks. In such an event, it is said, the tracks will be laid from Montrose, which will give the county the benefit of competition it could not obtain by the Jefferson route.

U. S. A.

The customs collections yesterday at the port of Chicago footed up $12,408.

The internal-revenue receipts yesterday amounted to $26,037, of which $22,158 was for spirits, $1,358 for cigars, $2,244 for tobacco, and $240 for beer.

The recent storms have interfered with the trains to some extent. Yesterday the mails were delayed ten hours on the Chicago, Lafayette & Cincinnati Railroad, nine hours on the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes, and four hours on the Illinois Central.

Customs Inspector Keefe seized two more watches Monday night belonging to the Canadian smuggler, Alphonse Marcotte. Yesterday two excitable French ladies, from whom the goods were taken, appeared at the Custom-House and demanded restitution. To fortify their position they displayed another watch of the same make, and this, too, was politely seized by Deputy-Collector Hitt and added to the collection in the vault. An auction sale of jewelry will be held one of these days.

At noon, April 1, Collector Spalding will open bids for the lighting of the Government Building. There will doubtless be considerable competition, as already over twenty companies have applied for specifications, and had their agents examining the ground. The gas men have claimed that it will be impossible to place metres on each floor to measure the gas used in each department, but the Government engineers say it can be done at a very slight cost. The comparison between gas and the electric-light will probably be based on the amount of gas used in past months.

Collector Spalding has been so annoyed by persistent officeseekers that he has caused huge signs to be painted informing the callers of the fact that not a single vacancy exists. Yesterday one of these signs was blown over by a sudden draft, and on looking for the cause it was discovered that the signs would have to be temporarily hidden, for a sudden vacancy had arisen. An Inspector had actually resigned. George W. Kroll, a member of the Legislature, had found the cares of office too great for him and voluntarily resigned his position. Here is $3 per day for some deserving patriot.

ON 'CHANGE.

On 'Change the sharp advance of 3@3½ cents in wheat was attributed to the clique yesterday, with powerful aids in the shape of higher markets elsewhere. It was thought that the Milwaukee clan had determined to carry their warfare against the shorts into the May futures, and run it up yesterday to $1.31 and over, as a sort of a signal. The shorts bought in freely, and the clique were declared to be buyers and sellers alternately. They themselves profess great friendship for wheat, and think it merits a higher price. April wheat was settled at $1.35, and rather more of it was closed up than for several days past. The deal, however, is not nearly ended, and there is plenty of time to hear Rome howl.

The remainder of the No. 2 and high-mixed corn in the Danville Elevator was posted on the board yesterday, making the total quantity posted 387,000 bushels.

The Directors of the board instructed the President yesterday to appoint a committee of twenty-five to receive the Canadian guests who are expected here next week.

CORN ADVANCED

in spite of the weevil sensation. A wag says it was weasel and not weevil that got into that elevator.

The Open Board votes today on the question of raising the membership fee to $1,000.

Judge Gardner's decision that Board of Trade memberships were property and subject to attachment for debt, etc., was discussed rather freely on 'Change yesterday. The sentiment of the board appears to be that it was an unrighteous decision. They question the right to take away one's membership, which is merely a privilege to trade on the board, and is the owner's bread and butter. They also think a ticket is not an available asset. It cannot be transferred without the consent of the Directors, and is otherwise fettered by board rules. They think it right that a member should convert his membership into available assets for the benefit of his creditors, but doubt if the board can be forced to make a transfer.

A FLURRY OVER JUDGE GARDNER'S DECISION.

The decision of Judge Gardner Monday morning that certificates of membership in the Board of Trade are property and liable to seizure under execution has created some stir among members of the board, and bids fair to create much more. Yesterday three suits were begun, all based on this decision, to get at memberships owned by debtors who will not pay up. The first was by Charles B. Cleveland against George B. Johnston and the Board of Trade, and sets out that in December, 1879, the First National Bank recovered a judgment of $1,146 against Johnston, which has not been paid, and which is now owned by complainant. Johnston owns certificate No. 1,917 of membership on the Board of Trade, which certificate has a market value of about $4,000. It can be hypothecated and forfeited, or transferred from one person to another. It is further charged that Johnston is a dealer on the board, and from time to time becomes indebted to his fellow-members, so that he is liable to incumber his membership and impair or destroy its market value. Complainant therefore wants an injunction to prevent the assignment of the certificate, and the appointment of a receiver to whom the certificate shall be assigned pending the litigation. The second suit is by Charles C. Stowell against George E. Gooch, Albert H. Barker, and the Chicago Board of Trade on a judgment for $810, sets up similar facts, and asks for the same relief. The third suit was by C. C. Cleveland against W. B. Keen, E. W. Keen, and W. B. Keen Jr., and is based on a judgment for $4,081, originally recovered in October, 1879, by Isaac Crosby. These are only an earnest of what is coming, as there are about ten more suits of a similar character preparing. Messrs. Morton Culver and Selden Fish are the attorneys in all the cases.

THE TELEGRAPHERS.

THE CINCINNATI AND PITTSBURG CONVENTIONS.

The return to Chicago of the delegates to the Telegraphers' Convention held last week at Cincinnati enabled a TRIBUNE reporter to get more information concerning the doings of that body than was given in the brief dispatches sent from the city where they met. It appears that the delegates present represented about 2,000 telegraphers out of a total of something over 10,000 commercial operators. The majority of those represented are in the employ of the Western Union, owing simply to the fact that that corporation employs more men than its rival. The representation was reasonably general. There were no delegates from the Pacific coast, but a Denver operator held proxies for the telegraphers in that section, and represented them in the convention. As yet but few railroad operators are embraced in the association, but there is nothing to prevent their coming in. The first difficulty which the Cincinnati gathering met was with

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Representatives of that organization were there, and stated to the telegraphers their plans and propositions. It was decided, however, by the delegates not to ally themselves with that organization. It is believed that, had more of the Knights of Labor been present, they would have made an effort to capture the convention. As it was, it was found necessary to make the constitution a little more strict in some of its clauses than would otherwise have been the case, for the purpose of preventing some of those present from breaking off and uniting with the Knights. Had that organization captured the convention the influential majority of the delegates would have seceded at once. It is believed that most of the operators will be satisfied with the constitution, and that its provisions are such as to prevent any feeling on the part of the officers of the company or any friction between employer and employé. Those who were prominent in its formation are firm in the belief that it will work well, and that any possible question which may arise between the company and its men can be satisfactorily settled through its means.

THE PITTSBURG MEETING.

There was a dispatch in yesterday's paper from Pittsburg mentioning the meeting of a telegraphers' convention at that point. This is one gotten up under the auspices of the Knights of Labor. How many operators are represented at it is as yet unknown. Pittsburg is a sort of head-centre of the Knights, and the telegraphers of that city issued a call for a convention before the one which was issued for the Cincinnati gathering. The great majority of the operators, however, are opposed to putting themselves in the hands of a secret organization concerning which they know nothing, and present appearances are that, with the exception of the operators at Pittsburg and a few other points, comparatively few will join in this movement. There is, however, nothing which prevents an operator who may belong to the Knights of Labor branch from joining the other organization, which is a benevolent and protective one, and hence it is probable that in the course of time the membership of the latter will embrace nearly all of the telegraphic fraternity.

LOCAL POLITICS.

WEST TOWN DEMOCRATS.

The West Town Democratic Convention met at Wall's Hall yesterday morning. W. C. McClure presided.

Christopher York was nominated for Collector without opposition. He is a retail grocer on Ogden avenue, and tried to get the nomination last year, but Ryan defeated him.

Two were named for Assessors—William M. Jones and Joseph Sokup, the ex-Supervisor. The former was successful. He is the present Town Clerk, and was at one time a member of the County Board of Education, and also a teacher of German in the Normal School. He also keeps a retail grocery.

Ex-Judge S. M. Moore was nominated for Supervisor, and John Foley, a Canal street saloon-keeper, for Clerk.

The following were selected members of the City Central Committee: Sixth Ward, Thomas Cloonan; Seventh, Morgan Murphy; Eighth, E. F. Kelly; Ninth, John H. Foley; Tenth, Thomas Grace; Eleventh, John Connoil; Twelfth, Peter Clinton; Thirteenth, Michael Daily; Fourteenth, John Fitzsimmons.

After appointing a campaign committee the convention adjourned.

ALDERMAN OF THE ELEVENTH WARD.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, March 15.—Please understand that I am not a candidate for Alderman of the Eleventh Ward. I had heard some talk of such a thing, but supposed it was all talk until my attention was called yesterday to a paragraph in Sunday's TRIBUNE. I think Mr. Bond is the right man in the right place, and will support him with my best efforts. Yours most truly,

JOHN M. BONNELL.

THE SECOND WARD

Republican Club met last evening, C. E. Coburn in the chair, and after a long wrangle nominated Charles H. Lithgow as the Republican candidate for Alderman. He is a young man, a member of the Board of Trade, quite popular in the ward, and his friends are confident that they can elect him. The nomination of a delegate ticket for the primaries for the Town Convention was left to the Executive Committee, and they will report at an adjourned meeting to be held Friday evening.

FIRST WARD.

The Committees on Legislative Apportionment and Aldermanic Nomination of the First Ward Republican Club met in the Pacific Hotel last evening. The decision reached in reference to the First Senatorial District apportionment was that the division should be so arranged as to make two Republican districts, and that the First District should be confined to the West Side. This recommendation will be made to the Legislature.

The canvass of the political situation in the First Ward resulted in bringing out the names of Sam Parker, of the Grand Pacific Hotel, and Willis Howe, of the Palmer House, in connection with the Aldermanic nomination. It was not thought, however, that either of the gentlemen would consent to run. It was finally decided to defer action until the result of the Democratic primaries was seen.

FOURTH WARD.

A small meeting of Democrats was held in Armory Hall, Indiana avenue, near Twenty-ninth street, last night. Mr. K. Stone occupied the chair and N. T. Fitch acted as Secretary. The Chairman stated that the object of the meeting was to nominate delegates to the Town Convention and to select a Democratic candidate for Alderman of the Fourth Ward. The delegate question was disposed of by selecting Messrs. P. Koehler, G. H. Kettelle, S. P. Cady, and William Best. The selection of the Aldermanic candidate was a more serious question. The meeting unanimously nominated Mr. James Wood, but he wouldn't "catch on"; then S. P. Cady was mentioned. He said there was no honor in being "knocked down," and peremptorily declined to undergo the ordeal again. The question was finally left to a committee of nine, one from each precinct, who are to announce a candidate after the Republican Convention, when they think that if the two Republican candidates remain in the field they have a chance of electing their man.

THE SEVENTEENTH WARD

Democratic Club held a meeting last evening in the ball-court at the corner of Chicago avenue and Franklin street. A committee of five from each precinct was appointed to submit the name of a candidate for Alderman. Arrangements were also made to see that the party is properly represented in the appointment of election judges. The meeting adjourned until tomorrow night, when the nomination will be made. The only candidates seem to be John Sweney and Michael Sullivan.

THE SEVENTH WARD

Republican Club met at the corner of Twelfth and Waller streets last evening, Mr. Philip Maas in the chair. The Executive Committee, to whom was referred at a previous meeting the selection of a candidate for Alderman, referred the matter back to the meeting, with the recommendation that a committee of three be appointed to wait on Mr. W. Love, and ascertain if he would be a candidate. They also reported that they had agreed on Mr. W. S. Powell as a candidate for Supervisor of the West Town. The report was accepted, and Mr. Powell was indorsed by the club. The committee sent out to see Mr. Love reported that he said he would call on the club Saturday evening and tell them if he would be a candidate. He will probably consent to run. The club adjourned to Saturday evening, when delegates to the town convention will be chosen.

TWELFTH WARD.

A meeting of the Republicans of the Seventh Precinct of the Twelfth Ward was held last evening at No. 557 Ogden avenue. Speeches in favor of the candidacy of Mr. R. P. Williams for Alderman were made by Messrs. Elliott and Hull, after which an adjournment was had.

HYDE PARK.

An informal meeting of the Hyde Park Citizens' Association was held yesterday in the office of Chairman McKey, in the Howland Block. It was decided to call a meeting for today, at which a call will be issued for a town convention to nominate a ticket in opposition to the straight Republican ticket. The convention will doubtless be called for either Monday or Wednesday next.

LAKE VIEW.

An election for two members of the Board of Education of District No. 1 in place of Thomas Shirley and John Northen, whose terms expire, will be held at the Diversey Street School Saturday evening, April 1. The polls will be open between the hours of 6 and 9 p. m.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

A laborer employed at Pullman, named J. S. Stanguard, was blown from the 1:30 p. m. Illinois Central Hyde Park train yesterday, between Roseland and Grand Crossing, and sustained injuries which will in all probability prove fatal. He was passing from one car to another, when a gust of unusual violence hurled him from the platform to the rocks which line the road-bed. The train was going at a high rate of speed, and the unfortunate man was thrown headlong, alighting upon his face. His scalp was torn almost entirely from his head, his skull fractured, and his features crushed beyond recognition. His escape from instant death is most remarkable. The train was backed up, the injured man taken on board and conveyed to St. Luke's Hospital. He is a single man, about 24 years of age, and lives at No. 108 Thirty-fifth street.

Quite a number of telegraph poles along the tracks of the Illinois Central and Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago were blown down in the vicinity of Grand Crossing in the heavy blow of Monday night.

Mr. Edwin Lee Brown, President of the National Humane Association, in response to an invitation from a number of ladies and gentlemen, lectured on "Cruelty to Animals" last night at the First Presbyterian Church, Hyde Park.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather the lecture-room of the church was well filled by an appreciative audience.

After the lecture a business meeting was held. A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Brown.

Addresses were made by several prominent people interested in the work. A committee of five—Mrs. Blain, Mrs. French, the Rev. C. H. Bixby, the Rev. Dr. Jackson, and Mr. Colin Robinson—was appointed to make arrangements for the formation of an auxiliary society in Hyde Park. The meeting then adjourned to next Tuesday evening at the same place.

EVANSTON.

The two fire companies have agreed upon the candidates whom they will support at the coming election, and they announce them to be: Trustees, Alexander Drummond, and C. J. Gilbert; and Village Clerk, J. S. Connell. Mr. Drummond was a member of the old fire company and Mr. Gilbert was President of the board when the first fire company, which still bears his name, was organized, and so, in the event of their election, the companies feel sure of their interests not being neglected. The companies number about eighty members, and their support goes a great way.

The work of continuing the Lake-Shore drive southward from Davis street is progressing rapidly, and the roadbed has been graded and graveled about half the distance to Greenwood street. Already the place has a completely changed aspect and begins to give promise of what a valuable improvement it will be when completed. In connection with it a new park scheme is being quietly but effectively agitated. It is proposed to dispose of Central Park as too small and inconvenient a place to pay for fixing up, and with the proceeds to purchase a strip of land 200 feet wide directly next the lake and running across the residence lots of Dr. R. M. Hatfield and Mr. Edwin Lee Brown, and here to make at once the termination of the Lake-Shore drive and the most beautiful park in the village. The place is probably the best that could be selected for a lake-shore park.

ENGLEWOOD.

The Englewood Union Veteran Club held their regular meeting Monday evening in their new hall. The Secretary reported a number of valuable books received from William Aldrich, John A. Logan, and Comrade William McKirchy, also a pencil profile of Col. E. E. Ellsworth, drawn by himself in 1857. A number of relics from the battlefields of Stone River and Chicamauga were presented by one of the comrades.

AMUSEMENTS.

"A Masked Ball" at Haverly's Theatre.

It was what is generally called an "off" night at Haverly's Theatre last night, owing to the fact that the leading lady of the company was not "on" or "in" the cast. The result was a light attendance. Verdi's "Un Ballo in Maschera" served as the medium of introducing several new singers to the audience. There is a curious sort of a history connected with this opera, the libretto of which was furnished by Scribe. Originally the plot dealt with the assassination of Gustavus III. of Sweden by Ankarström at a masked ball in Stockholm. Verdi removed the scene to Naples, and after its first performance in the latter city the censor prohibited its further rendition. Afterwards Verdi took it to Rome, and there the censors commanded the composer to make some changes. He did so with a vengeance. The scene was transported across the sea; the time moved back a century and the action went on in the Puritanic State of Massachusetts, the name of the chief character being changed to *Earl of Warwick, Duke of Boston!* In the Strakosch version we have again gone back to the Neapolitan scene. *Riccardo* is in love with the wife of his secretary, *Renato*. He visits a negro sorceress, *Ulrica*, disguised, and while there overhears *Amelia* confess her love for himself. She is sent to a "place of skulls" to gather a certain herb, and is there met by *Riccardo*, and caught by the husband, who has visited the place to warn the Count of a conspiracy against him. The outraged secretary joins the conspiracy and kills his master at a ball.

The performance last night was an uneven one, and by no means satisfactory. Yet it had many commendable features. The honors were accorded to Sig. Giannini, who made his first appearance in this city in the rôle of *Riccardo*. Sig. Giannini has a strong tenor voice of great power in the upper notes, and capable of excellent effects. In general his phrasing is admirable, and he both sings and acts with spirit and energy. In soft passages his tones lack sweetness and purity, and there is at times a tendency to the use of the unpleasant vibrato. But on the whole Sig. Giannini is a good tenor robusto, using his voice with skill, even if a little overanxious to display its full volume. In the solo "Mi fa ridere" in the second act, with the subsequent quartet and chorus and in the duet with *Amelia* in the third act, he succeeded in awakening considerable enthusiasm, and made a favorable impression. Mlle. Leshino is a strong dramatic soprano. The wide range of the music of her part tested her voice severely, and displayed its unevenness. The lady is a good actress. Her voice is especially powerful in the higher and medium notes. In the lower tones it is decidedly weak and throaty, nor does it appear to be susceptible of much shading. Sig. Ciapini was generally inaudible. His appearance is prepossessing, but his voice is weak and uncertain. The rest of the cast call for no especial comment. The chorus consists of thirteen male voices and ten female—an entirely inadequate number, even if all could sing—which is doubtful. For tonight "Il Flauto Magico" is announced, with Mme. Etelka Gerster as *Astrifiamente*.

Mr. Seeboeck's Concert at Fairbank Hall.

The concert last evening at Fairbank Hall was well attended. The program consisted entirely of compositions by Mr. Seeboeck and Mr. Heimendahl. The first number was a quintet by Mr. Seeboeck, containing four movements, of which the first was decidedly the best. The *Adagio ma non troppo* is pleasing; so also the Scherzo and Trio. The latter has an easy moving theme, which is cut rather too short, however. The entire last movement is of a bold character and was rendered with force and spirit. Mr. Seeboeck is entitled to considerable praise for the originality displayed in this work. The whole was well performed, although a lack of smoothness showed the need of further rehearsals. After the Quintet Miss Ettie Butler sang two songs by the same composer, "If thou'lt be mine," and "The Nightingale and the Rose." The third number consisted of two short pieces for string-quartets by Mr. Heimendahl, a "Canzonetta" and "Valse," both pleasing, but not especially entitled to notice. The songs sung by Mr. Grove—"O Breathe not his name" and "The Minstrel Boy"—were given with good effect. Mr. Heimendahl's Quintet is evidently modeled upon one of Brahms'. It is a very difficult composition. Its harmonies, however, would have been better appreciated if they had been somewhat clearer. Mr. Seeboeck played in his clear, smooth style, and shows that he has been a conscientious student. He has just completed a new comic opera, "The Missing Link," which will soon be given either in this city or elsewhere, and is said to be full of melodic beauties.

Dramatic Notes.

Maria Geistinger will not go to Australia, but after her San Francisco engagement will return East.

Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt, when interviewed the other day at Warsaw, said she made 180,000 francs by her short season in St. Petersburg, and had been offered 200,000 francs more for eight additional performances.

It is said that Ung Yen, the chief star of the principal Chinese theatre in San Francisco, gets a salary of $5,000 a year, and that Poog Sang, the masculine recently imported to play prima donna rôles, is to get $1,600 a year.

"Japanese Tommy," whose name in private life is Thomas Dilverd, has begun a suit against William Engeman, a restaurant-keeper in Brooklyn, L. I., for $5,000 damages for refusing to serve him with food on account of his color.

Herr Bandmann, the well-known tragic actor, whose quarrel with the late Mrs. Rousby caused considerable excitement in theatrical circles a few years ago, is playing a round of Shakspearean representations at Calcutta to very full houses.

The trick goat with George H. Adams' "Humpty Dumpty" troupe was killed at the opera-house in Columbus, Ga., March 7. Men were engaged in getting out the baggage, sending it down the chute, when the goat got in the way of a trunk and was killed. If the trunk had got in the way of the goat the result might have been different.

The original *Little Buttercup*, Miss Emily Everard, died of consumption recently in London, England. She was the wife of George William Darley Beswick, and was born March 12, 1844, so that her age was scarcely 38. Her first appearance on the stage was made at the Theatre Royal, Exeter, when about 16. After much practice in the provinces, playing burlesque, comedy, and light opera characters, Miss Everard went to the metropolis, and appeared in 1869 at the Royal Alfred Theatre, as the Marylebone was then called.

The Philadelphia *News* thinks that "the dramatic profession offers better opportunities for woman than any other. When very young she can play soubret and juvenile parts, still later leading rôles, and later yet can appear as first old woman. Finally, when age and infirmity combine to unfit her for further dramatic work, she can become a ballet girl."

A Berlin paper states that the ticket-seller at the Fredrich Wilhelmstadt Theatre, in that city, is the envy of all his associates, because, during the run of the "Merry War," all the seats are sold for weeks in advance, and the happy official closes his box-office at 6 o'clock and adjourns to a neighboring beer-cellar, where he proceeds to get as full as his own treasury.

"Youth" was given to a crowded house at the Grand Opera-House last evening. The slight delays incident to a first-night performance have been overcome, and everything now works smoothly. The advance sale of seats is large, and the play promises to be the success of the season. McVicker's was crowded last evening, and the performances of the Hanlons in "Le Voyage en Suisse" served to keep the audience in a roar from the rise to the fall of the curtain.

The English paper, the *Yorkshireman*, has had to retract and apologize for having asserted that a stage-struck individual had once drugged the coffee of a comic actor in a pantomime in order that he might have a chance of filling his place for one night. This would have been all right if the paper had not added that the stage-struck one was "Henry I——g." Irving at once consulted his solicitors, which is a terribly portentous thing to do in England, and almost certain to take the starch out of the average Yorkshireman.

In Will Davis' answer to the bill of John A. Hamlin, filed for the purpose of restraining him from making a lease of the Grand Opera-House, he denies that he used any underhand or improper means to obtain the lease, or that Hamlin has any right to prevent him from becoming the lessee of the theatre. It appears from the answer that the owner of the house preferred that Davis should have it, and accepted from him a much smaller rental than that offered by Hamlin. When the latter found that Davis had secured the lease he offered to go into partnership with him, but Davis declined, having already formed a copartnership with William R. Hayden, Tom Keene's manager, who advanced $10,000.

The North Chicago City Railway, Brink's Express Company, Merchants' Parcel Delivery Company, and over fifty other firms use "Dunning" steel shoes on their horses. Shops at 21 Third avenue, 52 North Canal, 707 West Lake, rear 120 South Halsted, 204 Michigan street.

Don't Die in the House.

Ask your druggist for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, bed-bugs, roaches, vermin, flies, ants, insects. 15c. per box.

Buck & Rayner have a dentifrice which whitens and preserves the teeth.

Fine dental operations—no pain. Teeth, best set, $8. Drs. McChesney, Randolph and Clark.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday:

Name and residence.	*Age.*
Thomas A. Risler, Chicago	28
Rose Gerisch, Chicago	26
William Moorhead, Chicago	48
Emma E. Adams, Chicago	40
Edwin Lund, Chicago	27
Tilda Oleson, Chicago	24
John Gardner, Chicago	25
Elizabeth Sleep, Chicago	19
Carl H. F. Guest, Chicago	24
Anna Hahn, Chicago	18
Olaf N. Leimgren, Chicago	22
Lina Noren, Chicago	23
Albert J. Reynolds, Chicago	27
Edna Lewis, Chicago	26
George W. Marble, Chicago	35
Mary E. Ballis, Chicago	30
Henry Levy, Chicago	22
Rachel Castor, Chicago	20
Alex. McDougall, Chicago	27
Emma L. Keeler, Chicago	18
Charles Linquest, Kensington	27
Emma Lund, Kensington	19
Charles Riemer, Chicago	25
Matilda Gerth, Chicago	24
William F. Meyer, Chicago	24
Annie Worth, Chicago	21
Carl Behnke, Chicago	56
Henrietta Gustke, Chicago	50
Joseph Smith, Chicago	26
Lizzie Wilkies, Chicago	20
Johan E. Larson, Chicago	31
Anna Norman, Chicago	36
William Patrick McKee, Madison, Wis	30
Emma Mitchell, Albany, N. Y	22
Herman Neils, Chicago	27
Maria Korn, Chicago	20
David A. Bernard, Chicago	21
Florence J. Cox, Chicago	20
William Evans, Brighton Park	27
Ella E. Burnham, Brighton Park	21
Silas W. Gonzales, Philo, Ill	49
Louisa Van Steenburgh, Matteson, Ill	45

DEATHS.

LARSON—Peter B. Larson, at his residence, 471 Hurlburt-st., March 20, aged 38 years.
Funeral Thursday, March 23, at 2 p. m., to Graceland.

LEARY—March 21, 1882, of double pneumonia, Annie, daughter of Francis and Nellie Leary, aged 15 years and 4 months.
Funeral from residence, 280 West Polk-st., by carriages to Calvary, Thursday at 11 o'clock. Friends of the family invited.

SARASY—March 21, at his late residence, 354 West Madison-st., Jacob Sarasy, aged 46 years.
Funeral notice hereafter.

BISHOP—On Tuesday, March 21, Elizabeth Bishop, mother of Godfrey H. Bishop, in the 81st year of her age.
Funeral service at her late residence, 51 West Van Buren-st., Thursday, March 23, at 8 a. m. Remains will be taken to Janesville, Wis., for interment.
☞Janesville papers please copy.

ASHTON—Clarence, beloved son of Maurice and Lucy Ashton, March 21, aged 3 months and 21 days.
Funeral from residence, 2000 Butterfield-st., on Thursday, March 23, at 1 p. m., by carriages to Oakwoods.

MILES—James Miles, at his late residence, 322 Aberdeen-st., Monday, March 20, at 11:55 p. m., aged 55 years, a native of Kilworth, County Cork, Ireland.
Funeral to Holy Family Church Thursday, March 23, thence by cars to Calvary.
☞Montreal Witness please copy.

BYRNE—March 20, at 3740 Lowe-av., Mary Byrne, aged 23 years.
Funeral on Wednesday at 10 o'clock by carriages to Calvary.

MOFFATT—On the 21st inst., Roy Marriott, only child of Will S. and Lizzie Moffatt, aged 3 months and 19 days.
Remains will be taken to Wheaton, Ill., for interment.

BATES—At Portland, Me., March 20, Minnie D. Bates, daughter of Mrs. J. F. Steveley, of this city.
☞Milwaukee papers please copy.

STORY—March 21, 1882, of typhoid-fever, Mrs. Margaret R. Story.
Funeral from her late residence, 622 West Washington-st., March 22, at 1 o'clock, by carriages to Rosehill.

LEDERER—On March 20 at 10 p. m., Sigmund Lederer, at the residence of his uncle, Joseph Lederer, 135 Dunning-st.
Funeral Wednesday, March 22, at 1 o'clock p. m., to Rosehill Cemetery. Take Lincoln-av. cars to Dunning-st.

MURPHY—Michael Murphy, March 21, at 1:30 a. m., in his 77th year, a native of New Ross, County Wexford, Ireland, and father of W. F., T. A., R. D., and I. W. Murphy and Mrs. Kate A. Riley.
Funeral from his late residence, 362 West Congress-st., Thursday, March 23, at 10:30 a. m., to St. Patrick's Church, thence by cars to Calvary. Friends of the family invited.
☞Wilmington (Del.) papers please copy.

MACOMBER—March 21, Johnnie, infant son of John A. and Annabell Macomber, aged 1 year and 8 months.
Funeral Thursday, March 23, at 11 o'clock a. m., from residence, 119 Twenty-first-st. Friends are invited.

JOHNSTON—At Jacksonville, Fla., this morning, William S. Johnston, in his 60th year.
Funeral notice hereafter.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

POLITICAL.

FOURTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN Convention—In accordance with a resolution adopted unanimously by the Republican Club of the ward a convention will be held Saturday evening at No. 636 Milwaukee-av., to nominate a candidate for Alderman. Each precinct is entitled to delegates as follows: First Precinct, 4; Second, 2; Third, 3; Fourth, 3; Fifth, 4; Sixth, 2; Seventh, 2; Eighth, 2; Ninth, 5; Tenth, 3; Eleventh, 3; Twelfth, 2; Thirteenth, 2. The primaries for the election of delegates will be held Friday between the hours of 7 and 9 p. m., as follows: First Precinct, 329 Milwaukee-av., judges, Otto Wolf, Rasmus Enerson, Charles Seegers; Second, 176 West Chicago-av., judges, Thomas Brown, Herman Tressett, Mich Koening; Third, corner of Huron-st. and Centre-av., judges, E. B. Nordham, Charles Krieger, John Olson; Fourth, 636 Milwaukee-av., judges, Pat Griffin, James W. Raffen, John Lochner; Fifth, 369 West Chicago-av., judges, C. H. Duensing, M. Wolf, L. Koss; Sixth, corner of Noble and Bradley-sts., judges, F. Albrecht, M. O'Day, Ignatz Kuta; Seventh, 743 Milwaukee-av., judges, Andrew Quade, August Miller, F. Pelican; Eighth, 836 Milwaukee-av., judges, A. G. Rolf, Philo Fisher, Emil Wilken; Ninth, 1204 Milwaukee-av., judges, Jacob Schoenewald, John McLinden, Lewis Iverson; Tenth, 743 North-av., judges, Charles E. Scharlau, Peter Lazoney, August Johnson; Eleventh, 306 Augusta-st., judges, August Arck, John Crane, Thomas Schultz; Twelfth, corner of Elston and Clybourn, judges, August Benzo, Thomas Cartwright, James McMahon; Thirteenth, 1465 Milwaukee-av., judges, August Wendel, Ed Sanders, Jacob Kankes.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF the Fourteenth Ward Republicans this evening at 448 West Chicago-av., under the auspices of the Young Men's Club.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. J. E. DEFEBAUGH WILL LEAD the noonday meeting in Lower Farwell Hall today.

MRS. M. A. MERRIAM WILL LEAD the Gospel temperance meeting in Lower Farwell Hall today at 3 o'clock. Entrance 150 Madison-st. and 10 Arcade-court. All are invited.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE Fourteenth Ward Young Men's Republican Club this evening, March 22, at 448 West Chicago-av.

THE NEXT LECTURE IN THE Y. M. C. A. members' course will be given on Thursday evening this week in Lower Farwell Hall by Chas. W. Eaton, M. D., of Des Moines, Ia. Subject: "Buttressed Brain and Steel-like Sinew." Tickets can be had at the office.

THE REV. B. F. FLEETWOOD, RECTOR of St. Mark's Church, is conducting the midday services at Hershey Hall this week.

PAPER PATTERNS.

Important Announcement.

"Parisian Suit Co."

We take pleasure in announcing to our customers and the public that we have secured the Wholesale Supply Agency for the entire Northwest of the celebrated

Harper's Bazar Patterns,

A fact that will be appreciated by thousands of ladies who were formerly obliged to send to New York for such patterns as they desired.

We also desire to state that at no other down-town store in Chicago can these Patterns be obtained.

Pattern Books and Circulars of Harper's Patterns will be given our customers gratuitously on application at our Paper Pattern Department.

We have also placed on our counters Harper's Catalogue, containing over 500 magnificent illustrations, the most complete book of the kind ever published, particularly for Dressmakers, and shall offer 5,000 of them at 25 cents each. Orders for them by mail promptly filled on receipt of 6 cts. additional.

It is hardly necessary to state that HARPER'S BAZAR PATTERNS, for accuracy and style, are not only pre-eminently superior to any make of Paper Patterns now in use, but also cheaper, and may be found at retail on our first floor.

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Prime, Fresh, Spring Style
Boots, Shoes, AND Slippers
WILL BE CLOSED OUT AT AUCTION
Wednesday, March 22.
Sale to commence promptly at 9:30 a. m.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.
214 and 216 Madison-st.

Thursday, March 23, at 9:30,
Crockery AND Glassware
AT AUCTION.
REGULAR WEEKLY SALE,
COMPRISING FULL LINES OF
English and American W. G. Ware,
Printed Tea Sets,
Decorated Chamber Sets,
C. C. Ware, Rock. and Yellow Ware,
Table Glassware, Lamps, Brackets,
Library Lamps, Cutlery, Plated Ware, &c.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Thursday, March 23, 9:30 a. m.
(PEREMPTORY),
Brushes, Brushes, Brushes,
For account of whom it may concern. One Thousand Lots other desirable Merchandise in conjunction.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By POMEROY & CO.

HIGH ART!
THE GALE COLLECTION
FINE OIL PAINTINGS
SECOND GRAND SALE
Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, March 22, 23, and 24, at 3 in Afternoon and 8 in Evening,
WITHOUT RESERVE IN
The Scott Art Galleries, 44 and 46 Adams-st.,
Between Wabash-av. and State-st. Mr. R. SCOTT Jr., Art Auctioneer, will conduct the sale.
POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

FURNITURE,
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ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.'S,
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Candy — Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

TRUNK — Tourists, Travelers, Excursionists should visit CHAS. T. WILT'S For Trunks, Satchels, Bags, &c. It will pay. No. 144 State-st.

Turkish — Electric, Russian, Mercurial, and Sulphur Baths. The most favorable results follow their use. DR. G. C. SOMERS, Grand Pacific Hotel.

$1000 REWARD! for any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Ulcerated, or Protruding Piles that De Bing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. Prepared by J. P. Miller, M. D., 915 Arch-st., Phila. None genuine without his signature. Sold by druggists, $1. Chicago depots, 150 West Madison-st.

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A MODERN WITCH.

"And he went up in January,
And never came down till June."
I think me oft in the twilight
Of a lady and her hat.
The former was little and vicious,
The latter was large and flat.
The lady went to the church, the play;
And, wherever she went, the shout
Went up from the many who could not see:
"Confound it put her out!"

She was not to be extinguished.
"I have paid," she said, "and I'll stay.
I'll wear that hat"—and she clenched her hand—
"Till the crack of the Judgment-Day.
I'll fasten it tight around my throat
And pin it fast to my hair.
Let there come the dreadfulest hurricane,
The world shall still find it there."

There came breeze from heaven
Of rather a malevolent kind.
It caught that hat and took it up,
And the lady went behind.
Now, this was several years ago,
And all of them full of pain;
For, with nothing to ride, she still sails on,
And will never come down again.
—*I. M. Gregory in Harper's for April.*

HUMOR.

"If I rest, I rust," is a German proverb. "If I trust, I bust," is the American version.

"Closed for repairs," said the prize-fighter, as he raised a mansard on his opponent's left peeper.

We always enjoy Greenback meetings when the meeting happens to occur between a greenback and ourself.—*Oil City Derrick.*

The wife of a locomotive engineer was in considerable trouble at a crowded party the other evening; she had misplaced her switch and could not manage her train.

Dr. Holland once said that "the greatest blessing that a young man can enjoy is poverty." Still it is one of those blessings that "brighten as they take their flight."

A Cincinnati man disappeared, and seven detectives couldn't find him in nine weeks. But a shrewd politician got the Mayor to appoint the man to office, and two hours later he came in on the run to be sworn in.

A man in Council Bluffs ordered a suit of clothes of a local tailor. They were to be done on a Friday. When he called for them they were finished and done up in a neat package! The man's hair turned suddenly white.

Tommy: "O! O! O! mamma, I've runned a great big splinter in my hand, and it hurts so offul I can't go to school." Mamma: "But, my dear, mamma doesn't see anything the matter." Tommy: "O! O! Zen I guess it must be ze uzzer hand."

The wife of a West End man recently correcting a little son at the table. "It isn't nice to say 'lasses,' darling," said the mother; "you must say 'molasses.'" "And if you want it right bad, my son," suggested the father, eating his turnip-greens with his knife, "you must say 'moreiasses.'"—*Atlanta Constitution.*

A Pennsylvania jury brought in a verdict for $2,000 damages in favor of a lady who had sued a young man for kissing her. After they were discharged one of them was accosted by a reporter, who asked: "Was there any difference of opinion among you?" "No," answered the juror, "we were unanimous at first for a verdict of $500, but when the foreman reminded us that the defendant smoked New Jersey cigars we raised it to $2,000."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Among a party who were visiting the beautiful country estate of a Boston business man, recently, was a gentleman considerably interested in ornithology. As they passed through the grounds he accosted a laborer, and asked, "Has Mr. B—— any macaws on the place now?" Resting from his labors, the son of Erin replied, "McCaws, is it? Begorra, I don't remember any of that name, but there is the two McGinnesses at woorrk forninst the barn."—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

"There are two sides to everything," said the lecturer. "I repeat it, there are two sides ——" At this juncture a tired-looking little man stood up in the front seat to say: "Well, if you've no objection, I will just step out and see if there are two sides to this hall. I know there is an inside, and if I find there is an outside you'll know it by my not coming back. You needn't be alarmed if I shouldn't return." And as he walked up the aisle he was followed by the admiring eyes of the whole audience.

ADJUDGED INSANE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., March 24.—Isaac J. Davis, of Pecatonica, was today adjudged insane by the court and sent to the Insane Asylum at Elgin. He was arrested in Chicago by Deputy-Sheriff Gross, and brought to this city. Family trouble was the cause of his insanity.

Useless Fright

to worry about any liver, kidney, or urinary trouble, especially Bright's disease or diabetes, as Hop Bitters never fails of a cure where a cure is possible. We know this.

BUSINESS.

The Stock Market Moderately Active and Fairly Steady.

Vanderbilt Puts in His Peg Under Lake Shore at 117 1-2.

The Produce Markets More Active and Generally Stronger—An Old-Fashioned Boom in Wheat.

Other Breadstuffs Helped by Stormy Weather—A Good Demand for Lard and Corn.

FINANCIAL.

Stocks were less active than they have been, but were well held. There were intervals of slight weakness, in which some concessions in price were made, but the market on the whole was steady, and closed strong. Commission houses in New York again report business light, and Chicago brokers were selling more stocks than they bought. The short interest is said to be not increasing, unless it be in Lake Shore, Lackawanna, and Jersey Central. One of the bad signs of the market observed in New York is that the "little fellows," the scalpers, are all on the bull side. These are they who were selling everything at the lowest point last week. Missouri Pacific, Western Union, and Lake Shore, which are closely watched as the bell wethers of the list, were handsomely supported. Mr. Vanderbilt put his "peg" under Lake Shore at 117½, and Jay Gould held up Missouri Pacific at 96.

Money was 4½ per cent.

The market closed strong.

Jersey Central, Wabash, Kansas & Texas, Texas Pacific, Lackawanna, and Omaha were the active stocks. Bids of 1½ per cent for calls in St. Paul & Omaha preferred at 110 for thirty days were refused.

Chicago operators are so confused by recent events that they refuse to consider themselves either bulls or bears. They are agnostics.

Texas Pacific was pointed for a rise.

The following table, which has been prepared by the *Financial Chronicle*, shows the amount and growth of the freight traffic of three of the trunk lines since 1874.

The figures are for the year ended Sept. 30 in the case of the Central and Erie, and for the calendar year in the case of the Pennsylvania, and represent thousands, three ciphers being omitted:

TONS MOVED ONE MILE [,000s OMITTED].

Years.	Pennsylvania.	New York Central.	Erie.	Total of all.
1875	3,335,796	1,404,008	1,016,618	5,756,422
1876	3,682,676	1,674,447	1,040,431	6,397,554
1877	3,640,221	1,619,946	1,114,588	6,374,755
1878	4,245,904	2,084,35[illegible]	1,224,76[illegible]	7,555,025
1879	5,334,19[illegible]	2,341,47[illegible]	1,569,22[illegible]	9,244,880
1880	5,719,02[illegible]	2,576,76	1,721,11[illegible]	10,016,909
1881	6,604,66[illegible]	2,705,16	1,984,39[illegible]	11,294,226

Probably in no way, says the *Chronicle*, could the wonderful growth which has taken place in the business of the country be more forcibly brought out than in a tabulation like the above. The expansion is truly surprising, when we consider each road separately; but when we take the aggregate of all, even the most stoical must own to a feeling of astonishment. When one has such big figures to deal with it is difficult always to grasp their full meaning; but they will serve to show that statements that the business of the country is assuming ever-increasing proportions are supported by indisputable facts, patent and to hand. When we say that the aggregate traffic of the above roads has pretty nearly doubled during the last six years, this may appear a very trifling matter; but when we say that that traffic in 1875 amounted to no less than 5,756 million tons (one mile), and that it has swelled to 11,294 millions, an addition of 5,538 million tons, we begin to understand what this means. An increase of 5½ thousand million tons on these lines since 1875—that is the tale these figures tell. Even our most despondent friends, who see nothing but disaster in store for us, must acknowledge that a country that can show an exhibit like the above, through a few of its leading roads, has some vitality back of it.

A conspicuous feature of Mr. Gould's recent "only greatest show" was the absence in it of the Lackawanna, Texas Pacific, Missouri, Kansas & Texas, and other stocks in which he has been interested. It is known that Mr. Gould returned from the West a few weeks ago very bullish, and it has been stated that he bought stocks freely. Certain it is that his following did so on his advice. Now, it is an explanation that has not yet been offered of Mr. Gould's exhibition of Western Union and Missouri Pacific, that it was made for the purpose of selling other stocks than those he showed. It is well known in Wall street that Mr. Gould, though a brilliant Napoleon in consolidations, is not a good Wall street operator. Nothing is more certain than that the "spring opening" was made for some deep purpose, and it is at least plausible that it was intended to help him unload a lot of stocks that he had purchased under miscalculation.

Crop prospects we are sorry to say are not so good as they were. A large part of the Central and Southern Illinois winter-wheat belt has been flooded. The seeding of spring wheat has been delayed by the weather, and even if a change in this should take place at once it would be ten days before the farmers could do anything. Our advices leave us in doubt that while the farm outlook in the West is better than it was last year, it is not so good as that of 1880.

The following shows the fluctuations of the active stocks yesterday, and the highest prices made during last year:

Stocks.	Highest price of 1881.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Canada Southern	90	50	50	49½	49½
C., B. & Q.	182¼	133¾	133	133¾	133⅞
C., C. & I. C.	32⅞	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Central Pacific	102⅝	91½	91¾	91	91¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	33⅞	23	23	23	23
Do first pfd	48⅝	32½	32½	32½	32½
Del., Lack. & W.	131	120¾	121¾	120¼	121¾
Del. & Hudson	115¼	105¼	105½	104¾	105½
Denver & R. G.	113¼	58½	58⅞	57½	58⅞
East Ten. & Ga.	21	11⅛	11⅞	11¾	11¾
Erie	52⅝	37⅞	37⅞	36¾	37⅞
Do pfd	96½	76¼	76¼	75½	75½
Do seconds	....	95	95	95¾	95
Han. & St. Joe pfd.	121	83¾	84⅛	83¾	84⅛
Hous & Tex Cent.	108	69⅞	69⅞	68¼	68¼
I., B. & W.	57⅛	40	40	40	40
Kansas & Texas	54	33⅞	35	33¼	35
Lake Erie & W.	65¾	33½	33⅛	33	33⅛
Lake Shore	135¾	117⅜	117¾	117⅜	117⅝
Louisville & Nash.	110¼	76⅞	76¾	75½	76¼
Manhattan	59½	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝
Michigan Central	126½	84½	86	84½	86
Missouri Pacific	114½	96	97	95⅞	97
New Jersey Central	112	83	84¾	82⅞	84
New York Central	155	132¾	132¾	132¼	132¾
Norfolk & W. pfd.	70	50	50	50	50
Northern Pacific	51	35¼	35¼	34½	35¼
Do. pfd	88½	75½	75⅞	74¾	75⅞
Northwestern	136	133¼	133¼	132¾	133¼
Northwestern pfd.	147½	141½	141½	141	141
Ohio Central	37⅞	16⅜	16¾	16¼	16¾
Ohio & Mississippi	60	35	35⅞	34¾	35⅞
Omaha	51	38⅞	39⅛	38	39⅛
Omaha pfd.	109½	105¼	106¼	105	106
Ontario & Western	43½	25½	25¾	24¾	25¾
Pacific Mail	62¼	44⅞	42	41¾	41¾
Peoria, D. & E.	57¼	31	31	30	31
Pullman P. C. Co.	151	126⅝	126⅝	125⅝	125⅝
Reading	74¾	59	60	58½	60
Rich. & Dan.	171	154	155	153½	154
Rock Island	148⅝	133	133	132¾	132¾
St. L. & San F.	55	39½	39½	39⅛	39½
Do pfd.	81¼	52⅞	52⅞	52⅛	52⅞
St. Paul	129¼	113⅝	113⅝	113½	114⅜
Do pfd	140	123⅞	123⅛	123⅜	123⅜
St. P., M. & M.	113¾	121½	122	120	120½
Terre Haute	72½	28⅞	28⅛	28	28⅛
Texas Pacific	73⅝	42½	45⅛	41⅜	45⅛
Union Pacific	131⅝	113¾	114½	113¼	114½
Wabash, St. L. & P.	60	34⅛	34¾	33⅞	34¼
Do pfd	96¾	59⅞	59½	58¼	59⅞
Western Union	92	84¼	85⅛	84⅛	85¼

It is positively denied that Gould and Sage have had a falling out.

Rigolo says that notwithstanding Gould's show the condition of our railroad concerns has in no way improved. As far as the Eastern trunk lines are concerned, it is getting worse and worse, for the water routes are now opening. It is understood that the boats are contracting to carry grain from Chicago to New York at 2½ cents per bu, the rate last year having been 6½ cents. The Pennsylvania, probably the best managed railroad, admits a falling off of over $500,000 in the month of January. Mr. Vanderbilt states that Erie is bankrupt, and hints at the likelihood of a reduction of the Lake Shore dividend to 6 per cent, and yet he talks glibly about the "innocent investors" who bought the shares of these roads at higher prices, and evidently wishes to induce them to increase their holdings. There can be no increase in earnings of any of our roads until there is a new crop, and then only in case we have a magnificent harvest and Europe a very poor one.

Government bonds were strong and dull. In Chicago the 3.65s were 106½ and 107½; the extended 6s, 101 and 101¼; the extended 5s, 103¼ and 103½; the 4s, 118¼ and 118½; and the 4½s, 114⅛ and 114⅜.

Foreign exchange was steady and without variation.

Chicago bank clearings were $5,800,000. Loans are 5@7 per cent at the banks. New York exchange was quoted between banks at 60@75c per $1,000 premium.

The last statement of the Chicago National banks shows that on March 11, 1882, their capital and surplus was $8,824,250, their loans $35,186,856 and deposits $57,523,616. A year ago, on March 11, 1881, the figures were: Capital and surplus $7,020,000, loans $30,066,117, and deposits $45,494,566.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Speculation on the Stock Exchange was comparatively dull and irregular today, opening weak and closing strong, and values, except in the few instances noted below, have suffered little change as compared with yesterday's final sales. The market opened 8¼ higher for Richmond & Danville, 2 lower for Memphis & Charleston, 1½ lower for Oregon & Transcontinental, 1¼ lower for Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Hannibal & St. Joseph preferred, 1 lower for Michigan Central, and generally a fraction lower for the remainder of the list. In the early dealings there was a further decline of ⅛ to 1¼, New Jersey Central, Northern Pacific preferred, and Erie leading the downward turn. This was followed by an advance of ⅛ to 2¼, in which Richmond & West Point, Richmond & Danville, Texas Pacific, and New Jersey Central were prominent. There was then another decline of ⅜ to 1⅛, the latter in Denver & Rio Grande and Wabash Pacific preferred. During the afternoon the market was strong, but dull.

The money market was easy on call to borrowers on pledge of stock collateral at 4@5 per cent. At the close loans were offered at 5 per cent. Holders of Government bonds were supplied at 2½@3 per cent. Time loans are quoted at 5 per cent, and prime mercantile discounts at 5@6 per cent.

Railroad mortgages were active. Prices were irregular, with a downward tendency. Boston, Hartford & Erie firsts declined from 52⅛ to 51¼. Chesapeake & Ohio currency 6s sold down from 48 to 47¼. Erie consolidated seconds declined from 95½ to 95. Kansas & Texas general 6s fell off from 81 to 80¾. Louisville & Nashville general 6s advanced from 97 to 97¼, and returned to 97. Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consols declined from 105 to 104; do incomes dropped from 92 to 87. Ohio Central firsts rose from 94½ to 95¼, and receded to 95. Texas Pacific incomes fell off from 65⅝ to 65⅛, and advanced to 66¾; do firsts, Rio Grande Division, rose from 82¾ to 83¼. South Carolina Railroad incomes declined from 49 to 48, and returned to 49. Wabash firsts extended advanced from 110 to 110½; Toledo, Delphos & Burlington incomes from 21 to 22; Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg firsts from 85¼ to 90; New Jersey Central convertible from 113 to 115¼; do incomes from 95 to 96¼; Northern Pacific firsts from 98 to 98⅛; Northwestern sinking fund 6s from 112 to 112¼; Morris & Essex consols from 121½ to 122⅞; Lake Shore registered seconds from 123¾ to 124; Kansas Pacific consols from 102⅞ to 103½; do firsts, Denver Division, from 108 to 109; Indiana, Bloomington & Western firsts from 88½ to 89⅛; East Tennessee incomes from 51⅛ to 52¼; Cairo & Fulton firsts from 107⅛ to 107¾; Chesapeake & Ohios, Class B, from 79⅛ to 80; Evansville & Terre Haute consols declined from 95½ to 95; Hannibal & St. Joseph convertible 8s from 106 to 105; Kansas & Texas seconds from 67 to 66; Louisville & Texas seconds from 67 to 66; Louisville & Nashville firsts, New Orleans & Mobile Division, from 95 to 94; Michigan Central 5s from 97 to 94; New Jersey Central consols from 113¾ to 113; Wabash general 6s from 81½ to 83½; Rochester & Pittsburg incomes from 42 to 41.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Governments, ⅛ per cent higher for 4½s and 4s; ½ per cent lower for extended 5s; unchanged for extended 6s.

Railroad bonds were irregular and generally higher.

State securities were inactive, except Tennessee, which are higher.

Produce exports for the week, $6,135,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

6s	101	4s	118½
5s	103¾	Pacific 6s of 1895	126
4½s	114⅛		

BONDS.

Central Pacific	115	U. P. preferred	116
Erie seconds	94⅝	U. P. land-grant	115
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre	104	U. P. sinking-fund	115
Louisiana consols	64½	Virginia 6s	33
Missouri 6s	112½	Virginia consols	62¾
St. Joe	115	Virginia deferred	13
St. P. & S. C. firsts	111	Tex. Pac. land-grant	66¼
Tennessee 6s	49½	Tex. Pac. (R. G. Div.)	83½
Tennessee new	49½		

STOCKS.

Adams	148	N. P. preferred	75¼
Alton & T. H.	28	Northwestern	133⅛
Do preferred	70	Do preferred	141
American	92½	New York Central	132¾
B., C. R. & N.	80	Ohio Central	16¾
Canada Southern	49½	Ohio & Miss.	35⅞
C., C. & I. C.	10¼	Do preferred	100
Central Pacific	91¾	Ontario & Western	25¾
Ches. & Ohio	22½	Pacific Mail	41¾
Do 1st preferred	32½	Panama	190
Do 2d preferred	23½	P., D. & E.	31
Chicago & Alton	130½	Pittsburg	141½
Do preferred	135	Reading	60
C., B. & Q (old)	133	Rock Island	132¾
C., St. L. & N. O.	78	St. L. & San F.	39
Cin., San. & Clev.	49	Do preferred	52½
Clev. & Col.	79	Do 1st preferred	90
Del. & Hudson	105	St. Paul	114
Del., Lac. & W.	121¾	Do preferred	123⅜
D. & R. G.	58⅞	St. Paul, M. & M.	121
Erie	37⅞	St. Paul & Omaha	39
Do preferred	75½	Do preferred	106
Fort Wayne	134½	Texas Pacific	45
H. & St. Joe	90	Union Pacific	114⅜
Do preferred	84	United States	73½
Harlem	200	W., St. L. & Pacific	34
Houston & Texas	68¾	Do preferred	59½
Illinois Central	136¾	Fargo	136
I., B. & W.	40¼	Western Union	85¼
Kansas & Texas	34⅞	East Tennessee	11¾
L. E. & W.	33	Do preferred	19
Lake Shore	117⅝	Caribou	2
Louisville & Nash.	76⅜	Central Arizona	⅝
L., N. A. & C.	67	Excelsior	1⅛
M. & C. 1st pref	13	Homestake	17⅛
Do 2d pref	8	Little Pittsburg	1⅛
Mem. & Charleston	53	Ontario	35
Michigan Central	85¾	Quicksilver	11½
Mo. Pacific	97	Do preferred	60
Mobile & Ohio	25½	Silver Cliff	1⅛
Morris & Essex	121	Standard	14½
Nashville & Chatt.	63	Sutro	⅞
New Jersey Central	83⅞	Robinson	3
Norfolk & Western	49½	South Pacific	1⅛
Northern Pacific	35¼		

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., March 21.—The stock market holds its own quite well today, and, although some of the specialties show a fractional decline, others are higher than they have been in weeks. In railroad shares Atchison opened at 85½, a decline of ⅜, but advanced in the afternoon to 85¾, closing at 85½ bid, 85⅝ asked. Mexican Central blocks declined from 99 to 98. California Southern blocks are now listed at the board, and were received with great favor. They opened at 75 and advanced rapidly to 150@145. As the buying has been by brokers not recognized as being connected with any of the large houses, there is some interest to know what is going on and who is at the back of the movement. The California Southern folks don't apparently know what it means, and any theories are in order. One of the theories advanced is that the Southern Pacific is buying with a view of getting a controlling interest in the road. Others think that it is possible that the Atchison may have seen it to strengthen itself in that quarter for possible future contingencies. The stock of the road is said to be trusted, and the advantage of buying the securities seems, therefore, to be but a collateral one. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy declined from 133¾ to 133¼@133⅛. Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon is gradually making its way back to a point from which it slipped a few days ago. It took another step today, advancing from 62 to 63. Flint preferred has been very strong, advancing from 94¾ to 95¼@95. Iowa Falls & Sioux City is also moving up, advancing from 75 to 77. Wisconsin Central advanced ¼, to 17½. Little Rock was lower, declining from 53 to 51. Union Pacific declined ⅛, to 114¼. Louisiana & Missouri River preferred declined 5, to 30. Toledo, Delphos & Burlington declined from 8 1-16 to 7⅞, 8 being asked at the close. Connotton Valley declined from 7¼ to 6¼. Pullman was steady at 127. Little Rock, Mississippi River & Texas sold at 40. In the home roads, New York & New England declined 1, to 48; Fitchburg 1, to 128. Boston & Maine declined from 144¼ to 143¼. Old Colony advanced ¼, to 126½; Boston & Albany ⅛, to 163. Metropolitan was steady at 76.

In bonds Northern Pacific 6s advanced from 96¾ to 97½; Mexican Central 7s from 80 to 81; Sonora 7s from 105 to 107; Fort Scott 7s ($200) from 107 to 110; Denver Extension 4s from 84¼ to 84½. New Mexico 7s advanced from 112 to 112⅛. Burlington & Missouri in Nebraska 4s sold at 82. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 5s declined from 103 to 102⅛; Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon 6s from 102¼ to 100; Union Pacific 8s from 118 to 117⅞; Oregon Short Line subscription 6s from 99½ to 97½; Atchison firsts from 119 to 118⅜; California Southern 7s sold at 80; Little Rock 7s from 109½ to 109; Toledo, Delphos & Burlington 6s (Southeastern Division) sold at 71; do (Cincinnati & St. Louis Division) at 61; do incomes sold at 19; Hartford & Erie 8s declined from 52¼ to 51; New York & New England 6s at 104, as before; Eastern 4½s declined ⅜, to 107; Detroit, Lansing & Northern 7s sold at 115½; Wisconsin Central seconds at 44, both as before; Bell Telephone at 134, as before, and closed at 134¼@135.

In land stocks, Boston Land sold at 8⅜ and Water Power at 5⅝.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, March 21—5 p. m.—American securities—New 5s, ex., 103¾; 4½s, 116; 4s, 119¼.

Stocks—Illinois Central, 139½; Pennsylvania Central, 64⅛; New York Central, 135; Erie, 38⅝; do seconds, 98; Reading, 30⅛.

Amount of bullion gone in, £212,000.

PARIS, March 21.—Rentes, 83f.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 21.—Sight exchange on New York, $2 per $1,000 premium; sterling exchange, 486.

MINING NEWS.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, March 21.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Min. Co.	2¾	Pewabic	13¼
Calumet & H.	239	Quincy	45½
Catalpa	½	Silver Islet	19
Franklin	11	Osceola	32

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Mining stocks were active and generally weak; Robinson fluctuated between 295 and 325, closing at 300; State Lines, Nos. 2 and 3, sold at 71 and 72; South Pacific sold at 105 to 115, and closed at 110; Chrysolite declined to 500 and closed at 525; Little Chief declined to 100; and Amie sold at 34 and 37. Total sales, 234,256 shares.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.—Stocks closed as follows:

Alpha	13-16	Mexican	7⅜
Alta	3¾	Mono	1⅝
Bechtel	5-16	Noonday	1⅜
Belcher	¾	Northern Belle	8¾
Best & Belcher	6¾	Ophir	3⅛
Bodie	4¾	Oro	13-32
Bullion	13-32	Overman	11-32
Bulwer	2⅝	Potosi	1
California	⅝	Savage	15-16
Chollar	1	Sierra Nevada	7⅝
Con. Virginia	13-16	Silver King	17⅝
Crown Point	13-32	Tip-Top	4⅞
Eureka Con.	24	Union Con.	10
Exchequer	13-32	Yellow Jack	1
Gould & Curry	3	Navajo	11-32
Hale & Norcross	1¼	Scorpion	11-16
Martin White	5¾	Mt. Diablo	5⅝

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, March 21:

CITY PROPERTY.

South Park av, n e cor of Thirty-third st, w f, 48x164½ ft, dated March 1 (Nathan Corwith to George T. Williams)....$ 5,750
Chapin st, 416 ft e of Noble, n f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated March 20 (Frank Bloch to J. and M. Kowaczek).... 1,800
Farrell st, 568 ft s of Lyman, e f, 24x100 ft, dated March 17 (John Nolan to Patrick Sullivan).... 1,300
Throop st, 225 ft n of Nineteenth, w f, 24x125 ft, improved, dated Feb. 14 (C. A. Rosenbaum to Vit Bicek).... 1,325
Keeley st, 568 ft s of Lyman st, e f, 24x100 ft, improved, dated March 1 (Thomas Morawec to Jakob Wofowski).... 1,900
Fulton st, between Sheldon st and Park place, s f, 37 2-10x124 ft, dated March 1 (Master in Chancery to estate of Henry Young).... 7,324
Dashiell st, 70 ft s of Thirty-eighth, e f, 24x125 7-10 ft, dated Nov. 15, 1881 (Charles Henrotin to James E. Brennan).... 1,600
Larrabee st, 60 ft s of Belden av, e f, 25x100 ft, dated March 8 (M. Mattes Jr. to E. F. Hedrich).... 1,000
Wabash av, 144 ft s of Washington st, e f, 48x150 6-10 ft, dated March 17 (estate of Sarah Gale to Margarette E. Dorman).... 85,000
West Madison st, bet Jefferson and Desplaines, n f, 19¾x180 ft, dated Feb. 21 (John Cochrane to Emmanuel Greenburg).... 8,000
Myrtle st, 96 ft s of Taylor, e f, 24x112 4-10 ft, dated March 20 (John C. Sullivan to Lawrence Byrne).... 1,150
West Adams st, 32 ft e of Leavitt, n f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated March 21 (Abner Taylor to Mary Starkwather).... 6,000
Western av, near Hubbard st, w f, 18¾x130 ft, improved, dated March 16 (Lyman Baird, trustee, to C. H. Thomson).... 1,750
Western av, near the above, w f, 18¾x130 ft, dated March 16 (same party to same).... 1,750
Garfield av, 175 ft e of Larrabee st, s f, 50x125 ft, dated Feb. 25 (W. H. Lahman to Nettie P. Moody).... 6,200
Houston st, 187 ft s w of Milwaukee av, n w f, 25x115 ft, dated March 21 (Charles Schroeder to Marie Krakow).... 3,100
Kossuth st, 116 ft w of Wentworth av, s f, 50x124 ft, dated Jan. 24 (A. C. Ball to John F. Foy).... 1,350
Elston av, 68 ft n of Crossing st, e f, 25x119 ft, dated Feb. 25 (J. and J. Fisk to F. G. Underwood).... 1,500
Same property as the above, dated March 13, (F. G. Underwood to Charles T. Parkes).... 1,850
Walton place, 53½ ft w of n State st, n f, 30x100 ft, dated March 16 (Azel F. Hatch to Elizabeth H. North).... 5,000
Michigan av, 35 ft s of Twenty-first st, e f, 40x119 ft, dated March 20 (Edson Keith to Joseph R. Jones).... 15,600
Sangamon st, 125 ft n of Fulton, w f, 25x125 ft, dated March 20 (Master in Chancery to Adolph Helle).... 3,000
Fourth av, 115 ft s of Taylor st, e f, 25x86 6-10 ft, dated March 14 (Mary D. Webber to Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company).... 3,500
Butterfield st, 367 2-10 ft s of Twenty-seventh, w f, 25x100 ft, improved, dated March 21 (W. G. Caspar to Anna Cohn).... 3,600
West Adams st, 232 6-10 ft e of California av, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 21, 1881 (Master in Chancery to estate of L. H. Phillips).... 2,017
Calumet av, n of Thirty-fourth st, e f, 31 9-10x125 ft, dated March 15 (Marshall Field to Jane E. Hebard).... 3,100
Portland av, 50 ft s of Twenty-sixth st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated March 18 (E. and E. E. Moss to F. Schroeder).... 1,000
Wisconsin st, 128 ft w of North Park av, n f, 21x100 ft, improved, dated March 16 (Olof O. Ostrom to J. B. Hanna).... 6,000
Augusta st, 346 ft e of Ashland av, n f, 25x125 ft, dated March 21 (George Sander to T. and H. Czech).... 1,900
Bissell st, 364 ft s of Centre, e f, 24x125 ft, dated March 20 (A. and G. Seggeling to Emily H. Probst).... 3,000
South Dearborn st, 141 ft n of Thirty-sixth, w f, 24x125 ft, dated March 17 (Albert Crane to A. J. Toolen).... 1,200
Fowler st, 196¾ ft e of North Leavitt, s f, 52x162 ft, dated March 20 (J. E. Tyler to John Buehler).... 800
Thirty-third st, 24 ft w of Jones, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Feb. 23 (Scott & Wrigley to J. and K. Maher).... 550
Thirty-third st, s w cor of Jones, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Feb. 23 (same party to M. and E. Hanley).... 650
Ashland av, 194 ft s of Thirty-third st, e f, 25x150 ft, dated Feb. 23 (same party to J. and M. Fitzgerald).... 750
The premises No. 19 Moore st, dated March 20 (estate of A. Sutton to Catherine Maguire).... 1,100
South ½ Lot 4 of w ½ w ½ Lot 42 Ellis' East Addition, dated March 11 (Frank D. Reynolds to Wilbur F. McWhinney).... 6,500
Honore st, 137 ft n of West Jackson, e f, 37½x125 ft, dated March 21 (Jacob C. Magill to Roswell Park).... 6,500

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Racine av, 27½ ft n of Wrightwood, e f, 25x124¼ ft, dated March 20 (Albert Wisner to R. S. Walsh).... $ 750

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Thirty-ninth st, 49 ft w of Hart, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Nov. 2, 1881 (D. Ackerman to H. Dittmann).... $ 300
Ashland av, 143 ft n of Forty-ninth st, w f, 24x121 ft, dated March 21 (E. Koch to Simon Dunn).... 250
Baltic st, n of Fifty-fifth, w f, 27x131 ft, dated March 7 (W. Lester to R. C. Kelly).... 420
The premises No. 10 Langley terrace, dated Nov. 19, 1881 (Rufus E. Holmes to Adolf Helle).... 4,300
Same property as above, dated Feb. 25 (Adolf Helle to Sadie M. L. Stowell).... 4,500
Oswell st, 250 ft n of Fifty-third, e f, 25x126 ft, dated March 23 (T. H. Sheppard to Lewis Sandstrom).... 800
Ellis av, 175 ft s of Oakwood, w f, 65x181 ft, dated March 20 (Frederick Dickinson to Albert B. Harris).... 10,500
The premises No. 4340 Bellview av, dated March 20 (Francis Potter to John F. Pershing).... 3,250
Forty-seventh st, s f, w of Stewart av, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated Jan. 5 (Joel Wiant to P. J. Flynn).... 775
Oak st, 96 ft e of Stewart av, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated March 21 (M. Keating to P. J. Flynn).... 250

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

A large portion of the subdivision known as "Garfield," dated March 28 (John T. McAuley to Dwight K. Tripp).... $500,000
Fairfield av, 25 ft s of Wabansia st, e f, 25x125¾ ft, dated March 20 (C. Lehmann to G. Lehman).... 460
California av, 289 ft n of North, w f, 24x125¾ ft, dated March 17 (Rogers & Fleming to C. Hesselgvist).... 600

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Tuesday morning, and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1882.	RECEIPTS. 1881.	SHIPMENTS. 1882.	SHIPMENTS. 1881.
Flour, brls	12,620	16,777	13,660	25,409
Wheat, bu	28,530	8,481	4,625	15,811
Corn, bu	76,521	45,222	51,738	90,722
Oats, bu	53,344	45,650	55,095	40,567
Rye, bu	992	4,015	4,229	4,242
Barley, bu	21,107	4,300	8,247	6,330
Grass-seed, lbs	325,701	227,700	483,059	169,050
Flaxseed, lbs	361,000	317,100	975,956	234,771
Broom-corn, lbs	32,240	10,000	52,171	6,621
Cured meats, lbs	1,803,540	492,900	1,582,302	1,908,293
Beef, tcs	....	33	65	2
Beef, brls	....	28	347	380
Pork, brls	....	86	460	611
Lard, lbs	34,000	98,000	341,881	879,627
Tallow, lbs	38,610	61,875	66,000	81,137
Butter, lbs	69,910	95,659	155,420	51,399
Dressed hogs, No.	27	236	....	....
Live hogs, No.	15,975	1,981	7,650	5,359
Cattle, No.	4,275	338	2,152	1,184
Sheep, No.	1,686	....	1,641	528
Hides, lbs	90,088	116,545	235,850	126,344
Highwines, brls	....	....	25	152
Wool, lbs	60,805	5,830	159,490	16,770
Potatoes, bu	16,716	3,934	6,791	409
Coal, tons	6,091	5,740	1,086	1,148
Hay, tons	188	300	52	50
Lumber, m	984	443	3,011	1,202
Shingles, m	131	80	785	80
Salt, brls	4,740	470	6,078	1,838
Eggs, pkgs	727	....	190	....
Cheese, boxes	1,606	....	2,371	....
Green apples, brls	454	....	49	....

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 5 cars No. 2 spring, 20 cars No. 3 do, 12 cars low grades (37 wheat); 17 cars No. 2 and high-mixed corn, 90 cars rejected, 19 cars other grades (126 corn); 14 cars No. 2 white and mixed oats, 23 cars rejected (37 oats); 1 car No. 2 rye, 1 car rejected; 1 car No. 2 barley, 9 cars No. 3 do, 11 cars low grades (21 barley). Total, 222 cars, or 115,000 bu. Inspected out: 1,517 bu wheat, 97,649 bu corn, 4,262 bu oats, 1,857 bu rye, 5,868 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were fairly active yesterday and much stronger. Grain advanced partly as a result of stormy weather, which awoke in the shorts fears of a late spring. To this was added in corn the posting of an additional quantity in the Danville Elevator; while the British markets were generally firmer on breadstuffs. Provisions advanced in sympathy with grain, and all the more readily as the local hog market was higher. There were more buying orders, the seaboard sending a good many—supposed to be mainly due to the change in the weather. The fact that the storm held off induced an easier feeling later in the day. Mess pork closed 20c higher, at $17.15@17.17½ for April and $17.32½@17.35 for May. Lard closed 12½@15c higher, at $10.72½@10.75 seller April and $10.85@10.87½ for May. Short ribs closed 5c higher, at $9.55@9.57½ for May. Wheat closed 1@3c higher, at $1.34½@1.35 for April and $1.30⅝@1.30¾ for May. Corn closed ⅝@1c higher, at 63@63½c for March and 68¾@69c for May. Oats closed firmer for cash, and unchanged for all deliveries except July, which were ½c higher, at 42¼c seller April and 42c for July. Rye closed 1c higher, at 82c seller April and 88c for May. Barley closed unchanged for No. 2, at $1.02 cash, and 1c higher for No. 3, at 80c cash and 80c seller April. Hogs were active and 5@10c higher, at $6.25@6.75 for light and at $6.30@7.40 for heavy. Cattle were active and strong, with sales at $3.20@6.85.

There was an unchanged market for domestic and foreign dry goods. Trade continues satisfactorily active in nearly all departments, and the daily distribution reaches a large aggregate. Prices of cottons are strong. Woolens remain steady. No changes were developed in the grocery market excepting a firmer feeling in sugars. Coffees and rice remained strong, and sirups were firm at the recent advance. The market for dried fruits was quoted as before, and canned goods and fish were also unchanged. The butter trade remains dull. In anticipation of freer receipts and lower prices buyers are restricting their purchases to the smallest quantities consistent with current needs. Cheese also remained dull and heavy. Oils were quiet, with lard firm and other descriptions steady. Pig-iron met with a moderate demand, and was firm for Lake Superior and weak for other brands. Coal was dull as last quoted.

Broom-corn continues active at quotations. Eggs were firm at 15@16c per doz. Green fruits held steady, the supply in all cases being liberal. Hides, grease, and tallow are dull and weak, dealers generally reporting a very light trade. Hops are selling fairly for the season, a scarcity in the better grades beginning to show itself. Potatoes are easy for foreign, at 90c@$1.00, according to quality, with home-grown at 85c@$1.10, all by the car-lot. Wool is quiet and steady. Hay was steady for timothy, but prairie was slow at a slight decline. In seeds, timothy was firm at Monday's advance, prime selling at $2.33@2.35. Clover-seed was firm at $4.60@4.85 for prime to choice, and flaxseed was strong, selling at a range of $1.27@1.32 for good merchantable seed.

Rail freights were quoted firm at the recent advance, being on the basis of 25c per 100 lbs of grain to New York and 30c per 100 lbs of provisions to do. Grain to Liverpool was about 35@37c per 100 lbs.

The receipts of wheat at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit, reported yesterday, aggregated 83,000 bu. The shipments from the same ports were reported at 55,000 bu. The shipments reported from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore were 48,000 bu.

The steamer Davidson was chartered yesterday to take 65,000 bu flaxseed to Buffalo at 2½c per bu. There was considerable talk between shippers and agents relative to the carrying of corn, but, so far as learned, no charters were made, shippers not being willing to pay over 2c, and vesselmen being equally firm in their demand for 2½c. An unconfirmed rumor was afloat, however, that one vessel had been chartered for corn at the inside figure.

The following were the direct exports from this city during the last week on through bills of lading: 5,740 brls of flour, 15,932 bu wheat, 75,621 bu corn, 9,900 bu oats, 109 pkgs pork, 3,857 boxes meats, 3,610 cases canned meats, 15,090 pkgs lard, 102 brls beef, 44,200 lbs cheese, 500,000 lbs oil cake, 176,375 lbs clover-seed, 1,191,038 lbs other seeds, 107 brls tongues, 60 brls tallow, 116 brls oil, 7,251 lbs tobacco.

The following are the footings of official report of grain in store in this city on Saturday evening last, and at the corresponding date last year:

	1882.	1881.
No. 2 winter wheat	3,954	643,141
No. 3 winter	8,620	88,294
No. 2 spring	3,569,567	6,635,116
No. 3 spring	149,035	404,387
Total wheat	3,751,870	7,970,286
No. 2 and high-mixed corn	5,052,818	3,899,945
New high-mixed	7,133	64,287
Rejected	181,518	91,096
Total corn	5,281,559	4,051,556
No. 2 oats	507,131	1,416,856
No. 2 white	14,576	35,345
Total oats	547,063	1,476,330
No. 2 rye	387,985	200,426
Total rye	400,487	205,367
No. 2 barley	66,483	150,678
No. 3 barley	142,716	60,675
No. 4 barley	21,212	26,068
Total barley	253,424	238,215
Total grain	10,220,370	14,342,112

These figures show a decrease during last week of 65,315 bu corn, 136,711 bu oats, 20,028 bu rye, 18,743 bu barley, and an increase of 17,852 bu wheat. Total decrease, 222,945.

It is noteworthy that the above totals of grain in store include 405,622 bu No. and high-mixed corn in the Danville elevator, which has been posted since Saturday. They also include 502,661 bu wheat, and 44,078 bu oats in the Neely elevator which has been practically out of the market ever since the fire in that house, but may be declared regular at any moment.

The following were the exports of wheat and flour reduced to wheat, also corn, for the week ending March 15, from Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans:

To—	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
Great Britain	886,316	420,534
France	385,865	72,791
Holland and Belgium	155,381	31,003
Germany	7,500	88,455
Spain and Portugal	47,714	17,389
West Indies, Brazil, etc	119,226	6,204
Totals	1,616,505	636,376

The visible supply on March 11 was 14,452,348 bu wheat.

It is noteworthy that the corn posted because it contains weevel sold readily yesterday for more per bu than it could have been sold for as "regular" the day before it was posted. Inasmuch as some people thought the posting to be the chief cause of yesterday's advance in the corn market it is difficult to understand the situation.

A week of dry weather throughout the Northwest would most decidedly change the prices of certain commodities sold on South Water street. Letters from Iowa and Wisconsin all speak of the impassable condition of the country roads, many of the writers saying they and their neighbors are loaded down with butter and eggs, and have not been able to reach the railroad for twenty days or more.

A leading house here writes as follows yesterday to its correspondents:

Liberal exports, enormous home consumption, continued decrease of the already small stocks in sight, and very small receipts from the very small supplies in the interior are the strong features in the wheat outlook. The fact is that the Chicago wheat clique was dead right in their estimate of the ultimate influence of the serious failure of America's wheat crop last year, and they are profiting enormously by it. Had they not *selfishly* monopolized *this feature* the probabilities are that the "general speculative public" would by this time have *speculated* prices much higher than they now are. Without the aid of a clique, and notwithstanding the weevil, the "general speculative public" are *wickedly* marking up the price of corn daily; ditto oats and provisions.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were moderately active, and generally stronger. Liverpool reported 6d decline in lard, but the local hog market was stronger, and the advance in grain sharpened the demand for lard here, the price of that article being low as compared with pork. There was not much demand for meats, and that demand seemed to be mostly to make changes from one month to another. There was some inquiry for shipment, but the figures named were so much below the views of holders as to give little hope of agreement.

MESS PORK—Advanced 27½@30c per brl, and closed 25c above the latest prices of Monday, at $17.37½@17.40 seller May and $17.15 bid for round lots spot or seller the month. Sales were reported of 4,750 brls seller April at $17.00@17.20; 31,500 brls seller May at $17.22½@17.42½; 10,750 brls seller June at $17.42½@17.65; and 1,000 brls seller the year at $16.00. Total, 48,000 brls. The following gives the range of the day, including Call Board transaction:

	Closed Monday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do, bid.
March	$16.87½	$....	$17.12½
April	16.92½	17.00 @17.20	17.15
May	17.12½	17.22½@17.42½	17.32½
June	17.32½	17.42½@17.65	17.52½

LARD—Advanced 17½@20c per 100 lbs, and closed 15c above the latest prices of Monday, at $10.87½@10.90 seller May and $10.72½@10.75 asked for round lots spot or seller the month. Sales were reported of 250 tcs spot at $10.72½; 250 tcs do at $10.60; 10,500 tcs seller April at $10.62½@10.75; 27,750 tcs seller May at $10.77½@10.92½; 13,500 tcs seller June at $10.90@11.05; 6,500 tcs seller July at $11.00@11.10; and 1,500 tcs seller September at $11.15@11.22½. Total, 60,250 tcs. The following gives the range of the day, including the Call Board transactions:

Lard.	Closed Monday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do, bid.
March	$10.55	$10.60 @10.72½	$10.70
April	10.57½	10.62½@10.75	10.72½
May	10.72½	10.77½@10.92½	10.85
June	10.85	10.90 @11.05	10.97½
July	10.92½	11.00 @11.10	11.07½

MEATS—Advanced 10c per 100 lbs, and closed 5c higher than the previous day. Sales were reported of 25,000 lbs shoulders at 6¼c; 1,750,000 lbs short ribs at $9.42½@9.50 seller April, $9.50@9.60 seller May, $9.62½@9.70 seller June, and $9.67½ for July. The prices of cut meats were as follows at 2:30 p. m.:

	Short ribs.	Shoulders.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose, part salted	$9.50	$6.30	$9.45	$9.65
Do, boxed	9.75	6.55	9.70	9.90
April, loose	9.50	6.30	9.45	9.65
May, loose	9.57½	6.40	9.56	9.75

Short ribs closed at $9.47½@9.50 seller April and $9.55@9.57½ seller May. Long clears were quoted at $9.25 loose and $9.50 boxed; Cumberlands, 9¼@9½c boxed; long-cut hams, 10¾@11c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 10¼@10¾c for 18@16 lb averages; green hams, same averages, 9¾@10c.

Bacon quoted at 7¾@8c for shoulders, 10¾@10⅞c for short ribs, 10¾@11c for short clears, 12@13½c for hams, all canvased and packed.

BEEF—Was quiet at $10.00@10.50 for mess, $11.50@12.00 for extra mess, and $20.50@21.00 for hams.

BREADSTUFFS AND SEEDS.

FLOUR—Was in a little better demand, and the volume of transactions was somewhat larger, though the market was far from being active. The tone was firm, in sympathy with the greater strength in wheat, but no material change in prices was noted. Sales were reported of 105 brls winters and 125 brls rye flour on private terms; 550 brls and 1,490 sacks spring, partly at $5.35@6.75, with $8.00 for patents. Totals equal to 1,700 brls. Winter flours were quoted at $6.00@7.50; shipping springs, $4.75@6.50; the low-grade springs, $3.00@4.50. Rye flour at about $5.00@5.25, and buckwheat at about $4.50@5.50 for Western.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were in moderate supply and quoted stronger. Sales were reported of 5 cars bran at $21.00@22.00; 5 cars middlings at $20.50@24.00; 2 cars shorts at $20.50@21.00.

SPRING WHEAT—Was active and much stronger. The market for May advanced about 4c, and closed 3¼c higher than on Monday afternoon. Other futures were not quite so strong, April advancing 2¾c, and June 3¼c. The British markets were quoted firmer, with an advance of 6d per quarter on red winter, and the threatening of a snow-storm made the May shorts nervous. Some large purchases were made early by one firm, supposed to be on New York account, and the example was followed by local operators. The report of the resulting advance brought in more buying orders from outside, under which prices moved upward. The early sales were chiefly made by longs, and the later ones by the philosophical scalpers who are often right in operating for a decline after an advance of 2@3c per bu. The snow did not fall so rapidly as expected, and perhaps for this reason prices eased off towards 1 o'clock. The demand was chiefly for May, but the longer futures also were more extensively wanted than on the previous day. The Eastern markets and those of interior cities were all quoted stronger, and some thought this was the reason for our advance, but the influence was more probably the other way. We note an increase in our stocks during last week, but it was not a large one. Car-lots of No. 2 closed at $1.34 bid and rejected nominal at 80@85c. In regard to No. 3 there is a wide range. Some parties quoted it at $1.07@1.09, according to location, while others intimated that $1.10@1.11 would be nearer the mark. Spot sales were reported of 20 cars No. 2 at $1.34@1.34¼; 36 cars by sample at 90c@$1.24; and 2 cars do at 50c. Total about 24,000 bu. Seller May opened at $1.29⅛@1.28¾, sold at $1.28¾, fell off to $1.28¼, advanced to $1.31⅜, receded to $1.30¼, and closed at $1.30⅝ bid. Seller April was firmly held at $1.34⅜@1.35, and March was nominal at $1.34@1.34¼. Seller June ranged at $1.26⅝@1.29⅛, closing at $1.28¼ bid. July sold at $1.23¼@1.25¼, August at $1.13⅛@1.14, and the year at $1.03@1.04¼. The following table shows the range of the day on the leading deals, including Call Board transactions:

	Closed Monday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do, bid.
Fresh receipts	$1.32¼	$1.34 @1.34¼	$1.34½
Seller March	1.32¼	1.34 @1.34¼	1.34⅛
Seller April	1.32¼	1.34⅜@1.35¼	1.35
Seller May	1.27⅜	1.28⅜@1.31⅜	1.30⅝
Seller June	1.26⅛	1.26⅝@1.29⅛	1.28¼
Seller July	1.22⅜	1.23¼@1.25¼	1.24⅝

CORN—Was active and much stronger. The market for futures advanced 1½@1¾c and closed ⅝@¾c above the latest prices of Monday. The British telegrams quoted "3d per quarter higher," and the weather here tended to operate as in the case of wheat, especially as our receipts were much smaller. The posting of the rest of the corn in the Danville elevator reduced the quantity available on contracts to a little more than 4,500,000 bu, and the notes published in this column yesterday indicated that there is comparatively little in sight in the country to draw upon for the filling of May contracts. All this tended to stiffen the market, especially as wheat was buoyant and shippers were willing to pay higher prices on the smaller offerings. There was some inquiry for posted corn at about 1c below the price of regular. Fresh receipts of No. 2 closed at 66c, with 64c for rejected. Spot sales were reported of 20 cars high-mixed at 66@66¼c; 2 cars new do at 65c; 8 cars new mixed at 65c; 31 cars No. 2 at 66@66¼c; 35,000 bu do (regular) at 63¼@63⅝c; 106,000 bu and 7 cars do (posted) at 61¾@62c; 62 cars rejected at 61c; 3 cars do at 63¼c; 12 cars by sample at 61@63c on track; and 71 cars do at 61@65½c free on board. Total about 249,000 bu. Seller May opened at 68⅛c, sold at 68⅝c, advanced to 69¼c, and fell back to 68⅞c at the close. Seller April was quiet at 63½@64c and March at 63@63¼c, the latter closing at the inside bid. June was relatively quiet at 68½@68¾c, July at 68⅞@69⅝c, and the year was quotable at 10c below July. The following table shows the range of the day on the leading deals, including Call Board transactions:

	Closed Monday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do, bid.
Spot, fresh receipts	65	66 @66¼	66
Seller March	62	63 @63¼	63
Seller April	62¾	63 @64	63¾
Seller May	68¼	68⅛@69¼	68⅞
Seller June	67¾	68⅛@68¾	68⅛
Seller July	68⅜	68⅞@69⅝	68⅞

OATS—Were strong and ¼@⅜c higher at the opening, but later became weak on all but the July delivery, and sold down to about the closing prices of Monday, closing at these figures. July opened at Monday's call price, advancing ⅜c, and closing at the best price of the day. Samples were steady. Cash sales were made of 13 cars by sample at 43@45c for rejected mixed, 47@47½c for rejected white, 45c for No. 2, and 47½@48c for No. 2 white on track. 33 cars at 42@45c for rejected mixed; 43½@48c for rejected white; 45½c for No. 2, and 47½@47½c for No. 2 white free on board. Total equal to about 34,000 bu. The following were the closing prices of Monday, together with the range yesterday:

No. 2 oats.	Closed Monday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do, bid.
Spot	42	42¼@42½	42¼
Seller March	42	42¼@42½	42¼
Seller April	42¼	42⅜@42⅝	42¼
Seller May	44¼	44⅜@44⅝	44¼
Seller June	44⅛	44¼@44½	44¼
Seller July	41⅜	41½@42½	42

RYE—Was firm, the offerings being light and the inquiry fair. No. 2 cash and seller the month were quotable at 82c, the latter selling at that figure in settlement. April was quotable at 82c, and May at 88c. Cash sales were made of 3 cars by sample at 85c for No. 2 and 82@85c for rejected in store. Total equal to about 1,500 bu.

BARLEY—Was inactive but firmer, with no dealings in No. 2, which was quotable at $1.02. No. 3 was sold at 80c for cash and at 80@81c for April, closing at the outside price. Samples were quiet and steady. Cash sales were made of 5,000 bu No. 3 at 80c in store; 3 cars by sample at 66c for No. 5, 66@75c for No. 4, and 85@88c for not graded on track; 3 cars at 87½@90c for No. 3 delivered. Total equal to about 11,000 bu.

SEEDS—Timothy seed was offered in moderate quantities, prices continuing firm at $2.33@2.35 for prime. Clover seed was in good demand, with light offerings, selling at $4.60@4.85 for prime to choice. Flaxseed was firm at $1.27@1.32 as the range for merchantable seed and $1.35 for very choice. Sales were made of 573 bags clover seed at $3.50@5.15; 5 cars and 1,108 bags timothy seed at $2.25@2.50; 8 cars and 150 bags flaxseed at $1.10@1.40; 334 bags millet seed at 70@82c for common and $1.25@1.75 for German, 87 bags Hungarian at 72c.

TWO O'CLOCK BOARD.

Wheat closed ¼c lower, at $1.34⅞@1.35 for March, $1.34¾@1.35 for April, $1.30⅝@1.30¾ for May, $1.28⅛@1.29¼ for June, $1.24⅛@1.24½c for July, and $1.03¼@1.04¼ for the year. Sales were made of 995,000 bu at $1.35@1.35¼ seller April, $1.30¾@1.31 seller May, $1.28⅛@1.29⅛ seller June, $1.24⅛@1.24¾ seller July, $1.13¼@1.14 seller August, and $1.03¼@1.04 seller the year. Corn closed a shade firmer, at 63@63⅛c for March, 63⅞@64c for April, 68¾@68⅞c for May, 68⅞@68⅞c for June, and 68⅞@69¼c for July. Sales were made of 435,000 bu at 63c seller March, 63½c seller April, 68¾@69c seller May, 68¾@68⅞c seller June, 68¾@69¼c seller July, and 58c seller the year. Oats closed ⅛c lower, at 42⅛@42⅜c for April, 44⅛@44⅜c for May, 44⅛@44¼c for June, and 42@42⅛c for July. Sales were made of 75,000 bu at 44⅛@44⅜c seller May, 44¼c seller June, and 42@42⅜c seller July. Rye closed firmer at 82@82½c for April and 87@88c for May, with a sale of 5,000 bu at 88c for May. Mess pork closed 5c lower, at $17.15@17.17½ for April, $17.32½@17.35 for May, $17.52½@17.55 for June, $17.62½@17.70 for July, and $16.07½@16.10 for the year. Sales were made of 4,750 brls at $17.32½@17.35 seller May, $17.55 seller June, and $16.10 seller the year. Lard closed 2½c lower, at $10.72½@10.75 for April, $10.85@10.87½ for May, $10.97½@11.00 for June, $11.07½@11.10 for July, and $10.40@10.55 for the year, with sales of 3,250 tcs at $10.72½ seller April, $10.87½ seller May, and $11.07½ seller July. Short ribs closed 2½c lower, at $9.47½@9.50 for April, $9.55@9.57½ for May, $9.65@9.67½ for June and $9.75@9.77½ for July, with sales of 150,000 lbs at $9.47½ seller April.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Trade is active at quotations:

Choice hurl and carpet	9½@10
Green, self-working	9 @ 9¼
Red-tipped, self-working	9
Inferior and common	7 @ 8
Crooked	5 @ 7
Whisk-brush corn	10 @11

BEANS—Are steady, good to choice selling at $3.00@3.50, with common stock selling at $2.00@3.00.

BAGGING—The market was without new features. Trade remains quiet at the prices given below:

Stark	23	Burlaps	11 @12
Otter Creek	19	Gunnies, single	13½@14
Lewiston	22	Gunnies, double	24½@25
American	19	Wool sacks	35 @40

BUTTER—There was a weak and unsettled market for this staple. Trade was dull, no one being disposed to buy in advance of immediate wants, and for anything not good enough for table use prices show much irregularity. We still quote as follows:

Creamery, fancy	38@40	Common grades	20@27
Do, fair to choice	34@38	Packing stock	16@18
Dairy, choice	33@36	Inferior	13@15
Dairy, fair to good	25@30	Grease	8@10

CHEESE—Remains as last quoted. There was a light movement at the following range of prices, the market remaining weak for all grades except choice full creams:

Full cream	12½@13¼
Part skim, Cheddar, choice	9 @10
Part skim, flat, choice	8½@ 9
Part skim, common to fair	6 @ 7½
Low grades	2 @ 4

COAL—Was in light request at nominally steady prices. We quote:

Anthracite, egg	$7.25	Piedmont	$ 6.00
Do, range and nut	7.50	Indiana block	5.50
Erie	6.50	Illinois	4.00@4.50
Baltimore & Ohio	6.00	Minonk	4.00
Balt. & Ohio nut	5.00		

COOPERAGE—Was dull at 80@85c for pork barrels, $1.10@1.12½ for lard tierces.

EGGS—Were in good supply, and selling at 15@16c per doz for fresh.

FISH—There was a light movement at firm prices. Stocks are reduced to very small dimensions:

Whitefish, per ½-brl	$ 7.00
Whitefish, family, ½-brl	4.50@ 4.60
Trout, per ½-brl	5.50@ 5.60
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	10.00@10.50
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl	6.50@ 7.00
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl	6.00@ 6.25
Mackerel—Large family	5.00@ 5.25
Mackerel—Fat family, ½-brl	5.00@ 5.25
Halibut, smoked, per lb	12@ 12½
Codfish—George's, 100 lbs	6.00@ 6.25
Codfish—Grand Bank	5.50@ 5.75
Codfish—Dressed	8@ 8½
Herring—Labrador, split, brls	7.50@ 8.00
Herring—Holland, per keg	1.10@ 1.15
Herring—Scaled, per box	30@ 35
California salmon, ½-brl, new	8.75@ 9.00

FRUITS AND NUTS—A good business was in progress, and the market averaged firm and steady. Following are jobbers' prices:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$ 6½@ 7
Figs, layers	10 @ 12
Turkish prunes, new	6½@ 7
Raisins, layers	2.65 @2.70
Raisins, London layers	2.90 @2.95
Raisins, Valencia	11½
Raisins, loose Muscatel	2.70
Zante currants	5¾@ 6
Citron	15 @ 16

DOMESTIC.

Apples, Alden	13½@ 14
Apples, evaporated, boxes	12 @ 13½
Apples, Eastern, quarters	6½@ 6¾
Apples, Southern	6 @ 6½
Peaches, unpared, halves	20 @ 21
Raspberries	33 @ 35
Blackberries	14 @ 14½
Pitted cherries	19 @ 20

NUTS.

Filberts	11 @ 12
Almonds, Tarragona	19 @ 20
Naples walnuts	16½@ 17
Brazils	6½@ 6¾
Pecans	10½@ 14

PEANUTS.

Wilmington	6 @ 8
Virginia	9½@ 11
Red Tennessee	6½@ 7½

GREASE—A slow trade is reported. We quote:

City white	8¼
City brown	5¾@5⅞
City yellow	5¾@6
Country white "A"	7¾
Country white "B"	6⅞
Country yellow	5¾@5⅞
Country brown	4½@4¾

GREEN FRUITS—Apples are in steady demand and firm. Oranges and lemons are in liberal supply and steady. We quote:

Apples, fair to choice, per brl	$3.25@ 4.00
Cranberries, per brl	8.00@11.00
Lemons, per box	3.50@ 4.50
Oranges, Valencia, per case	6.00@ 8.00
Oranges, Florida, per box	5.00@ 7.00
Oranges, Messina, per box	2.00@ 4.00

GROCERIES—Sugars were stronger. Coffees, rice, and sirups were firmly held. There was a steady market for other lines. We quote:

RICE.

Carolina	6¾@ 8
Louisiana	6 @ 7¾

COFFEE.

Java	19½@23
Java, choice Mandaling	27 @28
Maracaibo	13 @15
Rio, fancy	13 @13½
Rio, prime to choice	12 @12½
Rio, fair to good	10¾@11½
Rio, common	9¾@10½
Rio, roasting	9½@ 9¾

SUGARS.

Patent cut-loaf	10¾
Crushed	10¾
Powdered	10¼
Granulated, standard	9⅞
Granulated, not standard	9¾
A standard	9⅝
A No. 2	8¾@ 9
Extra C	8¼@ 8¾
No. 1	8½@ 8¾
Yellow	7 @ 8

SIRUP.

Corn	43 @45
Sugar	45 @55
Blackstrap	31 @33
New Orleans molasses, new	50 @75

SPICES.

Allspice	15 @15½
Cloves	35 @37
Pepper	18½@19
Cassia	20 @21
Nutmegs	90 @95

HAY—Was steady for timothy, but prime was weak and little wanted. We quote:

No. 1 timothy, per ton	$13.00@13.50
No. 2 timothy, per ton on track	11.00@12.00
Mixed	9.00@10.00
Upland prairie	10.00@12.00
No. 1 prairie	7.00@ 8.00

HIDES—There is no new feature in this trade, the market continuing very dull. We quote the buying prices of leading dealers:

Green-cured, light, per lb	7¾
Green-cured, heavy	7½@ 7¾
Part cured	7
Damaged hides	5½@ 6
Green salted, bulls'	5
Calf, per lb	13
Dry-salted, per lb	12
Dry flint, No. 1	14 @15
Damaged dry	11 @12
Sheep-pelts, wool estimated	22 @25

Branded and horn-hooked 15 per cent off from these prices. Long-haired thin kips are classed as damaged hides.

HOPS—A light trade at steady prices is reported. We quote:

Pacific coast	25@27
New York choice	24@26
New York prime	23@25
Wisconsin prime	18@22
Wisconsin common	8@16
1880	5@ 8
Old olds	3

OILS—Met with a fair demand, and, with the exception of lard oil, which was stronger, the market was steady and unchanged. We quote:

Carbon, Elaine	16½	Linseed, boiled	64@65
Carbon, 175 test	15½	Whale, winter	70
Carbon, 150 test	10	Sperm	$1.35
Carbon, 110 test	9¼	Neatsfoot, pure	95
Carbon, snow white and W. W., 150 test	12	Neatsfoot, extra	80
		Neatsfoot, No. 1	70
Carbon, Wis., W. W.	11½	Bank	45
Carbon, Wis., P. W.	9¾	Straits	47
Carbon, Mich., W. W.	13½	Turpentine	54
Carbon, Mich., P. W.	11½	Miners'	54@59
Lard, current make	86	Naphtha, deo. 63 deg	10
Lard, No. 1	68	Gasoline, deo. 74 deg	13
Lard, No. 2	56	Gasoline, deo. 87 deg	21
Linseed, raw	61@62		

PIG-IRON—Since our report of a week ago, the market has not been subjected to any noteworthy change. The demand is of a conservative character, and for Scotch and Eastern irons the feeling continues weak. Lake Superior brands are firm. Below are the quotations:

Lake Superior, Nos. 1 and 2	$31.00@32.00
Lake Superior, No. 3	33.00@34.00
Lake Superior, Nos. 4 and 5	31.00@35.00
Scotch, according to brand	29.00@31.00
American Scotch	26.00@28.00

POTATOES—The market is still heavily stocked with foreign, which sell at 95c@$1.00 by the car-lot for the best grades, and at 90c and below for the poorer kinds. Home-grown are in fair supply, choice peachblows selling at $1.10@1.12 on track, and common stock at 85@95c. Sweet potatoes are held at $6.00@7.00 for Illinois from store.

POULTRY AND GAME—The supply of poultry was light and the market strong at 13@15c for turkeys, 11@12c for chickens, 10@12c for ducks, and 8@10c for geese—all dressed. Live chickens sold at 9@10c. Live geese were held at $6.50@7.00 per doz, and live ducks at $4.00. Mallards were in light supply at $1.50@1.75 per doz for undressed, and $2.00 for dressed, with small ducks at $1.00.

SALT—Was steady at quotations:

Fine salt, Saginaw and New York, per brl	$ 1.00
Course salt, per brl	1.35@1.40
Dairy, with bags	2.40@2.60
Dairy, without bags	1.00
Ashton dairy, per sack	3.05
Ground alum, in bags	1.15
Liverpool fine, brown sacks	1.50

TALLOW—Is slow at 7¾@8c for city and 7@7½c for No. 1 country rendered, with No. 2 country at 6@6½c.

WHISKY—Finished goods are quoted steady on a basis of $1.18 per gallon.

WOOL—The market is steady and unchanged. We quote:

Good to choice medium tub	38@43
Coarse and dingy tub	30@33
Fine and unwashed fleece	18@20
Coarse and unwashed fleece	16@19
Medium and unwashed fleece	22@27
Medium and washed fleece	35@40
Fine washed fleece	30@33
Coarse washed fleece	30@33

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	4,244	15,975	1,686
Tuesday	4,800	16,000	2,500
Total	9,044	30,975	4,186
Same time last week	8,000	18,776	8,787
Shipments—			
Monday	2,122	7,650	1,641

Reports from the Far West regarding the condition of the cattle on the plains all agree that they have come through the winter in exceptionally good form. Owing to the exceptionally mild winter and the absence of severe storms there may be said to have been no losses, the mortality even on the poorest ranges not exceeding 1 per cent. There have been complaints of a lack of rain in Colorado and New Mexico, and from those regions cattle will not begin to move much earlier than last year, but from Texas, Southwest Kansas, the Indian Nation, and other parts of the West reports are to the effect that the cattle are healthy and strong and in better flesh than usual at this time of year. The season not only promises to open earlier than in past years, but it bids fair to be the most active and prosperous that Western shippers have ever experienced.

CATTLE—Trade was as active as on the previous day, and prices quite as satisfactory to sellers. The receipts fell short of the number generally looked for, and embraced a much better class of stock. The weather, too, was cooler and, therefore, more favorable to business, and as all classes of buyers wanted stock sellers were brisk from the outset, and by noon about everything had been closed out, sales making at prices ranging all the way from $3.20@3.50 for scraggy lots including old stags, cows, stags, bulls, and oxen, upward to $6.70@6.85 for extra. The number of prime cattle was larger than for any day lately, sales at prices above $6.25 running well up toward 1,000 head. There were comparatively few really poor lots, and but little trading was done below $4.50. The best drove on sale was 53 head of Nebraska steers, fed by William Ryder, of Dunbar, and shipped by A. Garrow. They were sold by D. C. Paxson & Co. at $6.85. The average weight of the drove was 1,50[illegible] lbs, and it was probably the finest lot of Nebraska cattle ever seen in this market. Sales to the local trade were mostly at $4.25@5.25, though from $3.30@3.50 was paid. Stockers were in better demand than on Monday and were firmer, few being offered. The market closed up firm, with the yards empty.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Steers weighing 1,500 lbs and upward	$6.70@6.90
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,500 lbs	6.25@6.60
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,350 lbs	5.85@6.10
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	5.40@5.75
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs	3.50@5.40
Stock Cattle—Common steers, weighing 600 to 1,000 lbs	3.50@4.85
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.75@3.25
Veals—Per 100 lbs	5.50@7.25

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
53	1,437	$6.85	19	1,180	$5.70
55	1,529	6.85	21	1,117	5.65
31	1,484	6.75	18	1,157	5.65
101	1,474	6.70	18	1,124	5.65
17	1,522	6.75	18	1,080	5.65
18	1,556	6.65	18	1,154	5.65
34	1,419	6.60	11	1,150	5.60
17	1,444	6.60	15	1,178	5.60
18	1,354	6.50	57	1,106	5.60
17	1,370	6.40	14	1,065	5.50
80	1,348	6.35	15	1,095	5.50
16	1,401	6.30	14	1,065	5.50
15	1,321	6.35	38	904	5.50
100	1,327	6.30	17	1,080	5.40
31	1,301	6.25	19	993	5.40
19	1,301	6.25	22	993	5.25
17	1,276	6.10	20	1,014	5.15
55	1,260	6.17½	16	999	5.00
16	1,271	6.10	22	972	5.00
18	1,297	6.00	10	848	4.75
16	1,309	6.00	10	878	4.70
15	1,388	6.15	43	978	4.80
18	1,289	6.00	18	1,017	4.70
17	1,156	5.95	22	1,045	4.60
17	1,211	6.00	15	962	4.75
20	1,211	6.00	19	1,000	4.50
65	1,216	6.00	23	890	4.60
52	1,232	5.85	18	1,128	4.50
17	1,166	5.85	12	800	4.50
18	1,239	5.85	18	907	4.50
34	1,115	5.80	17	964	4.50
27	1,118	5.80	17	953	4.40
19	1,203	5.85	17	961	4.15
40	1,175	5.90	10	893	4.00
80	1,178	5.90	18	1,000	3.75
15	1,149	5.75	10	800	3.85
18	1,283	5.75	10	715	3.65
16	1,369	5.75	23	900	3.60
18	1,181	5.75	22	880	3.50
11	1,191	5.70	12	752	3.20
17	1,251	5.70	17 calves	169	6.00
12	1,151	5.70	10 calves	160	5.50
12	1,180	5.70			

HOGS—There was a sharper demand than on the day before, and the market was 5@10c stronger. The colder weather and the better class of the stock on sale were both favorable to increased activity, and a clearance was made at an earlier hour than usual, packers and shippers both buying freely. Sales of poor to prime light were at $6.35@6.70 (some choice fetched $6.75), and of inferior to extra heavy at $6.30@7.40. Light went principally at $6.50@6.65, and heavy mostly at $6.80@7.00. Skips sold at $5.25@6.15. The late feeling was firm.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
64	301	$7.40	47	269	$6.75	67	178	$6.55
56	310	7.35	66	245	6.75	61	174	6.50
50	304	7.35	54	279	6.75	49	176	6.50
45	316	7.25	48	211	6.70	53	178	6.50
37	289	7.25	100	216	6.70	65	271	6.50
44	320	7.25	72	186	6.70	67	253	6.50
47	300	7.20	46	189	6.70	60	168	6.45
48	308	7.20	82	206	6.65	49	179	6.45
46	263	7.20	58	191	6.65	56	184	6.45
35	278	7.15	108	203	6.65	62	164	6.40
41	296	7.15	50	186	6.65	61	178	6.40
57	281	7.10	128	188	6.65	119	188	6.40
51	275	7.10	57	241	6.65	50	161	6.40
44	301	7.00	68	278	6.65	48	178	6.40
107	313	7.00	51	288	6.65	57	195	6.40
42	267	7.00	58	243	6.65	62	184	6.35
51	309	7.00	41	205	6.65	100	184	6.35
50	304	6.95	119	182	6.60	38	214	6.35
45	276	6.95	138	188	6.60	24	172	6.35
75	296	6.90	44	207	6.60	65	172	6.35
51	274	6.90	68	167	6.60	77	226	6.30
53	288	6.90	75	189	6.60	65	218	6.25
48	261	6.90	53	205	6.60	29	158	6.25
57	301	6.85	71	236	6.60	33	155	6.15
53	266	6.80	72	236	6.60	43	156	6.15
47	269	6.80	65	179	6.60	58	185	6.10
41	274	6.80	38	187	6.55	31	143	6.10
55	288	6.75	100	273	6.55	31	150	6.00
60	252	6.75	67	244	6.55			

SHEEP—There was a continued active demand for this description of stock, and the market was strong at the advance of Monday. The supply, which was moderate, was readily disposed of at $5.87½@6.90 for ordinary to choice flocks. The following were reported:

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
87	106	$5.75	96	95	$5.90
193	95	5.75	68	109	5.90
97	94	6.00	373	112	5.90
91	105	5.75	102	98	5.75
80	101	6.00	183	86	5.35
94	92	5.87½			

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, March 21.—CATTLE—Receipts, 400; consigned through, 179 cars; market steady; unchanged; choice steers, $6.00@6.10; good shippers, $5.75@5.90; light steers, $5.00@5.40; fat oxen, $5.25@5.75; butchers' cows, $3.75@4.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 3,800; consigned

through, 16 cars; market steady, with fair demand; offerings generally of a good quality; fair to good Western sheep, $5.75@6.25; choice, $6.50@6.75.

HOGS—Receipts today, 200; consigned through, 90 cars; offerings light and market easier; Yorkers, light to good, $6.80@6.90; good medium $7.10@7.20; no good heavy here; pigs, $6.00@6.50.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 21.—CATTLE—Receipts, 250; shipments, 200; supply exceedingly light and wholly of butcher stuff, which was retailed at strong prices; there was a good demand for all grades, and, had cattle been here, they would have found quick sale at full prices.

SHEEP—Receipts, 225; shipments, 900; market in same condition as that for cattle; good demand, but no supply.

HOGS—Steady and firm; light to good Yorkers, $6.15@6.55; Baltimores, $6.60@6.70; packing, $6.20@6.75; butchers' to fancy, $6.80@7.20; pigs, $5.00@6.15; receipts, 1,800; shipments, 700.

WATERTOWN.

WATERTOWN, Mass., March 21.—BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 900; market active in nearly all kinds; choice, $9.25@9.50; extra, $8.25@9.00; first quality, $7.50@8.00; second quality, $5.50@7.00; third do, $4.50@5.00.

SWINE—Western fat, live, 7@7½c; Northern dressed hogs, 8½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 4,300; sheep in full supply and of better quality than last week; moderate demand, but all arrivals sold; sheep in lots, $2.50@4.50 each; extra, $5.00@6.50; lambs, $5.00@7.25.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, March 21.—CATTLE—Receipts, 600 head; shipments, 400 head; steady; native steers, 1,000 to 1,400 lbs, $5.25@5.80; cows, $3.50@4.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,800 head; shipments, 800 head; firm at $6.00@6.70; bulk of sales at $6.40@6.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 200 head; shipments, 200 head; unchanged; good to choice muttons, $4.25@5.25.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 21.—HOGS—Firm and unchanged; receipts, 575; shipments, 289.

CATTLE—Active, but not quotably higher; receipts, 325; shipments, 240.

SHEEP—Steady at unchanged prices; offerings poor; receipts, 950; shipments, 880.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 21.—HOGS—Demand fair; prices higher; common and light, $5.50@6.85; packing and butchers', $6.40@7.30; receipts, 395; shipments, 145.

LUMBER.

Business at the yards continues brisk at quotations:

First, second, and third clear, 1¼-inch	$ 55.00
First and second clear, rough, 2-inch	51.00
Third clear, rough, 2-inch	42.00
First and second clear, dressed siding	22.00
Common dressed siding	20.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	35.00
Box boards, 13-inch	46.00
A stock boards, 10@16-inch, rough	40.00
B stock boards, 10@12-inch	35.00
C stock boards, 10@12-inch	30.00
Fencing flooring	17.50
Fencing, first quality	15.50
Fencing, No. 2	13.50
Common boards, 18@20 ft	17.50
Common boards, 10@20 ft	16.00
Dimension stuff	16.00
Dimension stuff, 26 to 30 ft	22.50
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8, inclusive, 18 ft	15.50
Pickets, flat, rough, and good	15.00
Lath	2.75
Shingles, clear	3.70
Shingles, extra A	3.30
Shingles, standard	3.10
Cedar posts, 4 to 11-inch, round	12@ 15
Oak, first and second clear, 1 to 4-inch	35.00
Third clear	30.00
Maple, clear, 1 to 4-inch	30.50
Maple, common	25.00
Maple, clear flooring	40.00@43.00
Cherry, first and second, 1-inch	75.00
Cherry plank, first and second clear	80.00
Black walnut, first and second, inch	90.00
Black walnut, common	65.00@70.00

There were three vessels on the market late Monday, one cargo of common boards selling at $14.25 and one of strips being held at $13.50. A cargo of extra shingles sold at $2.87½.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, March 21—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 12s; No. 2, 10s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 10s 6d; No. 2, 9s 6d; spring, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s; white, No. 1, 9s 8d; No. 2, 9s 5d; club, No. 1, 10s 1d; No. 2, 9s 9d. Corn—New, 6s 2d; old, 6s 4½d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 77s. Lard, 58s 8d.

LIVERPOOL, March 21—Evening.—COTTON—Dull; tending downward; 6⅝@6 15-16d; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; American, 7,200.

CHEESE—Fine American, 61s 6d.

PROVISIONS—Lard—American, 58s 3d.

RECEIPTS—For past three days—Wheat, 240,000 centals; American, 122,000.

BREADSTUFFS—Firm, except corn, which was dull. Corn—New Western, mixed, 6s 1d. California white wheat, 9s 6d@9s; do club, 9s 9d@10s 2d.

YARNS AND FABRICS—At Manchester quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, March 21.—PETROLEUM—Refined, 5⅝@5¾d.

TURPENTINE—Spirits, 45s.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, March 21.—Wheat in fair demand and firm; No. 3 spring, 9s 7d; California advanced 1d. Corn quiet but steady. Cargoes off coast—Wheat firm and a shade higher; corn in fair demand and firm. To arrive—Wheat firmer; red winter (at London) advanced 6d. Corn firm at an advance. Demand for the United Kingdom and Continent for wheat and corn fair. Pork, 79s. Lard dull and 6d lower at 58s 3d. Bacon—Long clear, 48s; short clear, 48s 6d. Tallow, 41s 6d. Cheese firm and 1s 6d higher, at 61s 6d. Beef, 114s. Country markets firm.

LONDON, March 21.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat in fair demand; California club, 9s 9d@10s; white Michigan and Western red winter, 10s 3d; No. 3 spring, 8s 4d; No. 2 do, 9s 10d. Corn quiet but steady. MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast—Wheat a shade dearer; corn firm. Cargoes on passage—Wheat improving; corn firm. Fair average quality of American red winter wheat for prompt shipment, 50s. Fair average quality of American mixed corn for shipment during March and April, 30s. Country markets for wheat—English firm; French generally dearer. Paris—Wheat and flour firm.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 21.—GRAIN—Stimulated by the continued and decided buoyancy at the West most of the day, as reflecting in part the unfavorable weather, reports of reduced and diminishing supplies, and unmistakably confident speculative temper there, winter wheat here has been further worked up materially on No. 2 red, generally about 1½@2½c a bu on a fair business in the speculative interest, in good part for covering purposes, but a very light trade for early delivery. Shippers have been practically indifferent in view of the extremely high figures now current here, rendering the execution of the few orders at hand next to impossible, though the advices by cable were again deemed somewhat more favorable, this latter feature, however, resulting chiefly from the recent sharp rise in our markets. Late in the afternoon No. 2 red wheat in the option line receded about ½c a bu as offered more freely, but hardened again slightly near the close, leaving off less firmly. Spring wheat held higher as scarce, but very quiet and unsettled. Sales of 2,689,000 bu. No. 1 red at $1.48 delivered; 50,000 bu No. 2 red, new and old rules, at respectively $1.41½@1.42 and $1.41¾@1.42, closing at $1.42 new rule asked and $1.41¾ bid; do March, $1.40½@1.41¼, mostly in exchange for later deliveries, closing at $1.41¼; do April, $1.40½@1.42¼, closing at $1.42 asked; do May, $1.40½@1.42¼, closing at $1.41½; do June, $1.37½@1.40, closing at $1.39; do July, $1.27½@1.29¼, closing at $1.28; do August, $1.24; No. 3 red new at $1.32; No. 4 red, old rule, at $1.16; ungraded red at $1.19@1.47, as to quality; very choice State went at $1.47 for export, with No. 2 Milwaukee spring prime old in store quoted $1.35 asked and $1.32 bid, with some inquiry from an export source; ungraded hard Duluth spring, choice, at $1.45½ delivered. Corn again advanced sharply on a lighter offering, especially for early delivery, and a good demand, the early deliveries showing a rise of about ½@2c, No. 2 in elevator gaining most, and No. 2 on the option list about ¾@½c per bu, though in the latter connection the later trading indicated a reaction of ¼@½c per bu. Sales of 1,125,000 bu mixed Western ungraded at 74@78c, as to quality and condition, mostly at 76@76¾c; No. 2 white at 86c bid; New York steamer mixed at 76¼c, out tomorrow; New York yellow nominal. Oats quoted up about ¾@1c, generally ¾@1c a bu, on a very limited offering, checking business perceptibly, though a fair inquiry has been noted, closing tamely and rather firmly. Sales of 148,000 bu white Western ungraded at 53@57c, as to quality; mixed Western ungraded, 50@53c; white State at 55¼@58¾c, as to quality; seed oats, 58¼c, mainly at 56@58c; mixed State, 51@54¼c. Rye about steady, on, however, a tame market, carlots of near-by stock ranging from 85@88c; prime State afloat quoted at 91c; a boatload of Canada in bond at 91c. Barley scarce and again held higher, but quiet; No. 1 Canada quoted at $1.14 bid and up to $1.16 asked; No. 1 bright new quoted at $1.16; choice ungraded Canada on private terms, quoted at $1.13@1.14; and two-rowed State at 98c.

PROVISIONS—Hog products ruling stronger, with a fair business noted in Western steam lard on speculative account, but otherwise not much animation, closing in the instance of lard weaker in sympathy with the West. Western mess pork in moderate demand for early delivery at irregular prices, leaving off at $16.87½@16.50 for old ordinary to choice brands and $17.75 for new, and in the option line without inquiry of note, with April quoted nominally at $17.40@17.50; May at $17.60@17.70. Cut meats moderately active in a jobbing way and quoted firm. Bacon dull; long clear quoted at the close at 9½c, and short clear at 9¾c. Western steam lard in moderate request for early delivery at strong prices, with contract grades leaving off at $10.95, and in the option line a fairly active business noted at advanced figures, though weakening again near the close, with April leaving off at $10.87½@10.90; May, $10.97½@11.00; June, $11.07½@11.10; July, $11.12½; August, $11.17½; September, $11.22½; and seller the remainder of the year, $10.75.

TALLOW—In fair demand, closing at 7½@7¾c for prime, with sales at 7½@7¾c, as to quality.

SUGARS—Raw active and strong on the basis of 7¼c for fair refining muscovado. Refined attracted more attention at a further improvement, with cutloaf closing at 10¼c; crushed, 10¼c; powdered, 9⅞@10c; granulated, 9⅝c; standard A, 9⅛c; off A, 8¾@9c; white extra C, 8⅝@8¾c; yellow extra C, 8@8¼c; C, 7⅞@7⅞c; yellow, 7½@7⅞c.

FREIGHTS—Less inquiry reported for accommodation on berth, though the advantage as to rates continued in favor of shippers. A very moderate movement is noted in the way of charter contracts at barely steady figures. For Liverpool the reported engagements included by steam flour at 1s@1s 3d, through freight by outport steamers as low as 1s 1d; local shipments quoted at 1s 6d; corn at 2d per bu; provisions in lots at 10s@12s 6d; freight by outport steamers as low as 10s 1d; of local shipments at 12s 6d.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, March 21.—COTTON—Quiet at 12 3-16@12 7-16c; futures dull; March, 12.12c; April, 12.21c; May, 12.40c; June, 12.59c; July, 12.77c; August, 12.91c; September, 12.67c; October, 11.77c; November, 11.58; December, 11.60c; January, 11.73c.

FLOUR—Firm; receipts, 22,490 brls; exports, 2,100 brls; super State and Western, $3.80@4.50; common to good extra, $4.60@5.10; good to choice, $5.15@8.50; white wheat extra, $7.00@8.50; extra Ohio, $4.95@8.00; St. Louis, $4.75@8.50; Minnesota patent process, $7.50@8.50.

HAY—Steady with a fair demand; 65c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar in fair demand and strong; fair to good refining quoted at 7@7⅛c. Molasses—Demand fair and market firm. Rice strong; fairly active; Rangoon, 2¾c in bond.

PETROLEUM—Quiet but firm; United, 79½c; crude, 6¾@7¼c; refined, 7¼c.

RESIN—Nominally unchanged.

TURPENTINE—Firm and higher at 56½@57c.

EGGS—Western fresh dull and lower at 15½c.

BUTTER—Quiet but firm at 15@45c.

CHEESE—Firm and unchanged.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, March 21.—A variety of influences combined today to force wheat quotations to a higher level. The market was active and excited. Offerings were taken with spirit by the scalpers as well as by the large holders. The upward turn was caused by an improved shipping demand, a keen milling demand, stormy weather, diminishing stocks, moderate receipts, higher European markets, and a concerted movement on the part of the bull element. The net gain for the day was 3@3½c. A large business was done in spot wheat. No. 3 in store was taken freely at $1.18, an advance of 6c within ten days. No. 2 spring, good to ship, brought $1.30, and 5 cars fresh in St. Paul houses were taken at $1.30¾, the highest price so far paid. No. 2 winter was dealt in at $1.33@1.34, and a car-load of No. 2 hard in store brought $1.43. The volume of business was heavy in spot and the options alike. McGeoch's brokers were largely devoted to the May option, but owing to the various influences mentioned the April option did not suffer any. June also had a buoyant appearance, and its positive strength reflected the strength of the situation better than those values which are undergoing more direct manipulation. The May option advanced steadily from $1.28 to $1.30, and closed at $1.29¾. April closed ½c under, while June wound up the day at $1.28¾ and July at $1.25¾. Coarse grains were also active and higher.

To the Western Associated Press.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 21.—FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat strong; fairly active; No. 2 Milwaukee hard, $1.42; No. 2 Milwaukee fresh, $1.30¾; March, $1.29¾; April, $1.29¼; May, $1.29¾; June, $1.28¾; July, $1.25¾; September, $1.08; year, $1.04; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.18; No. 4 nominal; rejected, 90c. Corn higher; No. 2, 65½c bid; rejected, 63½c bid. Oats firmer; quiet; No. 2, 45c. Rye in fair demand; No. 1, 85c; No. 2 dull at 81½c. Barley firmer; cash higher; No. 2 spring, fresh, 90½c bid; April, 89c; No. 3 spring, 78c bid.

PROVISIONS—Higher. Mess pork, $17.15 cash and March; $17.20 April. Lard—Prime steam, $10.75 cash and March; $10.72½ April.

HOGS—Stronger; $6.15@6.70.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 12,000 brls; wheat, 31,000 bu; barley, 9,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 11,000 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu; barley, 5,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 21.—FLOUR—Higher; XXX, $5.40@5.50; family, $5.80@6.00; choice to fancy, $6.10@6.60.

GRAIN—Wheat strong and higher, with slight fluctuations toward the close; No. 2 red, $1.31@1.31¼ cash, $1.30¾@1.33¾ April, $1.30¾@1.34¾ May, $1.24@1.26¼ June, $1.12@1.14¼ July, $1.09⅝@1.09⅞ the year; No. 3 do, $1.24 bid; No. 4 do, $1.20 bid. Corn higher and firm; 67@67½c cash, 67¼@68c April, 68¾@69¼c May, 68¼@69½c June, 68¼@69½c July; 53½@53⅝c the year. Oats higher; 47@48¼c cash, 46c bid April, 45½c May, 44c June. Rye higher at 82¾@84½c. Barley quiet at 75c@$1.02.

LEAD—Nominal.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.17.

PROVISIONS—Pork higher; $17.47½ bid cash, $17.25 bid March, $17.47½ bid May. Lard higher at $10.60. Dry salt meats higher; shoulders, $6.50; long clear, $9.50; short ribs, $9.60; short clear, $9.85. Bacon strong; shoulders, $7.37½; short ribs, $10.50; short clear, $10.85.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 14,000 bu; corn, 17,000 bu; oats, 13,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, 19,000 bu; corn, 43,000 bu; oats, 18,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

Call—Wheat firm; $1.31 bid March; $1.33⅝ bid April; $1.34¼ May; $1.25⅜ June; $1.12¾ July; $1.09⅜ the year. Corn firm and slow; 68c April; 69c May and June; 54c the year.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 21.—FLOUR—Quiet but steady; XX, nominal; XXX, $5.75@6.25; high grades, $6.37½@7.25.

GRAIN—Corn in good demand; white higher, at 85c. Oats in good demand; choice easier at 61c.

CORN-MEAL—Dull and nominal at $4.10.

HAY—In fair demand; ordinary, $22.00; prime, $24.00; choice, $25.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and weak; quoted at $18.00. Lard firm; refined tierce, 11¼@11½c; keg, 11¾c. Bulk meats scarce and firm; shoulders quoted at 7c; clear rib and long clear, 10c; no clear. Bacon stronger; shoulders, 7¾@8c; clear rib and long clear, 10½c; no clear. Hams—Sugar-cured, dull; canvased, 11½@12½c.

WHISKY—Steady; Western rectified, $1.05@1.20.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 8¾@11¼c. Sugar quiet; common to good common easier at 6¾@6⅞c; fair to fully fair easier at 6⅞@7¼c; prime to choice and yellow clarified steady. Molasses dull; common, 40@45c; centrifugal, 40@60c; fair, 48@51c; prime, 55@58c. Rice firmer; Louisiana, 5¼@7c.

BRAN—Dull and lower; $1.30.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 21.—FLOUR—Unchanged and firm.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western active, higher, and strong; No. 2 winter red, spot, $1.37¼@1.38¾; April, $1.38¾@1.39; May, $1.40¼@1.41; June, $1.37¼@1.37¾; July, $1.28¼@1.28¾; August, $1.14½@1.20¼. Corn—Western neglected; mixed, spot, 74¼@75½c; March, 75c asked; April, 75¼@75½c; May, 75¾c bid; June, 76¾@77c. Oats quiet and steady; Western white, 52@55c; mixed, 51@52c; Pennsylvania, 52@55c. Rye quiet at 95@77c.

HAY—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

BUTTER—Firm; Western packed, 16@40c; roll, 25@32c.

EGGS—Quiet at 14@16c.

PETROLEUM—Nominal.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm at 9@10c. Sugar firm at 9⅝c.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1.17@1.18.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,324 brls; wheat, 8,616 bu; corn, 3,324 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; rye, 120 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, none; corn, 2,216 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 628,398 bu; corn, 57,836 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.—FLOUR—Fairly active, with moderate receipts and reduced stock; holders firm. Rye flour in better demand.

GRAIN—Wheat took another sharp turn upward, influenced by active speculative demand, mostly to cover shorts on continued light receipts; No. 2 red, grain depot, $1.38½; No. 2 red March, $1.38½@1.41; April, $1.39½@1.40; May, $1.39½@1.40; June, $1.35½@1.37½; July, $1.25½@1.26. Corn in fair demand: sail mixed, track, 75c; steamer, grain depot, 75c; sail mixed, March, 74½@76c; April, 75¼@75½c; May, 74½@76½c; June, 75@75½c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 white, 55c; No. 3 do, 54½c; mixed, 54c.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Beef—Mess, $14.00; India mess, free on board, $25.00. Lard quiet; kettle, 11½@11¾c; steam, 10¾c.

BUTTER—Quiet; but choice grades scarce and firm.

EGGS—Steady at a decline of ½@1c.

CHEESE—Dull and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,600 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 2,400 bu; oats, 10,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—None.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., March 21.—COTTON—Steady at 11¾c.

FLOUR—Opened dull, but closed active; fancy, $5.65@5.90.

GRAIN—Wheat strong and higher; demand mostly for consumption; No. 2 red winter, $1.33@1.35. Corn strong and higher; No. 2 mixed, 70c. Oats in good demand; a shade higher; No. 2 mixed, 50½c. Rye very firm, holders asking higher rates; 90c. Barley in good demand; $1.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork stronger; $18.00. Lard strong; $10.62½. Bulk meats stronger, holders asking higher rates; shoulders, 6⅝c; clear rib, $9.55. Bacon strong; holders firm; shoulders, 8⅜c; clear rib, 10½c; clear, 10¾c.

WHISKY—Active and firm at $1.16; combination sales of finished goods, 680 brls on the basis of $1.16.

BUTTER—Easier but not quotably lower.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, March 21.—FLOUR—Firm and unchanged.

GRAIN—Corn quiet but firm; No. 2 and high mixed, 81@82c; steamer mixed and yellow, 80@81c; no grade, 78@80c. Oats firm; No. 1 and extra white, 61@62½c; No. 2 white, 59@60c; No. 3 do, 57@58c; No. 2 mixed, 55@57c. Rye, 97c@$1.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady and firm. Beef steady. Lard firm; 11¼@11¾c. Hams—Smoked steady.

BUTTER—Firm for choice grades.

CHEESE—Quiet; choice, 13@13½c; fair to good, 11@12c.

EGGS—In fair demand; 17c.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 brls, 4,000 sacks; corn, 45,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 600 brls; corn, 1,100 bu; wheat, 16,400 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, March 21—Noon.—GRAIN—Wheat strong; No. 2 red, spot and April, $1.35; May, $1.35¼; June, $1.33; July, $1.18; August, $1.13. Corn strong; No. 2, spot and April, 69½c; May, 70c; June, 69½c. Oats—Nothing doing.

CLOVER—No. 2, $4.60; prime, $4.80; prime mammoth, $5.10.

CLOSED—Wheat strong; No. 2 red, spot, $1.35 asked; March, $1.33 bid; April, $1.34¼@1.35; May, $1.35¼; June, $1.34. Corn firm; high mixed, held at 75c; No. 2, spot, March, April, and June, 69½@70c; May, 70½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 16,000 bu; corn, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 1,600 bu.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., March 21.—GRAIN—Corn—New firm and higher; high mixed, 65@65½c; mixed, 65@65¼c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 47¼@47½c. Rye dull and unchanged; No. 2, 85@86c.

HIGHWINES—Unchanged; $1.16.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 1,550 bu; corn, 5,950 bu; oats, 1,580 bu; rye, 1,250 bu; barley, 4,950 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, none; corn, 38,500 bu; oats, 16,625 bu; rye, 1,500 bu; barley, none.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, March 21.—PROVISIONS—Strong and higher. Mess pork, $18.00@18.50. Bulk shoulders, 6⅝c; clear rib, 9¾c; clear sides, 10c. Bacon in fair demand; unchanged. Hams—Sugar-cured, firmer, but not quotably higher. Lard, choice kettle in good demand, but at lower rates; 13¾c.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—In fair demand and firm; all offerings taken at yesterday's prices.

COTTON—Steady and unchanged.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., March 21.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled; No. 1 white, $1.32; April, $1.32½; May, $1.33¾; June, $1.32¾; July, $1.28¾; August, $1.14¾; No. 2 red, $1.33¾; No. 2 white, $1.28. Receipts, 4,000 bu; shipments, 15,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 21.—GRAIN—Wheat inactive and nominally unchanged. Corn quiet; car-lots No. 2 Toledo, 75c on track. Oats inactive. Rye inactive. Barley quiet; 3 cars Canada at 98c on track.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 21.—GRAIN—Wheat strong; $1.30½@1.31. Corn strong; 69½@70c. Oats firm; 47½@48½c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, March 21.—GRAIN—Wheat firm. Corn firm; No. 2, 76@77c.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Exports of cotton goods this week 1,886 packages; since Jan. 1, 2,905; compared with 2,675 packages same time last year; jobbing trade very busy, and movement active in all departments; with agents deliveries continued good, but new demand light and confined to specialties; a rainy Tuesday, and market without usual quota of orders and momentary quiet understood; medium and lower grades bleached cottons in steady request, and desirable brands very reduced; supply fine brown cottons very low in stock, and many receipts being distributed on arrival; colored cottons, steady movement for desirable styles, but general qualities of light sales; prints in steady assortment request; buyers very critical, and choice style wanted; also specialties of any character; foulards and lawns in desirable styles and colors doing well; flannels in light request; dress goods in soft wool styles doing very well; Kentucky jeans, cottonades, osnaburgs, and ordinary cheviots inactive; apron checks good distribution; woolen goods in light demand but very good delivery.

WOOL.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.—WOOL—Dull and unsettled; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 43@44c; extra, 42@43c; medium, 45@47c; coarse, 35@38c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 39@40c; medium, 44@45c; coarse, 35@38c; washed combing delaine, 48@50c; unwashed do, 29@34c; pulled, 30@35c.

BOSTON, March 21.—WOOL—Steady, with a fair demand; Ohio and Pennsylvania extras, 42@45c. Michigan and Wisconsin, 41@42c; Michigan and Ohio, No. 1, 45@48c; unwashed wools, 20@29c; combing delaines, 46@50c; unwashed combing, 29@32c; pulled, 30@52½c.

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 21.—COTTON—Quiet but steady; middling, 12c; low middling, 11⅝c; good ordinary, 11¼c; net receipts, 2,200; gross, 3,000; exports Great Britain, 3,800; sales, 4,000; stock, 273,490.

GALVESTON, Tex., March 21.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 12c; low middling, 11⅝c; good ordinary, 11c; net receipts, 675; sales, 350; stock, 51,995.

ST. LOUIS, March 21.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 11⅝c; sales, 800 bales; receipts, 700; shipments, 1,800; stock, 54,600.

PETROLEUM.

BRADFORD, Pa., March 21.—PETROLEUM—Market quiet and steady; opened at 79¾c, advanced to 80⅛c, closed offered at 80c; sales, 314,000; total shipments, 46,362; charters, 33,300.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, March 21.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 53c.

WILLIAM BURKE.

He Is Making a Desperate Legal Fight Against Being Returned to the New York Officers for Reimprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 21.—Sheriff Houck and Detective Hale, of Albany, N. Y., reached St. Paul bearing a requisition from Gov. Cornell, of New York, for William Burke, otherwise "Billy the Kid," the famous bank-thief, who escaped from the Albany Jail in January and was recaptured under the name of Frank Lewis while attempting to rob a bank in Minneapolis. When the detective who made the arrest met the Eastern officers and showed them the picture taken here they at once recognized their man. They visited the capital, and, when the Governor arrived, they produced their papers and asked for a requisition. The Attorney-General examined them and found them proper, and the Governor was about to issue the necessary papers when the first gun of an expected fight was fired. "Billy" has plenty of money and plenty of friends to use for him when he gets into a scrape, and nothing that money can do is undone. The "friend from Winnipeg" who visited him in jail last week was his brother, a Chicago saloonkeeper. Two other friends reached St. Paul yesterday, and have been shadowing the officers and working hard. Accordingly it was no surprise today when the Minneapolis attorneys of Burke telephoned down to the Governor that they desired to be heard. Gov. Hubbard heard the case, examined the requisitions, and then stated to the officers that he would require a full hearing of the case before issuing a warrant upon the Sheriff of Hennepin County to deliver to the New York officers the body of the prisoner. Immediately communication was sought with Attorney-General Hahn, who was at Minneapolis engaged in a case, Attorney Hale, County Attorney for Hennepin, and also Messrs. Gilfillan, McNair, and Bailey, counsel for the prisoner. Detective Hale then visited Minneapolis and proceeded at once to the jail, where, standing in the doorway, the "Kid" was marched in front of them. Finally, stepping up to him, Detective Hoy said, "Do you know this man?" pointing to Mr. Hale. "Never saw him before," replied Burke. "No; he doesn't know me any better than he does Krupp," remarked Hale. Krupp is the "Kid's" brother-in-law, and is supposed to have been the one who was with him in the bank here. At the mention of the name Krupp Burke spoke up quickly, "Who?" He received no reply, but he evidently had heard the name, for he seemed anxious to get away, and, as he turned and walked back to the stairway leading to his cell, he said, "You never saw me before." "Yes I have, and I'm going to take you back to Albany with me, too, Billy," rejoined the officer. As the prisoner walked away the detectives noticed the light shoes he wore, which answered exactly to a description which Mr. Hale received from a Jew in Canada who had seen them. They also noticed that when "the Kid" walked his heels never touched the floor. He has grown accustomed to walking on the ball of his foot. Thus prepared to identify the prisoner, the officers returned to St. Paul. At 12:30 Mr. McNair, counsel for the Kid, sent word that he would be down in an hour, and thereupon Gov. Hubbard ordered that the hearing be continued until 2 o'clock, when the counsel on both sides would all be present. Proceedings before the Governor commenced at 2 o'clock. Judge Bailey made an argument asking that the prisoner be held until tomorrow to establish his identity. County Attorney Hale objected. Gilfillan made an argument asking that he be held until tomorrow, that the Attorney-General had investigated the papers, and held they were sufficient. Argument continued till the end of the afternoon, when Gov. Hubbard took the papers under advisement. The prisoner will be arraigned in the Minneapolis Municipal Court at 9 a. m. tomorrow on a charge of being a fugitive from justice, and then, if the requisition is granted, he will be turned over to the Albany officers, who will leave with him on the noon train. Mr. Hale says Burke formerly made his headquarters at St. Catharines, Ont., from whence he could not be extradited until the murder. Since then he has kept clear of there. His wife and her three children by two former husbands reside at Detroit, Mich. Hale has been on Burke's trail through Canada and Michigan for several weeks, and is, of course, rejoiced to see his man once more behind the prison bars.

BONDS TO SECURE BANK-NOTE CIRCULATION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

HALLOCK, Ill., March 6.—The Hon. J. B. Weaver, in his speech at Peoria a few days ago, stated that an association having a $50,000 United States bond, drawing 4½ per cent interest and worth in the market 14 per cent premium, could, under the present United States law, deposit said bond and get $51,300 "circulation;" or, in other words, could get 90 per cent of the *market* value instead of 90 per cent of the *par* value of the bond in circulating notes. Will THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE please state explicitly *how* it is, as some persons don't believe Weaver. M. HINMAN.

[The Banking law recognizes no premiums or discounts on Government bonds deposited by banks. It accepts every National bond as worth its face—and for every $100 of bonds deposited with the Controller of the Currency he is authorized to issue to the bank $90 of circulating notes, neither more nor less. If Weaver stated what is alleged by our correspondent he uttered a falsehood if he knows what the law is; and an erroneous assertion if he is ignorant of it.—ED.]

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

RUSSELL, Ia., March 16.—In THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE of March 8, in answer to M. Hinman, of Hallock, Ill., you say J. B. Weaver stated a falsehood in saying that banks could draw 90 per cent of the *market* value of bonds deposited as security for circulation. We have many men in Iowa who believe Weaver never makes statements without being fully able to prove them. Please give us the latest law, and, if found that you are wrong, do Weaver the justice to correct the statement. F. H. TINKER.

[The banking law provides:

SECTION 50 (or 5,171 of code). Upon a deposit of bonds as prescribed by Secs. 5,159 and 5,160, the association making the same shall be entitled to receive from the Controller of the Currency circulating notes of different denominations, in blank, registered and countersigned as hereinafter provided, equal in amount to 90 per centum of the current market value of the United States bonds so transferred and delivered, *but not exceeding* 90 per centum of the amount of the bonds at the par value thereof, if bearing interest at a rate not less than 5 per centum per annum.

This means that if the bonds be below par, the notes shall not exceed 90 per cent of their market value, but in no case shall they exceed 90 per cent of the par value of the bonds.—ED.]

A TRIBUTE TO MINISTER OSBORN.

Mention has heretofore been made of the negotiation of the treaty between Chili and the Argentine Confederation for the purpose of settling their boundaries, in the successful completion of which so prominent a part was taken by the Hon. Thomas O. Osborn, formerly of this city, who has long been the representative of the United States at Buenos Ayres. In a letter just received by Gen. Julius White from Mr. Osborn, the latter thus describes one of the pleasant features growing out of his efforts in the matter of the treaty:

"On New-Year's Day 150 of the leading bankers and commercial men of this city presented me with a rich set of parlor ornaments in white agate and blue enamel, en suite, composed of two thirty-inch flower vases, a massive clock on a blue velvet stand, and a circular table, agate top and foot, supported by a dolphin—all accompanied by a diploma engrossed on parchment, bearing a beautiful address to me, with the 150 names, among which appear the names of old father Samuel P. Hale, Pearson, and Sampson. The set is very beautiful and rich, and was presented as a recognition of my services in bringing about the treaty between this country and Chili. Of course, I declined to accept them, save with the sanction of our Government, and I have placed them at the 'disposition' of the department. Before this the press had presented me with the beautiful United States flag dressed in mourning—the one carried at the head of the procession in honor of President Garfield—incased in a box made of the precious polished wood of this country, and I have already shipped it to the department."

Winchester's Hypophosphites will cure consumption, coughs, weak lungs, bronchitis, and general debility. Established twenty-three years.

MARINE NEWS.

The Propeller William Edwards Sued for Colliding with a Bridge.

A Jury Renders a Verdict in Favor of the City for $125.

Quite an Active Demand Yesterday by Shippers for Vessels to Load Corn.

Arrivals and Clearances at This Port Yesterday—Dock and Other Notes.

The City Wins Its Suit Against the Propeller William Edwards.

The case of the City of Chicago against the propeller William Edwards, in which the city sued the boat for $200 for damage to the Harrison street bridge, came up before Justice Meech yesterday afternoon. Col. Cameron appeared for the city and C. E. Kremer, Esq., for the defendant. The case was tried by a jury, which was far above the average usually brought in by Constables to try cases before Justice Courts.

John McNamara was the first witness called by the city. He testified that he saw the steamer run into the east approach of the bridge and damage it. [At this point one O'Brien, who sat behind the witness, attempted to "coach" him by whispering to him what to testify to, but was promptly rebuked by the Court, who warned him that a repetition of the offense would cost him a fine.]

The next witness for the city was John O'Brien. He testified that he knew the steamer Edwards. He had superintended the repairs to the bridge caused by the Edwards running into it. He thought the bill of the city was a reasonable one. On cross-examination, O'Brien testified that the lumber used in the repairs was used to raise the bridge up. It required four days to repair the bridge. He testified that the propeller Boston collided with the bridge while it was being repaired. He thought that the Boston could not prevent a collision, and therefore no bill was made out against her for damages. He saw the Edwards strike the north end of the bridge. He thought the Captain of the Edwards was excited at the time. In his opinion the Edwards was a cranky boat. The accident happened July 6, 1881. He did not know whether the Edwards struck the abutment; he only knew she struck the bridge.

A workman named James O'Connell was next called. He was on the bridge working when the Edwards struck. He did not see the boat strike, but heard the noise and cracking. He was greatly excited because his life was endangered.

James Barnum, another workman, was on the bridge-protection when the accident happened. He did not see the steamer strike the bridge. The bridge was tipped up and the boat was alongside.

Capt. Connett was then sworn. He had had several conversations with Capt. Fagin, the commander of the Edwards, regarding the accident. Fagin denied that he had damaged the bridge. Capt. Connett was a most amusing witness—for the spectators.

This closed the city's case.

Capt. Fagin was the first witness called for the defense. He gave the dimensions of the boat. On the 6th of July he was proceeding up the South Branch with his boat (the Edwards). A down propeller signaled him to take his own side. He was warned not to take the east draw at his peril. He took the west draw. There was a schooner in the way and he had to turn his boat short, and the result was that the Edwards sagged against the protection underneath the bridge. Capt. Fagin claimed that the damage to the bridge was caused by the propeller Boston. The Edwards was under headway and under control of the wheelmen. He denied emphatically that the Edwards struck the bridge.

Capt. Harry Faith, the Mate of the Edwards, and formerly Harbormaster, testified that he was in the pilot-house at the time of the alleged collision with the bridge. The Edwards did not strike the bridge, but sagged against the protection underneath. He was in a position to see, and was positive that the Edwards did not strike the bridge. It was his impression that the jar caused by the Edwards striking the protection was what made the bridge topple over. The protection was two feet wider than the bridge.

After the examination of four other witnesses by the defense, and whose evidence was in corroboration of the testimony of the Captain and Mate of the Edwards, the defense rested their case.

Col. Cameron waived the opening argument, and Mr. Kremer addressed the jury, claiming that the city had failed to make out a case against the boat, the prosecution not having shown that the bridge was properly protected in case of an accident.

Col. Cameron closed for the city. He claimed that the Chicago River above Van Buren street was not a public highway; that the city had made the stream navigable, and had complete jurisdiction over it. When boats went up the stream they did it at their own peril and risk, and were liable for any damage they might do, whether purely accidental or otherwise. He closed by asking the jury to find a verdict for the city.

The jury then retired, and, after being out about an hour, returned with a verdict in favor of the city for $125. The verdict was evidently a compromise one, as the amount sued for was $200—the limit before a Justice of the Peace—while the bill of damages presented to the Captain of the Edwards footed up $295.25.

The defense appealed.

Lake Freights.

There was considerable inquiry yesterday for grain-carriers to load corn immediately, but the rate offered—2 cents a bushel—was so ridiculously low that nothing was obtained, though it was reported, but the report could not be traced to an authoritative source, that a vessel had been chartered at that figure. Most of the corn for which room was wanted is said to be in the Dolly Varden (Danville) Elevator, and is reported to be both hot and full of weevil. One vessel-owner had an offer of 2 cents a bushel, the vessel to load at a lower elevator, but refused to put his craft in at any such rate.

Forming a Chicago Cargo Pool.

A meeting of the Local Board of Marine Underwriters will be held this morning at 10 o'clock in the rooms of the Arbitration Committee of the Board of Trade. The call omits to mention the object of the gathering, but from the fact that each representative of the marine companies of the late Detroit conference pledged himself to aid in the formation of local cargo pools at the different ports, it is presumed that the meeting will undertake the formation of a Chicago cargo pool for the coming season.

Port of Chicago.

The following were the arrivals and clearances at this port yesterday:

ARRIVALS.

Prop J. S. Seaverns, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop Depere, Manitowoc, sundries.
Schr William Smith, South Haven, ties.
Schr Ataunto, Spy Lake, lumber.
Schr C. S. Skinner, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr William Jones, Grand Haven, slabs.

CLEARED.

Prop Depere, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop J. S. Seaverns, Saugatuck, sundries.
Schr William Jones, South Haven, light.
Schr Ataunto, Grand Haven, light.
Schr E. P. Royce, Bailey's Harbor, mdse.
Schr Z. Y. M. C. A., Montague, light.
Schr C. S. Skinner, Muskegon, light.
Schr William Jones, Grand Haven, light.

Dock and Other Notes.

All the lights on Lake Erie are now lit up for the season.

Advices from St. Catharines say that the Welland Canal will be opened on April 10.

None of the vessels that cleared yesterday left port owing to the heavy gale blowing.

It is said that a charter of 6,000,000 feet from Saginaw to Ohio ports has been closed at $2.

Capt. Rube Cassidy was yesterday appointed to the command of the schooner Conneaught.

Capt. George Clark, of the schooner Erastus Corning, has arrived at this port to look after the fitting out of his vessel.

Patrick Loftus has sold his one-half interest in the schooner Gerritt Smith to Honora Myers for $2,850, who thus becomes sole owner.

Charles N. Stevens has bought the little schooner Josephine from James A. Boyd and John Kane, the consideration being $225.

The Vessel Owners' Towing Company yesterday sold the tug J. L. Higgie to Capt. J. Roberts for $3,300. She will be taken to Pine Lake.

We learn that the regular opening rate on coal from Cleveland is 75 cents per ton, and several charters have lately been made at that figure.

The schooner Florence and the tugs Mosher and Willie Brown were put into the dock of the Vessel Owners' Company yesterday for the purpose of being bottom calked.

Capt. N. S. Whipple has sold the schooner J. C. King to Parker Bros. for $18,000, and takes the schooner Columbian in part payment at $12,000. The King is in Chicago and the Columbian in Cleveland.

Capt. William Courtland, the commander of the big lake tug Brockway, arrived from Ludington yesterday, looking exceedingly well and hearty. Capt. Courtland is one of the ablest steamboat Captains on the lakes, as his management of the Brockway and her tow of immense flatboats last season, especially during the storm in which the ill-fated propeller Columbia foundered, amply demonstrated. The Brockway during the winter has been raised both fore and aft and extensive repairs made to her engine and boiler, the whole amount expended on her aggregating $5,500. She will probably arrive at this port with her lumber arks about April 10.

Capt. J. V. Tuttle has received the appointment of local inspector for the Inland Lloyds' Vessel Register for Lake Michigan, from and including Racine north to Green Bay, for the season of 1882. The position was held last year by Capt. John Blend.

Capts. George McLeod, John Martin, J. J. Bardon, and W. H. Rounds, composing the Board of Inspectors, have completed the work of classification for the Inland Lloyds' Register for 1882. The matter is in the hands of the printer, and will be issued about the 15th of April.

A report was current along the docks yesterday afternoon that the schooner Tempest had gone on the beach on the east shore during the fierce gale of Monday night, but happily proved untrue, as Capt. Jacob Johnson, her owner, received a dispatch late in the day saying that the Tempest was safe in the harbor at Whitehall.

The steam-barge Annie Smith and her consort, the schooner J. C. King, are chartered from the opening of navigation until Oct. 25, as follows: Coal from Cleveland or Ashtabula to Portage at 75 cents per ton free, and iron ore from Marquette to Cleveland at $1.75 per ton. The schooner Ogarita has been chartered to take coal from Toledo to Milwaukee at $1 per ton free.

A few days since it was stated that a vessel had been seen floating about in the lake near Point au Pelee, which was supposed to be the schooner C. K. Nims, sunk last fall in collision with the schooner David Dows. It is now said that the craft was the scow Reporter, owned by a man named McCormick. She was anchored at the North dock, Point au Pelee, and during the prevalence of a storm broke loose and was driven to near Rond Eau, where she went to pieces.

The steam canalboat Henrietta Walker yesterday ran into the wheel of the steam-barge Ketchum and shortly after sank in the channel of the river near the Twenty-second street bridge, completely blockading the passage of craft either up or down. The wheel of the Ketchum was broken, Harbormaster McCarthy was sent for and immediately took measures to have the obstruction removed. Capt. Peter Falcon, the diver, will make an examination of the sunken boat's injuries this morning.

Advices from Muskegon are that there are immense quantities of lumber piled upon the wharves and docks at that port awaiting shipment, and in consequence of the increased demand for this article, and the inability of the railroads to furnish adequate transportation, there is a general demand for vessels. The rate paid last year—$1.50 per 1,000 feet—is offered now, and vessel-owners seem to be eager to accept it, yet are somewhat doubtful of the efficiency of the policy of starting too early.

Alpena, Mich.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALPENA, Mich., March 21.—A gale has been blowing from the east for the past eighteen hours, accompanied by snow. Capt. Stewart, of the propeller Arundell, which arrived in this port this morning from Bay City, reports a very hard trip, and was unable to make any landings after leaving Tawas.

Weatherbound at Muskegon.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MUSKEGON, Mich., March 21.—The schooners Ironsides and Burnham cleared today, but only went to the mouth of the harbor on account of a heavy snow-storm. The schooner Anderson, with lumber for Milwaukee, is also weatherbound.

A Demoralized Propeller Wheel.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., March 21.—The Propeller Van Raalte is here, with but one bucket on her wheel, bound from Cheboygan to Port Huron, where she will get a new wheel. She will leave as soon as the gale subsides. Heavy snowstorm; wind southwest.

A Coal Charter at Toledo.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., March 21.—The charter was made today of the steam-barge Jessie H. Farwell and consort, barge Rutter, 3,000 tons of coal, Toledo to Chicago, $1 free.

Snow and Wind at Cheboygan.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., March 21.—A heavy northeast wind, with snow, prevailed last night, and today snow has fallen to a depth of six inches. This is the most violent storm of the season.

Port Dalhousie.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT DALHOUSIE, March 21.—The general opinion is that navigation will open early this year, probably not later than April 10.

LOUISIANA SCENES.

A Party Which "Should Have Arrived in the Gloaming," but Got There in a Wagon—Life on a Big Plantation, and Its Novelty to a Northern Man.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

GARDEN CITY PLANTATION, on the Teche, March 17.—We should have arrived here in the gloaming, but our train was delayed by an accident to the locomotive, so that it was quite dark when we were driven to the Lyon mansion through an avenue of live-oaks and pecans. The singing birds had long since tucked their heads under their wings, and the silence of night was only broken by the drowsy hum of insects, that peaceful country sound which woos the weary soul to dreamless sleep. But the hospitable mansion was ablaze with light, and a hearty Southern welcome awaited the travelers. A table groaning with substantials and delicacies, and adorned with sweet-smelling flowers, was ready spread for our delectation. It was a dinner fit for the gods, not to be described but to be enjoyed. Its many courses held us far into the night; and then, after some pleasant chat, everybody went to bed behind the intrenchment of a mosquito-net. For it is not to be denied that the mosquito of the Teche is a formidable enemy, whose song is hoarse, and whose sword is sharp as a Damascus blade.

The journey from New Orleans to the Teche is over the Louisiana & Texas Railway—a railway owned exclusively by one family, the Morgans. The original Morgan is dead, but his heirs survive to enjoy the benefits of his enterprise and his monopoly. People who wish to enjoy the beauties of the Teche have to pay these heirs five cents a mile for the privilege. The country around the Crescent City is flat, like the neighborhood of Chicago; and on these prairie fields the thrifty German cultivates vegetables for the city market. But soon the gardens disappear and give place to the sugar-cane fields. The sugar fields are interminable except as they are merged into swamps. Here is a village, not very inviting, there a sugar-mill, with the planter's mansion and the cabins of the toiling negroes. Here is an orchard of orange-trees, there a grove of live-oaks, and in the edge of a swamp some negro women idly angling for crayfish. So all the afternoon we rush along, staring with all our eyes at these strange scenes, convoyed above by flocks of buzzards, the scavengers of the country, lazily sailing through the air and watching for alligators. Notwithstanding it is early in the season and not extremely hot, there are plenty of alligators basking in the sun on logs near the railway track. They are sluggish reptiles, and they lie exposed in all their hideousness undisturbed by the passing train. They subsist on air and water. A story is told of a young alligator having been caught before the War, his jaws closed and riveted together, then turned loose, and of his being found after the close of the War, his jaws still locked, but grown to adult alligatorhood. This story is a tough one, and is not attributed to Darwin or any other naturalist.

The sugar cane is planted, like corn, in rows. It is now about a foot high. It is of a delicate light pale green, and appears less vigorous than corn at the same stage of growth. We rush on and on through these cane fields, admiring the clumps of live-oaks, whose wide-spreading branches almost sweep the ground, and carrying a fringe of parasitic moss. Here, there, everywhere, are gangs of workmen in the fields—men and women—and with each gang an overseer on horseback. The laziness of the negro is universally charged and never denied at the South. It has passed into a proverb that the average negro field-laborer will conceal himself in a ditch and turn handsprings to avoid work.

At one of the stations a mule-car called a "sabatier," a two-story affair with the color-line drawn in the centre in the form of a partition, waited for the train to pass. The ancient vehicle looked as much out of place in modern civilization as Noah's ark would appear in the midst of a fleet of modern British steamers.

As we advanced the ground became more swampy and the sugar-cane fields gave way to rice-fields, and these showed signs of the presence of the floods; many of them were under water. There were few men in these fields; they were away on the plantation frontier fighting water on the levees. This flood comes from a broken levee on the Bayou La Fourche, which we cross and enter upon a waste of waters covering the fields and rushing in torrents through the passageways made for it under the railway track. So we pass Bayou Bœuf and reach Berwick Bay, where at the wharf we see the Morgan monopoly in the form of a long line of Galveston boats.

Passing Morgan City we enter the Teche country, where we see more splendid sugar-cane fields, finer houses, and other evidences of more thrift, and, leaving the train at the pretty little Village of Franklin, where we are pointed out a battle-field of the Rebellion, we take carriages for the Garden City plantation.

The Teche is the gem of Louisiana—a real acadia, the refuge of the acadians who fled from Grand Pré in New Brunswick, the scene of Longfellow's "Evangeline." How they found their way to Berwick Bay I do not exactly know, though the story has often been told. But here they came, and here their descendants remain to this day, living in houses constructed something after the manner of the Swiss lake-dwellers. If the visitor asks to have an Evangeline pointed out, he will be enticed to the bank of the Bayou Teche, where he may see a barefooted, bare-legged acadian girl doing laundry work after the manner of Longfellow's heroine and her simple-hearted sisters. But there isn't a single Gabriel left.

Around the nets which protected the beds of the sleepers in the Lyon mansion on the night of the arrival of the Schwartz party the mosquitoes raged in vain. Through the open windows the balmy summer air stole in sweetly. It was heavily laden with the scent of roses and orange blossoms. And such roses as do not bloom in the inclement North—the la mare, the sal fe terre, the Jacqueminot, the boucelino, and the Pouce de Leon. These roses are everywhere. They climb the trees, peep out from the hedges, look in at the windows, stand invitingly at the gate, hang in festoons over the cottage door—they would ravish the soul of an anchorite of the last dregs of bitterness and cynicism. To waken in the morning on the Teche and inhale the breath of roses and orange blossoms and hear the song of the mocking-bird is to be in elysium. There is a moment of indolent indecision. The aroma of the roses and the overpowering scent of the orange blossoms steeps the soul in an intoxicating languor. But the mocking-bird chorus rouses all the senses and stimulates the action. It tells of the beauty of the morning, of the sun rising in the splendor of an Italian sky, of the pearly dew glistening on grass, leaves, and flowers, of the huge festoons of moss swaying from every branch in the summer air, of all nature starting into fresh life as if by an act of new creation. The sluggard springs out of bed, hurries on his clothes, and stands under the trees—the liveoaks, the blooming china, and the odorous orange—stands there uncovered, inhales all the freshness of the morning, listens entranced to the song of the mocking-bird, and drinks in, with his eyes, the first beauty of the roses.

There is an arm-chair in the gallery—there are a dozen arm-chairs there—and, after breakfast, the smokers will enjoy them. The thermometer is at 80 degrees, but there is a strong breeze from the gulf not very far away. It plays with the roses and orange-blossoms as it sweeps along, and now seizes the curling smoke from the fragrant cigar and wafts it along with the scent of the roses; and it leaves the rose flush in the cheek and on the lips of the girl with the raven tresses and hazel eyes who sits in dreamy revery apart from the lazy smokers. And the negroes toil in the field, and the overseer canters up, dismounts nimbly, his sunburnt face all aglow with health and redolent of the pride of honest labor, and reports that as yet the levee is all right, and that the cane is growing "like weeds."

There comes an invitation to dinner, and a procession of carriages wait at the door. We fill them and drive away a dozen miles. The road winds along the devious banks of the Teche, past the great houses of the planters, past clumps of houses occupied by the hands and their families. At the doors of these cabins stand negro women surrounded by children—little and big picaninnies. They smile and bow as we pass. For a dozen miles we ride through fields of sugar-cane. Nothing but sugar-cane; sugar-cane on the right and the left, great houses, little houses, and sugar-mills. The fields are full of laborers, laborers of both sexes, laborers behind the plow, and laborers with the hoe in hand.

There is no more beautiful country in the world than this stretch of a dozen miles which divides the plantation of Mr. Lyon from the plantation of Dr. Sanders. We stop for half an hour at the plantation of Mr. Daniel Thompson, formerly of Chicago, where we are warmly welcomed, and the ladies of the party loaded with roses. Mr. Thompson's plantation is cultivated in the highest style of the agricultural art; his sugar-mill is equal to the best on the Teche and his mansion is a model of beauty and neatness—as charming as a New England home. At Dr. Sanders' we are entertained with that ease of manner and abundance of hospitality for which the typical Southerner of the old school is so justly distinguished. He has a large plantation. His crop should yield a round hundred thousand dollars this year; and yet the flood is now so menacing that he scarcely thinks the prospect worth a paltry ten thousand. In every planter's closet there is a skeleton, and in every closet it is the same—the flood! the flood! The Doctor has forty men from New Orleans working on his levees. He will fight the water to the last drop—fight it cheerfully, fight it to save the single growing crop. We spent a delightful day with the hospitable planter and his beautiful and accomplished daughter, Mrs. Harrison, who entertained us royally, and drove home in the short twilight hour over the ground every foot of which was contested by the Federals and Confederates during the War.

Mr. Walker, formerly of Chicago has a magnificent plantation on the Teche, which we visited, but did not have the pleasure of meeting the proprietor. He was fighting the water on the levee.

Of the entertainment of the Schwartz party at the Garden City plantation I could only speak in such terms of gratitude as would appear too effusive for the public eye. Let it suffice to say that the hospitality of which we are the recipients combine all there is of heartiness in both Northern and Southern character, and it is but a poor expression of our appreciation of it to add that the recollection of our visit to the Teche country will be the most cherished of the souvenirs of travel. HAM.

RAW MEAL.

An Illinois Man Stealing to Save His Family from Starvation.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer.

VINCENNES, Ind., March 17.—There are many cases of destitution in this city and vicinity, the result of the recent high waters, and the most harrowing tales of suffering come to our ears from every source. It seems that the most destruction was caused on the Illinois side of the Wabash River, above this city, about the line dividing Lawrence and Crawford Counties, in Illinois. One of the most wretched cases was detailed to the *Enquirer* correspondent by a person of undoubted veracity.

A poor laborer, with a family of children who had not had food for two entire days, went to a mill in the neighborhood to ask credit for a twenty-five pound sack of corn-meal. For reasons the propriety of which it is not necessary to discuss, the miller refused. The man, driven to desperation by the vision of his starving little ones which arose before his eyes, seized a sack of the coveted meal and hastened toward his home as fast as his legs could carry him. The miller did not give chase, but went instead to a Constable and sent him to the house of the hungry thief to either bring the meal back or arrest the man. The Constable set out on his mission and arrived at the home of the starving family in time to witness a most extraordinary sight. Fearing pursuit, and impelled by hunger to "make hay while the sun shone," figuratively speaking, the man, woman, and children were mixing up the meal with cold water and eating it raw, fearing that delay necessary to its cooking would be disastrous. The Constable, disgusted with the motive of his visit, quietly stole away, leaving the poor people in the enjoyment of their meal, to tell the hard-hearted miller that another officer than he must be selected to make the desired arrest.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate in Intractable Dyspepsia.

I used Horsford's Acid Phosphate in a case of the most intractable dyspepsia I ever met with. The effect was most charming, and I am satisfied that it is a valuable remedy.
Justus, O. W. C. PUTNAM, M. D.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city and suburbs, we have established Branch Offices, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

CITY.
SOUTH DIVISION.

3301 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—Corner Thirty-fifth-st., Henry J. Beckwith, Druggist.
123 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
3037 INDIANA-AV.—Corner Thirty-first-st., Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
CORNER THIRTY-FIRST AND STATE-STS.—H. W. Buchman, Druggist.
CORNER OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD AND COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—Oakland, G. Q. Dow & Co.

WEST DIVISION.

325 WEST MADISON-ST.—Corner Curtis, Frank Squair, Druggist.
482 WEST LAKE-ST.—Corner of Sheldon, L. Schreiber, Druggist.
802 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—Corner Canalport-av., F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
641 WEST MADISON-ST.—Corner Paulina, H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
134 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—Corner of Adams, James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
572 WEST MADISON-ST.—Corner Ogden-av., J. W. Wainwright, Druggist.
249 BLUE ISLAND-AV.—Corner of Twelfth-st., Th. Sonnichsen, Druggist.
720 WEST LAKE-ST.—Corner Lincoln, H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.
182 NORTH HALSTED-ST.—Corner Indiana, August Jacobson, Druggist.
1002 WEST MADISON-ST.—Corner Western-av., John Myers, Druggist.
628 WEST LAKE-ST.—Northwest corner Paulina, R. Sill, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

445 NORTH CLARK-ST.—Corner Division, L. Burlingham & Co., Druggists.
675 LARRABEE-ST.—Corner Garfield-av., F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.

SUBURBAN.
HYDE PARK.

HYDE PARK-AV. AND FIFTY-THIRD-ST.—Goodrich Q. Dow, Druggist.

ENGLEWOOD.

CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.

EVANSTON.

GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.

LAKE VIEW.

EVANSTON-AV.—Near Diversy-st. C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—TUESDAY EVENING, ABOUT 8 o'clock, corner Randolph and Desplaines-sts., a small brown hand-satchel, containing ladies' apparel and small sum of money. Return to 375 Dayton-st. and receive reward.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—SPECIAL OR active, who will invest $15,000 in a safe, profitable, well-established business. Address S 19, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS for orders for custom shirts. Call at 429 East Division-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY H. M. SHERWOOD, NO. 77 Dearborn-st. Take elevator.

MICHIGAN-AV.—Near Twentieth-st., large double brick and stone house, large lot, very cheap.

MICHIGAN-AV.—Between Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts., 3-story and basement stone-front house, fronting west; only $16,000, on easy terms of payment.

MICHIGAN-AV.—Near Twenty-first-st., small house and lot, very cheap; any party wishing a small comfortable house in a good location, or as an investment, will do well to inquire early about this. It will be sold soon.

MICHIGAN-AV.—South of Thirty-fifth-st., 131x117 feet, including two corners, east, south, and north fronts; a very desirable lot at a bargain.

INDIANA-AV.—Near Thirty-fourth-st., octagon brick and stone house, nearly new, detached from others, good light all around it; very deep dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor. Offered for one week only.

INDIANA-AV.—Just south of Thirty-sixth-st.; 30 feet to alley; vacant.

CALUMET-AV.—Near Twenty-third-st., large lot, with good brick house and barn; bargain.

SOUTH PARK-AV.—Corner of Twenty-third-st., 50x156 feet; choice lot for improvement.

COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—Near Twenty-fifth-st. and extending to South Park-av., lot 25 feet wide, with buildings on both streets.

DOUGLAS-AV.—(Thirty-fifth-st.) corner of Vernon-av.; good brick and stone house and barn; a pleasant home; very cheap.

LAKE-AV.—Near Douglas monument, 3-story stone-front house and lot; only $6,750.

GROVELAND PARK—Vacant lots; well situated and well improved on either side.

ELLIS-AV.—Corner of Oakwood, 200x125 feet; a very choice location and very accessible by both steam and horse cars.

ALDINE-SQUARE—One of the most desirable houses in the block; fronts south.

JOHNSON PLACE—Between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth-sts., near Ellis Park; 2-story and basement brick house—10 rooms—only $5,500, on easy terms of payment.

CALUMET-AV.—Corner Thirty-second-st., stone front house, $9,000.

PRAIRIE-AV.—Near Twenty-sixth-st., a good house with a large lot; very cheap, and on very favorable terms.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—Near Prairie-av., good house and large lot at a bargain.

DREXEL-AV.—Corner of Oakwood, 160x90, with good frame house; pleasant and cheap. This will soon be business property.

LAKE-AV.—Corner Forty-seventh-st., a large corner suitable for a fine residence or a block of houses.

GREENWOOD-AV.—Near Forty-sixth-st., 100x200 feet; very choice, only one block from the boulevard, and accessible by steam cars at Kenwood Station.

JACKSON-ST.—Corner of Honore, two brick and stone houses, with lot, only $8,000.

MADISON-AV.—Near Forty-eighth-st., large house and large grounds, at a low price, on easy terms of payment.

MONROE-ST.—Near Western-av., house and lot, $5,300.

WASHINGTON-ST.—Near Union Park, brick veneered house (25-foot lot), only $5,500.

ASHLAND-AV.—3-story and high basement stone-front house, hardwood finish, brick barn, near Adams-st.; nice place; $12,500.

WEST LAKE-ST.—Corner of Robey, 100x125, with buildings at sides; stores on this corner will rent as soon as built.

DEARBORN-AV.—Near Maple-st., 3-story and basement stone-front house, well built, in good order; for sale very cheap.

WABASH-AV.—South of Hubbard-court, 40 feet, east front, full depth, $500 per foot.

For particulars in regard to any of the above inquire of H. M. SHERWOOD, 77 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY LUMLEY INGLEDEW, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 9:

Wabash-av., near Thirty-first-st., a large, fine stone-front residence, $9,500; stands alone.

Indiana-av., near Thirty-fourth-st., a fine brick house, stands alone, $7,250; 25 foot lot.

Indiana-av., nice stone-front house, near Thirty-sixth-st., $5,750.

Vernon-av., near Thirty-fourth-st., a nice stone-front house, 2-story and basement, $6,500.

Ellis-av., north of Thirty-ninth-st., a fine 2-story and basement stone-front house, $7,250.

Wabash-av., near Thirtieth-st., a very fine lot and cottage house, east front, cheap.

These are the best bargains in houses on the South Side. I have several other houses from $2,500 to $20,000.

Forest and Calumet-avs., 198 feet on each, near Thirty-fifth-st.-boulevard, $47.50 per foot.

South Park-av., 9-room house, lot 25x164, near Thirty-first-st.; $7,500.

Several choice lots on the avenues very cheap.

FOR SALE—BY LEWIS & KNOTT, Rooms 5 and 6 Borden Block, 90 Randolph-st.:

$14,000—2227 Prairie-av., elegant 10-room residence in perfect repair; fine brick barn.

$10,000—2734 Prairie-av., fine 10-room stone front residence, east front, cheap; possession given May 1.

$5,000—3238 Prairie-av., east front, 25x125, with good two-story and basement house, 10 rooms, bath-room, etc.; frame barn.

$43,000—152 and 153 Michigan-av., four-story and basement brick store, 40x170 to alley.

$7,000—3301 Wabash-av., two-story, basement, and attic stone front octagon, 10 rooms; two-story brick barn.

$6,500—408 West Jackson-st., two-story and basement 11-room residence; good frame barn; house shown in evening.

$19,500—124 Wells-st., four-story stone front store and basement 23x71; 16 large rooms over store; lot 23x112.

$3,100—75 South Sangamon-st., 6-room cottage; lot 25x125; paying over 9 per cent net.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., SOUTH of Twenty-second-st., 34x178 feet.

Michigan-av., 50 or 100 feet, south of Thirty-fourth.

Calumet-av., 26 feet, north of Twentieth-st., 65 feet front: $316.

Calumet-av., corner Twenty-third-st., 150x178 feet; lake view.

Calumet-av., north of Twenty-fourth-st., 50 feet, at $300.

Rhodes-av., corner Thirty-third-st., 160x164 feet; good piece to build up with 10 houses; for $10,000.

Forest-av., 50 feet, just south of Thirty-fifth-st.-boulevard.

Wabash-av., 75 feet, north of Thirty-fifth-st., east front. HENRY L. HILL, 142 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY WM. C. KINNEY & CO., 86 Washington-st., Room 4:

50 feet on State-st. corner Forty-second-st. below value.

100 feet on Indiana-av., near Thirty-sixth-st.

100 feet on Indiana-av., corner Fiftieth-st.

100 feet on Wentworth-av., near Thirty-second-st., east front.

Northwest corner Thirty-second-st. and South Park-av. Bargain.

FOR SALE—VICINITY OF LINCOLN Park: Large octagon brick; modern improvements; brick barn. Price $6,500.

Octagon brick, east front; good order; $4,500.

Octagon brick; corner; $5,000.

2-story and basement brick; furnace, range, gas fixtures, barn; $4,500. CHAS. N. HALE, 158 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 86 Washington-st., first-class frame house, 4 rooms deep; bath-room, H. & C. water, mantels, gas-fixtures; lot 30x125. Possession if wanted. House newly painted. Location Jackson-st., east of Robey.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., CORNER of Twelfth-st., 42 feet by 180. Cheap. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OCTAGON BRICK HOUSE within three blocks west of Union Park; has good barn, etc. Address S 71, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—2-STORY BRICK HOUSE, new, on Seminary-av., south of Webster, east front, cheap. ERSKINE BROS. & CO., Room 21, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY WM. C. KINNEY & CO., 86 Washington-st., Room 4: 125x130, east front, Calumet-av., corner of Gano-st., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts., $100 per foot. Great bargain. Tracts, lots and residences on all streets and avenues South, also at Oakland, Kenwood, and Hyde Park. Call for lists.

FOR SALE—DEARBORN-AV., SOUTH of Schiller-st., east front, 37⅜x149 to alley. Very cheap if taken this week. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—HAVE YET SEVERAL elegant houses on South Side avenues at bargains; after April 1 too late; will then be rented. JOHN COVERT, 176 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 403 BELDEN-AV., SIX-room brick cottage and 50-ft. lot; $3,000. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—4739 STATE-ST.—2-STORY frame store and 25-foot lot, $4,000. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LINCOLN-AV., 48X115 feet, southwest front, between Centre and Wisconsin-sts. ERSKINE BROS. & CO., Room 21, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—20 OGDEN-AV., 3-STORY attic and basement marble-front residence, facing Union Park, all modern improvements, furnace, gas fixtures, etc. Lot 140 feet deep to alley. M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE SOME choice building lots on Calumet-av., including one corner on Gano-st., and between that and Thirty-first-st. Also three lots on Prairie-av., same location, and three on Gano-st., any of which can be bought cheap as the owners wish to sell. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON WABASH-AV., 100 FT. in the Wentworth Block. Very choice. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE STONE-FRONT residence on Park-av., near Union Park, $8,000. Forty lots at Tremont Ridge in Sec. 18, 38, 14, $2,000. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WEST VAN BUREN-ST., near Halsted, 60 feet front, with 80 feet on Boston-av.; improved and well rented; only $15,000. W. T. CUSHING, 99 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OCTAGON STONE-FRONT house on Indiana-av., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts.; first class; very convenient and nearly new. C. B. SAWYER, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—3258 FOREST-AV., NORTH-west corner of Thirty-third-st., very fine house; frame house, brick barn, and 75-foot lot; $15,000. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD BUSINESS CORner on Milwaukee-av. Apply at 253 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—10-ROOM BRICK HOUSE on Twenty-fourth-st., near Calumet-av., with lot 24x90 feet; $5,500. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE of 11 rooms and lot on Forrest-av., near Thirty-second-st., $5,500. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—242 BISSELL-ST., OCTAgon-front brick house, 9 rooms, water and gas, $4,500. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—50 FT ON INDIANA-AV., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts., east front, open grounds on two sides; very eligible. C. B. SAWYER, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OUR MARCH LIST OF real estate for sale will be sent to purchasers on application. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—40 FEET EAST FRONT ON Fourth-av., near Polk-st., with brick barn, will rent at $15 per month; can deliver for $7,500. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—NO. 108 CENTRE-av., 10-room brick house. Also good 10-room brick house at South Evanston for $4,000. On easy payments. D. F. KEENEY, Room 9, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN IF TAKEN at once—North Side dwelling, on Division-st., east of State, 3-story and basement brick octagon front, lot 20x119 feet. FRANCIS B. PEABODY & CO., 174 Dearborn-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY J. C. MAGILL & CO., 96 Washington-st.
$27,000—South Water-st., a 5½ city-built store; a great bargain. Well built, fine light.
$2,750—New brick flat; rental $360.
$4,500—North-av., in best part of the street, store and flats; a bargain.
$35,000—State-st., fine stone-front, well rented.
HOUSES.
$12,500—La Salle-av., an elegant east front brick, fine barn, furnace, and gas-fixtures; a bargain.
$4,000—Jackson-st., south front, 2-story frame.
$7,200—Jackson-st., south front, octagon brick; no expense spared; 3 rooms deep; good barn.
$4,500 to $6,750—Near Jefferson Park, d. r. and k. on parlor floor; furnace and gas fixtures; modern marble fronts. Improvements alone worth the prices.
$4,500—Adams-st., near Western-av., 2 lots and house for two families; the land is worth the price.
$9,000—Indiana-av., a very desirable residence, wide and deep lot; large barn; a bright and sunny home.
$10,000—Ashland-av., a fine marble front, with d. r. and k. on parlor floor; brick barn.
$8,000—Marble-front, near Jefferson Park; all impts.
$9,000—Offered $1,200 rent, fine house and barn; wide lot, West Side; will take smaller place in part pay.
$6,750—Indiana-av., desirable stone front; the house alone cannot be built for the price.
$4,000—Wide brick; Green-st.; large lot; all impts.
$5,000—Sangamon-st.; fine house and large lot.
$8,500—Adams-st., a northwest corner, octagon front.
$11,000—Near Jefferson Park, d. r. and k. on parlor floor; an elegant and complete residence; south front; no expense spared; a bargain.
$4,300—Langley-av., 2-story and basement brick house, east front, close to steam and horse cars.
$7,500—D. r. and k. on parlor floor, wide lot, east front, 3-story and cellar marble-front; South Side.
LOTS.
$225—Ashland-av., the best vacant lot on the street, 200 feet deep, east front, party walls each side.
$225—Ashland-av., an elegant corner, north of Van Buren-st., a desirable place for modern apartments.
$175—Adams-st., between Jefferson Park and Ashland-av., some fine south fronts; easy terms.
$130—Jackson-st., south front, east of Ashland-av.
$150—Jackson-st., a fine N. W. cor. near Ashland-av.
$175—Throop-st., facing Jefferson Park, 75 feet; a superb location for modern apartment house; will furnish the brick to improve it at $8 per m.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 7 Grannis Block, 115 Dearborn-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—A first-class stone-front house north of Twenty-first-st., 25 feet wide, with extension. Parlor floor and basement finished in hard wood. One of the best built houses on the boulevard. In perfect repair throughout. New sewerage and plumbing. $25,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Brick house near Twenty-second-st.; east front. $10,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Octagon stone front house near Fourteenth-st. Very handsome interior. The house cost $18,000 to build. The lot is worth $7,500. Price of house and lot $18,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone-front house, south of Twenty-ninth-st., 3-story and basement, with extension. $20,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Very handsome and expensive octagon brown stone-front house, near Twenty-ninth-st., heated by steam; dining-room on parlor floor.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Double house and 55-foot lot, $40,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Several fine houses, $75,000, $80,000, $85,000.
MICHIGAN-AV., house and 30-ft lot near Eighteenth-st.; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor.
MICHIGAN-AV., brick house south of Eighteenth-st., 25 feet wide.
SOUTH PARK-AV.—3-story and basement stone-front house, with extension, near Twenty-second-st. $12,500.
LAKE-AV.—Large house, with 50-ft lot, near Thirty-sixth-st. $10,500.
GROVELAND PARK—Brick house, with 40-ft lot. Dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor.

FOR SALE—CHOICE AVENUE LOTS.
PRAIRIE-AV., SOUTH OF SIXTEENTH-ST., lot 22x177, east front, $400.
PRAIRIE-AV., NORTH OF TWENTIETH-ST., lot 60 feet front, $400.
CALUMET-AV., CORNER TWENTY-THIRD-ST., 100x180 feet, $250.
CALUMET-AV., SOUTH OF TWENTY-THIRD-ST., 52x135 feet, east front, $300.
CALUMET-AV., SOUTHWEST CORNER OF THIRTY-THIRD-ST., 100x150.
INDIANA-AV., NEAR TWENTIETH-ST., 56x176 feet; can be bought at a bargain.
INDIANA-AV., CORNER OF TWENTY-SIXTH-ST., 50x170.
MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENTY-FIRST-ST., 50 feet, with dwelling, $30,000.
MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENTY-THIRD-ST., 50 feet, with house, $16,000.
MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENTY-SIXTH-ST., 40 feet, vacant, east front; a very choice lot.
MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENTY-NINTH-ST., 40 feet, with dwelling, $16,000.
MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENTY-NINTH-ST., 80 feet, east front, with buildings, $500; bargain.
MICHIGAN-AV., SOUTH OF TWENTY-NINTH-ST., 62 feet or 50 feet, west front, $350.
MICHIGAN-AV., SOUTH OF THIRTY-FIRST-ST., 50 feet, corner, very choice location, $450.
MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR THIRTY-FIFTH-ST., 100x125, east front, $300.
WOODLAND PARK, NEAR THE LAKE, SOUTH front, 100 feet, very choice property, $100 per foot.
THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—BY THOMAS & PUTNAM: CHOICE RESIDENCES.
We have for sale three very desirable modern dwellings on South Side, between Eighteenth and Twenty-sixth-sts., without basements, in prime order, built for the owners, in desirable neighborhoods. Prices from $15,000 to $20,000.

FOR APARTMENT HOUSE—The very best site in the West Division of the city; 120 feet, on a corner; price reasonable.

A MANUFACTURING BLOCK, 80x100 feet, light on three sides, five stories and cellar, brick, with power, in heart of city, at a bargain.

MILL SITE—At a bargain—Twelfth-st., southwest corner Lumber, 175x100. Possession at once.

DOCK PROPERTY ON THE SOUTH BRANCH—Fine site for elevator or large manufactory; 240,000 square feet, 1,500 feet water-front, 2,000 feet railroad-track.
THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—BY E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.:
First-class brick residence and 42-foot lot corner Michigan-av. and Thirty-sixth-st., only $11,000; easy terms.
Marble-front, Wabash-av., near Seventeenth-st., $15,000.
Brick residence, barn, large lot, Wabash-av., near Seventeenth-st., $12,500.
NORTH SIDE.
Marble-front, corner Superior and St. Clair-sts., $9,500.
Marble-front, corner La Salle and Oak-sts., $14,500.
Marble-front, La Salle-st., near North-av., $9,000.
No. 33 Wisconsin-st., 3-story brick, $6,500.
First-class brick house and lot, 30x125, corner Orchard-st. near Belden-av., $8,000.
10-room brick house, half a block from Lincoln Park, with good, deep lot, $5,300.
10-room marble-front, 3 blocks from Lincoln Park; a bargain at $5,400.
Possessions given May 1 next.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV., MARBLE-front house, near Twenty-third-st., very desirable and cheap, at $18,000.
Calumet-av., brick, 3-story and basement; $11,000.
Michigan-av., marble-front, near Thirty-second-st.; $18,000.
Rush-st., near Indiana-st., marble-front; $13,000.
Twenty-ninth-st., frame and brick basement; $5,250.
Twenty-ninth-st., frame and brick cellar; $4,500.
Also, a large list of houses.
For particulars apply to HENRY L. HILL, 142 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUILDING SITES on West Side:
MONROE-ST.—Corner Lincoln, 50x125.
CONGRESS-ST.—Large corner at a bargain.
HARRISON-ST.—Corner Hermitage, 125x125.
LEAVITT-ST.—Near Polk, 125 feet at $30.
LEAVITT-ST.—Corner Campbell Park, $1,000.
DE KALB-ST.—Corner Leavitt, 2 lots, only $1,500.
MARSHFIELD-AV.—50x125, $25 per foot.
OGDEN-AV.—Lots between Flournoy and Taylor.
Lots in vicinity Ogden-av. and Polk-st., $525 to $1,000; easy terms.
W. T. CUSHING, 99 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—42 FEET with frame house and barn, Twenty-ninth-st., near Michigan-av.; $4,200.
3-story brick, lot 24x100, Twenty-fourth-st., near Calumet-av.; $5,500.
Corner lot on Harrison-st., with brick building paying 15 per cent interest; this is a bargain.
25-foot lot on Third-av., north of Harrison-st.; $260 per foot.
Lot on Fourth-av., south of Jackson-st., west front; cheap.
R. LANCASTER, 149 Monroe-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—BY WM. C. KINNEY & CO., 96 Washington-st., Room 4: 2-story and cellar brick house on Forty-first-st. near Langly-av.; detached. Lot 25 feet, south front; also 2-story frame, brick basement, well built, Forty-third-st., near Cottage Grove-av. Brick store, living rooms above, corner Cottage Grove-av. and Forty-third-st.; cheap. 3-story and cellar brick-store and dwelling, Cottage Grove-av. near Thirty-eighth-st. Lots on Bowen-av., Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third-sts. and Cottage Grove-av., $30 to $40 per foot.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON TWELFTH-ST., west of railroad, 28x285 feet, at $750.
25x120 feet on Laflin-st., just south of Harrison; 50x125 feet on Fullerton-av., west of boulevard; 50x150 feet on Sheridan-av., near artesian well.
50 feet on Taylor-st., corner Idaho.
2 lots on Twenty-fifth-st., corner Portland-av.
2 lots on Kossuth-st., near Portland-av.
HENRY L. HILL, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—TO MANUFACTURERS—River and railroad frontage. The southwest corner Twenty-second and Grove-sts., being about 225 feet on Grove-st., 225 feet on Twenty-second-st., 225 feet on the river, and 278 feet on the south line, with brick, iron, and stone improvements thereon. Suitable for warehouse, elevator, or manufacturing purposes, with 280 feet of sidetrack. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO BEST BUSIness corners on West Madison-st.
Cottage and lot on Polk-st., near Morgan.
House of 10 rooms, lot 25x125, Polk-st., near Western-av.
14 acres, corner of Ninety-fifth-st. and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.
MARTIN M. LEAHY, Room 46, 163 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—DEARBORN-AV., CORNER of Maple-st., 3-story and basement stone-front house, with all modern improvements, lot 24x150 feet to alley; a good place at a reasonable price. For particulars inquire of H. M. SHERWOOD, 77 Dearborn-st. Take elevator.

FOR SALE—SOUTH OF CHICAGO-AV., near Fortieth-st., cheap home, 6-room brick cottage, two lots; $1,300 in $25 payments; no interest. ISAAC CLAFLIN, 154 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—578 CARROLL-AV., TWO-story frame house, cheap and on easy terms.
ERSKINE BROS. & CO., Room 21, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST.—BARGAIN—25x161 ft., southeast corner of State and Forty-second-st.; $3,000.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN—30X124, La Salle-av., near Schiller-st.; only $135 per foot; this is cheap.
E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—DEARBORN-AV. RESIdence, south of Chicago-av., with 30-foot lot, cheap. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—25X148 FEET ON STATE-st., opposite Seventeenth, cheap. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—3817 INDIANA-AV., TWO-story brick residence, ten rooms, all modern improvements, lot 25x124 to alley, barn in rear. Price $6,500. M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—573 WEST LAKE-ST., 2-story marble front, opposite Union Park, only $4,500; special deal. ERSKINE BROS. & CO., Room 21, 101 Washington-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS—
BY
JOHN JOHNSTON JR.,
80 La Salle-st.,
Room 4.
I offer for sale lots in my new subdivision, at the northwest corner of Vernon Park, fronting on Loomis-st., Macalester-place, Sibley-st., and Vernon Park-place.
The unequaled terms upon which I shall sell these lots and the extraordinary inducements I give to purchasers are such that no one who desires a choice home for his family upon small payments can fail to take advantage of this opportunity.
The locality is choice, the situation unsurpassed, the prices below the market, and the terms so easy that they cannot fail to satisfy the mind of any business-man who will give the subject proper examination.
The title is absolutely perfect.
Full abstract and warranty-deed with each lot.
Money will be loaned to parties desiring to build.
Payments accepted at any time before maturity, and may be made monthly, quarterly, or annually, and will be arranged as far as possible to suit the convenience of buyers.
All persons who are paying rent should figure up the amount of money they pay in a term of years, including the necessary expenses and damages, direct and indirect, of moving, and see how large a sum it is.
In addition to this, the inevitable rise in the value of good real estate in Chicago judiciously bought is such that in the long run it will pay largely to own rather than to rent. I refer with pleasure to any of the hundreds of gentlemen who have bought lots of me in different parts of the city as to fair and liberal dealing.
I am ready to make any kind of an arrangement that is equitable which will enable salaried men or others to obtain a good lot or house, and I am sure that no one who buys will repent it.
Plats and information furnished and sent anywhere.
Will call anywhere and take you to see the property any time.
Office open Tuesday and Friday evenings till 8 o'clock. Call or write.
JOHN JOHNSTON JR., 80 La Salle-st., Room 4, Merchants' National Bank Building.

FOR SALE—BY D. S. PLACE, 147 LA Salle-st., basement:
Fine 2-story and basement brick, fine order, Washington-st., near Lincoln, $8,200.
Monroe-st., fine stone front, 2-story and basement, $8,200.
Honore-st., 2-story and basement brick, very cheap, for $5,000.
Van Buren-st., near Robey, 2-story frame, 8 rooms, lot 25x125, $3,300.
South Park-av., near Thirty-second-st., 2-story and basement brick, brick barn, $8,500.
Lots all over the city, very cheap.
If you want a cheap lot, call for a list.

FOR SALE—
SPECIAL BARGAINS.
MICHIGAN-AV.—In choicest block on avenue, near Byram's new $100,000 house, elegant octagon stone-front residence, modern and complete. Land alone is worth the price. $11,500.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Near Thirty-sixth-st., 25x144; vacant; $150 per foot.
PRAIRIE-AV.—South of Twenty-second-st., elegant brick; $10,000.
FOREST-AV.—Near Thirty-first-st., first-class brick; $8,000.
S. DELAMATER & CO., 190 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE PROPERTY—Vernon-av., near Thirty-second-st., 2-story and basement stone, $7,000. South Park-av., near Thirty-second-st., 2-story and basement brick, $4,000: Prairie-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., 2-story and basement, $4,150. Ellis-av., north of Thirty-seventh-st., 30x160, cheap. Michigan-av., south of Thirty-fourth-st., 50 feet front, $250. Arnold-st., south of Twenty-ninth, 25-foot lot for $800.
NOAH BARNES, 85 Washington-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT BRICK HOUSE on Oakwood boulevard, only $8,000; easy terms.
Brick house; 9 rooms; grained; all improvements; half block from Ogden-av. cars; $4,000; easy terms.
Block of 2 flats, West Erie-st.; good repair; barn; well rented; $4,000.
Two-story house on Green-st., near Congress; $4,500.
Brick house, 7 rooms, large lot, corner Polk-st. and Irving-place, $3,000.
W. T. CUSHING, 99 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY WM. C. KINNEY & CO., 96 Washington-st., Room 4. Several brick and stone-front houses on Vincennes and Langley-avs., and Johnson-place, from $6,000 to $11,000. Fine brown-stone front Prairie-av., near Thirtieth-st. Fine house on Indiana-av., near Thirty-eighth-st., at a bargain. Frame house and barn, 50-ft. lot, Lake-av., near Forty-first-st.; $5,000—ground worth the money.

FOR SALE—$6,000—OWNER MUST sell immediately; great bargain; possession given at once; two-story and basement frame house, south front, on Twenty-fourth-st., between South Park and Calumet-avs.; all modern improvements, hot and cold water, furnace, etc.; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; house in good repair, papered throughout; good brick stable; lot 25x125, to 25-foot alley. Sold on payments if desired. This is the best chance ever offered in Chicago to any one seeking a comfortable home for a small amount of money. Rents for $50 per month. Apply to
REZIN LANCASTER, Room 1, 149 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY BRICK RESIdences in good neighborhood, with large lots, some of them with barns in rear, water and sewerage, convenient to street and steam cars, ranging in price from $2,500 to $4,000. I am prepared to suit any customer in price or quality, and shall take particular pains to do so when you call. M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—BLOCK OF RESIDENCES just off Ashland-av.; price $28,000; now nets 9 per cent; will net after May 1, 12 per cent. A rare chance for investment. THEODORE SHELDON, Solicitor, 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.—Indiana-av., near Twenty-third-st., east front, 2-story frame, frame barn, lot 50x180; immediate possession; ground nearly worth price asked.

FOR SALE—A FINE BUSINESS BLOCK on West Madison-st. at a great bargain. M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—2419 SOUTH PARK-AV., fine stone-front house and lot, $11,000. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 24 WEBSTER-AV.—Large lot with two-story brick house, $4,000.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 43 HAMILTON-AV., frame house of 10 rooms and lot 50x128 feet, $4,000. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY ELEGANT MODern brick house, barn, and lot, in southeast section of city, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-ninth-sts., $8,500. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.—No. 230 South Morgan-st., 2-story and basement brick, mansard roof; possession May 1; a bargain.

FOR SALE—NO. 3022 MICHIGAN-AV.; 9-room gothic cottage; all modern improvements, and 30-foot lot; want offer.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY ERSKINE BROS. & CO., Room 21, 101 Washington-st.:
50 feet on Seminary-av., near Webster, east front, cheap if taken at once.

FOR SALE—AT ST. CHARLES, 1½-story brick house of 8 rooms, barn, etc., and 1-acre lot, four blocks from station; $1,000. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—3156 PRAIRIE-AV., TWO-story and basement brick house and lot, $7,000. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—577 DIVISION-ST.; $7,500. GEO. VAN ZANDT, 110 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY BRICK RESIdence, mansard roof, southwest corner of Thirty-sixth-st. and Michigan-av., 42 feet front, brick barn in rear; a bargain. M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.—Wabash-av., south of Thirty-fourth-st., 2-story and basement stone-front; owner is about to leave the city. Possession May 1. Cheap.

FOR SALE—WE ARE AUTHORIZED to offer the best investment in State-st. property now in the market. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TEN-ROOM FRAME COTtage and lot on Indiana-av., near Thirtieth-st.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN—25X150 feet, east front, Dearborn-av., near Schiller-st.; $300 per foot. E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A 20-YEAR LEASEHOLD on Lake-st., east of Dearborn; good investment. MARTIN M. LEAHY, Room 46, 163 Randolph.

FOR SALE—A FINE CORNER ON Michigan-av., 100 or 200 feet front, $190 per foot; a great bargain. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—VERY FINE RESIDENCE on Michigan-av., near Thirty-third-st., with furniture if desired; possession at any time; $18,000. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—5 LOTS CORNER SIXTY-seventh-st. and Farwell-av., and 6 corner of One-Hundred-and-Eleventh-st. and Colfax-av., adjoining Irondale, at a bargain. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—HEADQUARters for Highland Park real estate. D. M. ERSKINE JR., Highland Park.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES ONE MILE west of the city limits, at a bargain.
HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES with large lots from $800 to $5,000, on easy terms. The highest land and best railroad accommodations of any suburb. Call at 202 La Salle-st. for particulars, and the property will be shown. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—HOUSE of 10 rooms, large lot and barn, $6,500; also house of 12 rooms. HENRY WHIPPLE, 137 Madison-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—FOR $100 OR WILL GIVE a deed free of good lot in Glencoe to any party who will build immediately a house worth not less than $550. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP HOMES AT MONTrose—Lots, blocks, or houses very cheap; long time; two railroads; thirty daily trains; fare, 9 cents. Examine before purchasing elsewhere. GEO. C. THOMAS, 85 and 87 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP HOMES AT WESTern Springs; lots, blocks, or houses from $800 to $2,500; in order, high, dry, and pure water, sidewalks, schools; monthly payments. T. C. HILL, 4 Lakeside Building.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES N.-E. ¼ N.-E. ¼ Sec. 9, 37, 14, corner State and Ninety-fifth-sts.
HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IN LAKE VIEW—
Six lots on Belmont-av., near Dummy-road.
Six lots on Fletcher-st., near Dummy-road.
These lots are one block from lake, four blocks from street cars. McCONNELL BROS., Room 16, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUtiful lot at Glencoe; $15 down and $5 monthly, will furnish you lumber to build. Railroad fare only 10 cents. Send for circular. Also cottages and lots $1,000. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st, Room 4.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES, CORNER TRACY-av. and Halsted-st., all fenced, with fruit and shade trees around the whole 10 acres, all ready for retailing.
2½ acres at depot of Rock Island R.R. and Tracy-av.
80 acres, Ashland-av. and Sixty-ninth-st.
HENRY L. HILL, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—15 ACRES IN SEC. 15 ON Twelfth-st. near city limits; $1,000 an acre. Easy terms.
40 acres 3½ miles from growing city of Chicago. Splendid land, and will sell for $400 an acre soon. Come or write quickly if you want this bargain.
NELSON THOMASSON, 176 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT PULLMAN—FOR BARgains in acres at Pullman apply to
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Pullman, Ill., and Room 34, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES ON BELT RAILroad at the crossing of the Grand Trunk.
HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IN LAKE VIEW—
15 lots on Diversy-st., south front, two blocks from Lincoln-av. cars, $550.
14 lots on Wolfram-st., north front, $500.
9 lots on Wolfram-st., south front, $525.
7 lots on George-st., north front, $450.
All these lots are in good locality, convenient to street cars. McCONNELL BROS., Room 16, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN—10 OR 20 ACRES near the depot at a decided bargain. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES AT CHICAGO Lawn, at a bargain. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.: Lots and acres at Pullman; also a few new houses and stores.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Pullman, Ill., and Room 34, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THE RUSH FOR HOMES at Englewood is on the increase. I am offering fine 5, 6, and 7-room cottages very cheap, and on remarkably easy terms; call before buying elsewhere. D. W. STORRS, 94 Washington-st., Room 21.

FOR SALE—NINE-ROOM TWO STORY house in South Evanston, bay window, veranda, lot 50x158, six blocks from depot; only $2,500, $300 cash down, balance on easy payments. J. S. STOREY, 245 and 247 State-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE COTTAGE OF 10 rooms, with lake water, bath-tub and attachment, and 40 feet of ground; convenient to cars, in northern part of Englewood; easy terms. S. M. DUNNING, 95 Dearborn-st., Room 25.

FOR SALE—$2,000—AT OAK PARK—Large 9-room frame; good barn, brick, well and cistern, lot 50x150, east-front, known as the "John Holbein House." G. W. COOPER & SON, 86 La Salle-st., Room 26.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—540 ACRE FARM 3 MILES from city of 4,000 people, brick house, fruit, will take Chicago property in part pay. A few choice tracts of land in Sioux and Clay Counties, Iowa. Apply at 80 La Salle-st., Room 5.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—OWNERS, ATTENTION—We have scores of customers waiting to be suited in improved and vacant property in all parts of the city. Please send us description of what you have. No charge unless sale is effected. S. DELAMATER & SON, 190 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH—A modern-size house in a choice location. MARTIN M. LEAHY, Room 46, 163 Randolph-st.

WANTED—HOUSES AND LOTS ON West Side, prices ranging $1,500 to $10,000; have a large demand from cash customers. Owners will please let us hear from them. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, West Side Real-Estate Agents, corner Washington and Halsted.

WANTED—A HOUSE OF 7 OR 8 rooms for not over $4,000, and situated between Thirty-first and Thirty-ninth-sts., east of State. S 98, Tribune office.

WANTED—SEVERAL HOUSES AND lots south of Thirty-first and East of State-sts., with possession May 1, for good customers. Prices from $3,000 to $10,000. H. DESHLER COPLAND, 86 La Salle-st., Room 44.

FINANCIAL.

A. GOLDSMID, LOAN OFFICE, 99 EAST Madison-st. (licensed). Established 1865. Diamond broker and bullion dealer. Cash paid for old gold and silver, diamonds, pearls, etc., etc. Colorado Branch, 403½ Larimer-st., Denver.

ADVANCES ON COLLATERALS; warehouse receipts; $500 and upwards on city real estate, 6 to 12 months. Rents collected. OTTAWAY, 125 South Clark-st. Call 10 a. m. to 5.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNIture, without removal, pianos, and other securities, at low rates. 79 Dearborn-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

ANY AMOUNTS FROM $25 TO $1,000 TO loan on furniture, pianos, warehouse receipts, etc., at low rates. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture and pianos without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNTS, $50 TO $500, LOANED on furniture, pianos, machinery, etc., without removal, and other collaterals; no commissions. 102 Washington-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

CHICAGO MONEY TO LOAN—
At lowest rates on improved property in sums to suit; no delay.
Municipal bonds negotiated.
Mortgages bought and sold.
Estates managed; taxes paid; rents collected.
LEWIS & KNOTT, Rooms 5 and 6 Borden Block, 90 Randolph-st.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE Savings and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General Broker, 86 Washington-st.

I HAVE A VALUABLE PROPERTY IN Mexico and want $100,000, a man with nerve and ability to investigate an honest enterprise. O 31, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN BY PRIVATE party on diamonds, watches, and jewelry in sums of $10 to $1,000. N 82, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR., & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT on city property; cash in hand; can close immediately. C. VAN SCHAACK, 82 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, without removal. PARRY, 160 W. Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE security. MARTIN M. LEAHY, Room 46, 163 Randolph-st.

MORTGAGE LOANS NEGOTIATED on improved city property and Illinois farms. KIMBALL, VOSS & CO. Tribune Building.

TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $3,000 AND upwards, at 6 per cent, upon improved city property. LYMAN & JACKSON, 35 Portland Block.

WANTED—ALL PEOPLE WHO WISH to borrow money on city real estate at lowest rates to call on us. GREENEBAUM SONS, 72 Dearborn-st.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL estate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

$150,000 TO LOAN—OR I WILL buy choice real estate. CHAS. GARDNER, 77 Clark-st., Room 2.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—FAMILY AND single rooms, with board.

430 WABASH-AV.—FINE ROOM FOR gentleman and wife, with board.

1544 MICHIGAN-AV.—2 PLEASANT furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board; east front; also table board.

WEST SIDE.

17 THROOP-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and Washington—Well-furnished room, with board, for young gentleman; private family. Reference.

120 ASHLAND-AV.—A COUPLE OF pleasant rooms to rent with board.

336 WASHINGTON BOULEVARD—To rent, with board, large well-furnished front room, also single room; no May moving.

A PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM, with board, for single gentleman. Fine locality, West Side. Address O V 18, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE.

248 OHIO-ST.—ONE NICELY FURnished alcove room to rent, with board; also day-boarders wanted.

FIRST-CLASS LOCATION ON NORTH Side—Two desirable rooms with board. References exchanged. Address S 21, Tribune office.

HOTELS.

ANDERSON'S EUROPEAN HOTEL—163-165 South Clark-st.; rooms from 75c.

ST. LAWRENCE EUROPEAN HOTEL, 74 and 76 Adams-st., near State—Don't pay high prices when 75 cents and $1 secures elegant rooms.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 163 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, a large square room with north light and bedroom, furnished, and 6 o'clock dinner, in a first-class house; terms must be reasonable. Best of references given and required. Address L 100, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM IN A RESPECTable private family by a young married lady; husband not in the city much of the time; location between Sixteenth and Twenty-sixth-sts., South Side; terms reasonable. Address S 85, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR MIDDLE-AGED LADY; location convenient to either Kenwood or Hyde Park Stations. Address D, Box 171, Hyde Park.

BOARD—WITH PLEASANT ROOM for wife, within five minutes' walk of Court-House; terms not to exceed $6 per week. Address O S 61, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND LODGING IN JEWISH family by a young man. Address S 35, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM IN EXCHANGE for books, maps, or business-college scholarship. Address S 30, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON Michigan-av., north of Twenty-first-st., and one on Prairie-av. in vicinity of Twenty-first-st. MATSON HILL, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 9 WOODLAND Park; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; lot 50 feet front. MATSON HILL, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE LARGE RESIDENCE, 12 rooms, and grounds 200x165, on Indiana-av., between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth-sts.; large barn. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 110 La Salle.

TO RENT—HOUSE 2924 CALUMET-AV. J. C. BULLOCK, 149 State-st.

TO RENT—THE 2-STORY AND BASEment brick residence, 10 rooms, 3220 Michigan-av., from May 1; large lot. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 110 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE AND BARN, WITH large grounds, having fine natural shade trees, on Calumet-av., near South Park Retreat. Will rent for long term. Immediate possession given.
ANDREWS & BURHANS, 102 Washington-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY FRAME dwelling-house No. 215 South Morgan-st., near Van Buren, containing two parlors, dining-room, kitchen, bath-room, and four chambers, all in good order; price $40 per month. Apply to SAM'L GEHR, 114 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY, BASEMENT, and attic stone-front house, first-class order and neighborhood, West Side; possession immediately. SCOTT & GAGE, 48 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—THE NEW AND COMMOdious marble-front house, with barn, and all modern improvements, 275 Ashland-av. Apply at 277 Ashland-av.

TO RENT—641 WEST WASHINGTON-st., basement and 2-story house; possession April 1. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT brown-stone front house, with 13 rooms, 15 closets, hot and cold water in 8 rooms, furnace and gas-fixtures all complete, also good brick barn. Inquire on the premises, No. 225 Ontario-st., or in jewelry store No. 187 State-st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

TO RENT—LA SALLE-AV.—A FIRST-class house in choice location; $85 per month. Address S 67, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—374 ONTARIO-ST., 3-STORY and basement pressed-brick swell-front dwelling, in good order, to A1 tenant and private family only; can give immediate possession.
3413 Wabash-av., 3-story and basement stone-front dwelling, brick barn.
357 West Monroe-st., 10-room brick dwelling, standing alone, and two lots; or would sell house and one or both lots at a bargain and on easy terms.
1433 Wabash-av., 3-story brick building, size 25x80 feet, as follows: $1,800, or store and basement $900.
322 Michigan-av., 3-story brick dwelling, dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; private family only; possession May 1.
3453 Prairie-av., 10-room frame dwelling.
J. & J. M. GAMBLE, 40 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS RESIdence in the delightful suburb of Riverside, 12 miles from the city on the C., B. & Q. R. R., can be rented May 1, with or without furniture. This house has all modern improvements, the first story is finished in black walnut, and the walls and ceilings handsomely frescoed; the lot is 200 feet front by 320 deep; a beautiful lawn and a splendid garden. Apply to J. C. COCHRANE, Architect, 78 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED house at Hyde Park of 12 rooms; gas-fixtures, hot water, arrangements for heating, barn, carriage-house, large grounds; very desirable place; rent $1,200. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—IN HYDE PARK ON MADison-av., near Fifty-fourth-st., eight new two-story handsome, semi-detached 8-room houses with brick basement and modern improvements, $35; by MYRON L. PEARCE, 95 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FLAT OF SIX ROOMS IN building 16, 18, and 20 Third-av. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 110 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS IN THE NEW building corner of Indiana-av. and Twenty-second-st.; will be completed and ready for occupancy on or before April 25. Plans may be seen at this office. Prices of suites, 6 or 8 rooms, $45 to $60 per month. L. HODGES, 89 Dearborn-st., Room 6.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—A CHOICE 6-ROOM FLAT, third floor, 3033 Cottage Grove-av., $25; also third floor 647 West Madison-st., $22.50; also 5-room flats, 842 and 844 West Madison-st., $12.50. D. W. STORRS, 94 Washington-st., Room 21.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—ELEGANT PARLOR FLOOR furnished complete; just the thing for 2 or 4 young men or man and wife; also several small rooms. 222 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—TWO PLEASANT ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, in central location. References exchanged. Address O V 90, 572 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHed front room. None but first-class parties need apply. Board if desired; near Jefferson Park. No. 474 West Adams-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED front room reasonable. Call at 2 Washington-place.

TO RENT—AN ALCOVE-ROOM AND single rooms, well-furnished, all modern improvements; house new; ten minutes from Court-House; North Side. Address S 23, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS. $1 TO $5 per week, with use of parlor. 7 North Clark-st., near the bridge.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT — NICE UNFURNISHED rooms. 338 Prairie-av. Possession immediately.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

STORES.

TO RENT—BRICK STORE, 22x60, ON Van Buren-st. D. S. PLACE, 147 La Salle-st., basement.

TO RENT—490 WEST MADISON, CORner Loomis; entire premises; store being put in fine shape; large plate windows, etc.; no finer location on street. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE 3102 STATE-ST., 25X80. Apply to H. W. BUCHMAN, State and Thirty-first-sts.

TO RENT — WABASH-AV. STORE, near Washington-st.; double store. B. A. ULRICH, Room 7, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, whole or part of 135 Lake-st., with basement; also first and second lofts, together or separate, 40x160. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—THE PREMISES NO. 202 Lake-st., by WM. H. HOLDEN, 35 Portland Block.

TO RENT—BASEMENTS 163 AND 165 South Clark-st.; light and air. F. P. HAWKINS, 90 La Salle-st., Room 36.

TO RENT—NO. 142 LAKE-ST., STORE, basement, and two floors 20x140, complete or divided; store-front to be improved. F. P. HAWKINS, 90 La Salle-st., Room 36.

TO RENT—2129 WABASH-AV., STORE, very desirable; also suite of offices, first floor, elegantly finished. F. P. HAWKINS, 90 La Salle-st., Room 36.

TO RENT—SHOW-WINDOW, SMALL part of store, and second floor, 20x120. Apply at 171 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 206 Lake-st. Inquire up-stairs.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—BY CHAS. CLEAVER & SON, 125 Dearborn-st.:
A desirable office on ground floor, situated as above, with use of vault.
Two dwelling-houses, in good neighborhood near Oakland Station, containing 10 rooms each.

TO RENT—HALF OF OFFICE, 20x50 feet, for iron or machinery, or similar business. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT OFFICE, No. 130 La Salle-st., second floor, from May 1. J. BASSETT.

TO RENT—OFFICES ON SECOND floor of 3-story brick building 14 South Clark-st. THOMAS LONERGAN, 14 South Clark-st.

LOFTS.

TO RENT—TWO FINE LOFTS, CLARK-st., near Madison, 40x115 each, with or without power, together or separate. H. C. MOREY, 85 Washington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—TWO VERY DESIRABLE lofts 100x100 each on the northeast corner of La Salle and Michigan-sts. For particulars call at our office, 121 Michigan-st. MILLER & KLEIN.

TO RENT—VERY LIGHT ROOMS FOR light manufacturing at 191 and 193 Clark-st. Apply at Room 10 same building.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR 6 MONTHS or one year, small house or flat of 6 or 8 rooms, completely furnished for housekeeping; furnishings must be first-class, with all modern conveniences, and house in good locality. Any one desirous of renting such to responsible party will please address, with terms and locality, S 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOMS, suitable for housekeeping, by gentleman and wife; must be in good neighborhood on North Side, for which a good price will be paid. S 31, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 FLATS OF 5 or 6 rooms each, or a house of 10 or 12 rooms, in good location, for two small families, within two miles of Court-House, on May 1; rent about $50. Address NEWMAN, Gen. Freight office, C. & A. R. R.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FLAT OF 4 or 5 unfurnished rooms. Address, stating location and price, S 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE of 6 or 7 rooms, on Indiana-av., south of Thirty-ninth-st. Address S 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM MAY 1 till first week in September, two large connecting rooms, in vicinity of State and Goethe, or Division-st. References exchanged. Address immediately S 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—
TO RENT—
VACANT
HOUSES,
FLATS,
STORES,
and buildings of every kind and nature with a roof on; have any quantity of callers that we cannot supply. We make house renting and collection of rents a specialty. Owners wishing good tenants and good prices will please report early. Best tenants start early to secure the prize.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A BARGAIN NEVER BEFORE OFfered—I will sell my deceased brother's trotting horse Idlewild for $800; he cost last spring in Connecticut $1,150, where he was raised by the noted breeder the Hon. James Rutherford, of Milford, Conn., sired by Vermont Abdallah, dam the far-famed Irene; Idlewild is coming 7 years old; 16¼ hands high; a handsome blood bay; has beautiful long, black mane and tail, fine, clean limbs, and good, sound feet; is free from any blemish, and a perfect trotter; he was shown in a great many prize-rings in Connecticut, and was always awarded the first prize; he must be seen to be appreciated, for he has no equals; he trotted in several gentlemen's club races, and last spring, at Milford, trotted three heats in 2:29, 2:27¾, and 2:24, which are recorded on the gentlemen's club books of that place. This does not give him a record on association tracks, for he never trotted for money. He wears no boots. A lady can drive him, and he is splendid to pole. Will warrant him sound and kind in every way, and parties giving references can take him one or two weeks on trial. Will show the speed and guarantee him to trot in 2:30 or no sale. Call at private barn in rear of residence 1731 Wabash-av., or address F. HARRIS, the groom.
N. B.—Also fine Brewster side-bar buggy, almost as good as new; elegant harness, blankets, and robes at one-third their real value. Call soon and get the best bargain ever offered.

A LADY WHO CANNOT RIDE ON account of ill-health will sell her fine road-horse Bay Eddy for $800; he cost $1,250 in Kentucky last summer, at which time he showed three heats in 2:28, 2:26, and 2:27¾. He is warranted perfectly sound and kind, and will show the time or no sale. He is well broke in all harness; fears nothing; he can be driven up to steam-cars with safety by a lady. He was sired by Almont, the great sire of trotters, dam Kentucky Maid by Volunteer, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Bay Eddy is 6 years old, 15¾ hands high, weighs 1,000 lbs, has full mane and tail to the ground; has no fault or blemish, trick or vice; is a perfect horse in every way; is a square, level, natural trotter; needs no boots or weights; reason for offering him so low will be explained to the purchaser; price not so much of an object as to procure him a good home; don't wish him to fall into the hands of horse jockeys as he is a family pet; will give a satisfactory trial to responsible parties and show a full mile in 2:30 or better without any excuses. Call at owner's residence, No. 1224 Michigan-av., near Twelfth-st.

A BARGAIN—$100 WILL BUY A GOOD young sound workhorse; weighs 1,100 pounds; a good true worker and warranted sound and kind; will give one week's trial. Call at barn in rear of residence, 1301 Michigan-av.

AT JOHN MITCHELL'S, 196 EAST Washington-st.—Horses of all kinds, carriages, buggies, and harness, new and second-hand, at low prices; or will exchange. Cash advances made.

FOR SALE—A YOUNG, STRONG, 1,200-lb. bay horse; cost $230 last spring; will sell for $125; also a light 3-spring delivery wagon; at a sacrifice, as I have no use for them. Residence, 48 Harrison-st., near State.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—FINE road wagon, weight 110 pounds, used less than one year. Apply at 300 Thirty-first-st., or to H. W. BUCHMAN, State and Thirty-first-sts.

FOR SALE—A SPAN OF MATCHED brown carriage horses, 5 years old, spirited and stylish; sold for want of use. Apply at barn in rear of 2335 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—AT BRICK BARN in rear of 1208 and 1210 Indiana-av., one fine pole team, one fine truck team, one fine carriage team, one fine family pony, and one fine express horse.

HANDSOME NEARLY-NEW PHAEton, and side-bar buggy, and a handsome road-horse; must sell at a sacrifice, as am leaving city. Residence, 48 Harrison-st., near Wabash-av.

WILL PAY $50 TO $100 FOR YOUNG, sound, and gentle single-footing large saddle-pony or small saddle-horse. Address S 3, Tribune.

WE HAVE THE LARGEST STOCK OF carriages and at the lowest prices, including landaus, coupes, landaulets, rockaways, buggies, etc., of our own manufacture; also a great variety of second-hand at low prices. Our facilities for repairing large carriages unexcelled, and prices the lowest. P. L. SMITH & CO., 304 and 306 Wabash-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—A GENTLEman of means, owning one of the finest and best paying drug-stores in the State, is desirous of disposing of same on account of ill-health. This is a bargain for any one who is prepared to buy, and such parties are requested to correspond with Lock-Box 18, Druggist, Flint, Mich.

AN EXPERIENCED BUSINESS-MAN wishes to invest $4,000 with his services in an established business. S 15, Tribune office.

CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT for sale—The old established house of Frank Field & Co. offer their machinery, tools, and steam power complete together with a three years' lease on the fine 5-story building now occupied at 233 and 235 Van Buren-st., corner of Franklin, Chicago; this is a rare opportunity to step into an established confectionery trade of over $300,000 per year which can be easily extended by proper management. To the right parties a good trade on easy terms will be given. Address SMITH & HALE, Agents, Chicago.

FOR SALE—BY E. L. CANFIELD.
COAL DOCK.
Lease of a coal dock with 250 feet front, track into the yard. Good street front, with sheds, scales, office. Is a first-class location for the business.
E. L. CANFIELD, 164 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A GENERAL GROCERY and provision store; the best assortment in the place; the owner wishes to retire from business. Address Box 127, Pana, Ill.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN FOR a live man with some cash, a general store, filling two rooms, 100 feet deep, all clean and fresh; done business of $100,000 in 1881, only 72 miles from Chicago; junction of two trunk lines of railroads in a live town of 1,200. Buildings for sale or rent. For particulars address J. M. T., 367 North Wells-st., first floor.

FOR SALE—CIGAR AND TOBACCO store South Side; will invoice about $3,800; good lease. L 48, Tribune office.

FOUNDRY, MACHINE AND BOILER works for sale at Sioux City, Ia., on account of failing health of proprietors. Large brick shops; doing good, growing business. Best chance in the West. Address J. P. DENNIS & CO., Sioux City, Ia.

FOR SALE—AT A BIG DISCOUNT—Stock of cigars, stationery, fixtures, also two nice barber chairs, in good location; good paying business to right party. Call at Room 9, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS MARKET and grocery combined in a location that can't be beat; best of reason given for selling. S 89, Tribune.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND BUSIness-men—Rock Falls, Ill., located at the junction of the C., B. & Q., C. & N. W., and R. R. I. & St. L. Railways, is the largest manufacturing town of its age in the West, and offers unusual advantages to manufacturers of almost any commodity. It has a large and enduring water-power, which, when fully developed, will support a city of 50,000 inhabitants. Its railway facilities are No. 1 in every respect.
Improved water-power for sale in large or small quantities at low figures and on easy terms. Also, room and power to rent for large or small business, in new brick building, very low.
Every possible encouragement is offered to manufacturers and others to locate here.
$250,000 worth of unimproved water-power and land will be donated to parties improving the same.
Address A. P. SMITH, Rock Falls, Ill.
Refers to the management of the C., B. & Q. R. R. Company, Chicago, Ill.

WE HAVE TO RENT A FAMILY HOtel of 60 rooms, every room lighted, in a fashionable neighborhood on the South Side; new building. An experienced man with from $6,000 to $8,000 capital will find this a rare opportunity. Floor plans can be seen at this office, and full particulars given. Most complete house of its kind in the city. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

$3,500 WILL BUY A BOOK AND stationery business of 30 years' standing. Best location and best class of custom in the city. Address L. G. BURNETT, Muscatine, Ia.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, 78 and 80 East Van Buren-st. Permanent and reliable. Established in 1875. Advances made. Increased facilities for the storage of household goods.

STORAGE ROOM—THREE FLOORS, each about 40x150 feet, with side track and dock privileges, for one year. Apply to HINTZE & BAKER, corner Twenty-second and Lumber-sts.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—FINE WALNUT AND ASH partition; 10 feet; cheap; also vault fittings. Room 21, 94 Washington-st.

SAFES FOR SALE CHEAP, TO MAKE room for new stock. We have a fine assortment of the justly celebrated round cornered six-flange steel jamb Detroit safes. Also a fine assortment of Hall's, Diebold's, Mosher, the Neale & Urban, Terwilliger, and Cincinnati Safe & Lock Company safes. J. GREENHOOD & CO., 84 Dearborn-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MUNSON'S PHONOGRAPHY—FORTY half-hour class lessons, morning, afternoon, or evening, $10; class and individual instruction, $15. Address, at the Metropolitan Business College, REV. J. S. HANNA.

THE FRENCH LANGUAGE TAUGHT conversationally and theoretically on the most expeditious system by a former Professor of the Elysée College, Paris. Address PROF. GRANVILL, 282 Ontario-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ONE 5 HORSE POWER engine and boiler. 143 State-st., 4th floor.

IN ADDITION TO OUR UNUSUAL large stock of steam engines from three to thirty inch bore, we have five fourteen inch engines, as follows: Two 14x20; two 14x24; one 14x28. WM. McGREGOR & CO., 53 and 55 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A CALL BOARD MEMbership. Address S 16, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BOARD OF TRADE MEMbership. Address N 80, Tribune office.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE — ON LONG OR SHORT time, 110x132 feet on Clark-st., corner of Nineteenth; will divide. Also, 150 feet with railway facilities. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &c.

WANTED—REGISTERED ASSISTANT drug clerk, by May 1 or before, with two or three years' city experience; must speak and write German fluently, and have good references. Address, until April 1, O S 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—RELIABLE YOUNG MAN who is accustomed to office work; must be a good penman and quick and accurate at figures. Address in own handwriting, giving references, age, former occupation, and salary expected, S 18, Tribune.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER AND CASHier. Give reference, age, and salary expected. Address S 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN REAL-estate office. D. S. PLACE, 147 La Salle-st., basement.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE GROcery house, a thoroughly competent, reliable bill clerk. Address, in own handwriting, giving references, S 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE GROcery house, a bright, intelligent boy 14 to 16 years of age; must live with his parents in the city and come well recommended. Give references. Address, in own handwriting, S 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS had experience and is a good penman to make papers and keep books in a real estate office; wages moderate. Apply at Room 6, 69 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 18 YEARS old to take cash at shoe store, 104 South Clark-st.; must live with his parents, and be very well recommended; none others need apply. 372 State-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOOT and shoe salesman. 277 State-st.

TRADES.

WANTED—A DRAUGHTSMAN FOR patent office drawings. Permanent situation for a good man. Address S 61, Tribune office.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &c.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GROOMS TO take care of trotting horses; must be competent and strictly temperate. Apply this morning at Room 2, 232 South Water-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN; COLORED preferred, capable and willing. Apply at 149 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

WANTED—COACHMAN—2936 INDIana-av. Office 179 Madison-st., Room 16.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SCANDInavian butler (diener) with good references. Apply northeast corner of Cass and Ontario-sts.

WANTED—SALESMEN IN EVERY city and country town for a new book, "The Life of Gen. Burnside." Canvassers find this a popular and fast-selling book. Liberal terms. Address T. H. EDWARDS, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—MEN WILLING TO WORK six hours daily can have pleasant employment and 100 to 300 per cent profit on small capital handling our goods; best chance in America; $1 samples free; $20 to $50 per week guaranteed in any State; it will pay to investigate; send stamp for particulars. MERRILL & CO., 27 and 29 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMAN—One who thoroughly understands the leather business, to travel in the West and Northwest. Address, with reference, P.-O. Box 1381, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SOLICITors as general agents for two large cities by the Wilber Mercantile Agency, 159 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—BOY TO ADDRESS CIRculars. No. 71 East Washington-st., Room 15. Call from 10 to 12.

WANTED—RELIABLE, ENERGETIC men to introduce a new, standard book by subscription; also men of good executive ability to act as general managers. Address P. O. Box 288, Chicago.

WANTED—SALESMEN CALLING ON country trade to carry a line of cottonades and cassimeres from manufacturers. Liberal commissions. Address Woolen Mills, Wadsworth, O.

WANTED—TRAVELING MEN; SEND your address immediately to Buckeye Mutual Accident Association, Canton, O.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; ALSO A good washer and ironer; wages $6 for cook, and $4 for laundress; also dining-room girl; wages $3.50. 464 West Adams-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; situation permanent; no washing or ironing. JOEL BIGELOW, 376 State-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a family of three; must be a good cook. Apply at 2344 Michigan-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CHAMBERmaid for private boarding-house. Apply at 2236 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AT 153 SOUTH ASHLAND-av., two competent girls, one as cook and laundress, the other for second work.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Address O V 91, 572 West Madison.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a private family; no washing or up-stairs work. Must bring references. Wages $4 per week. 134 Park-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework in a private family. Apply at 2252 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMpetent second girl, and a first-class cook and laundress. Apply at 69 Maple-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL FOR GENeral housework in a family of three, also assist in care of child. Call at 2414 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in family of three. 158 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A NORWEGIAN GIRL FOR general housework to live in the country. Apply at 404 North La Salle-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO general housework, a good cook, washer, and ironer. References required. Call at 3615 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; GERMAN or Swede preferred. Apply immediately at 2245 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERal housework; small family. References required. No. 7 East Twelfth-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WOMAN pastry cook; wages $20 per month. Address Jewell House, Michigan City, Ind.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL for general housework. Best references required. 2249 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A SECOND GIRL, ABLE to wash and iron; no others need apply. 2508 Wabash-av.

MILLINERS.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TRIMmer. Call at once at BALLENBERG'S, 167 State-st.

SEAMSTRESSES.

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS SHIRTmakers at KEEP'S, 173 East Madison-st.; steady work and highest wages.

WANTED—A GOOD SEAMSTRESS IN private family and to have care of two girls. Address N 5, Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED — GOOD GIRLS WITH first-class references. International Employment Bureau, 263 Wabash-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT, WELL-bred young woman as child's maid and seamstress; must have good health, amiable disposition, and good manners; ability to speak French desired. Must furnish satisfactory references and be willing to travel. Good wages will be paid. Address S 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LADY BOOKKEEPER and cashier in neighboring city; must be a thorough practical bookkeeper and accountant, capable of making monthly, quarterly, and yearly balances. Best of references required. Address S 95, Tribune office.

WANTED—LADY CANVASSERS FOR Cornwell's System of Cutting. Also new sleeve method; price, $5; instructions free. 1229 Wabash-av.

WANTED—50 GIRLS TO MAKE EGG-carriers; experienced hands preferred. Apply at once to BILLINGS, COBURN & CO., Indiana-av., north of Fourteenth-st.

WANTED—GIRLS; EXPERIENCED hands to work on paper boxes, at 187 East Washington-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BARGAIN—UPRIGHT GRAND PIANO just from factory, never used; five years' guarantee; cost $600; will sell for $400 on easy terms to responsible party if desired. 1229 Michigan-av.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO., W. W. KIMBALL, and EMERSON PIANOS. | PIANOS & ORGANS Sold on MONTHLY PAYMENTS at W. W. KIMBALL'S, Corner State and Adams.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S UPRIGHT Pianos. They stand in tune longer than any other pianos made. They are rich and full in tone; constructed to endure, and are in every essential the perfect pianos of the age. Musical masters and amateurs in America and Europe pronounce the Hallet, Davis & Co. Upright unrivaled. These pianos, with other musical instruments of the best makes, can be found at my warerooms. Illustrated catalogue furnished free on application.
W. W. KIMBALL, Corner State and Adams-sts., Chicago.

PIANOFORTES—FIRST-CLASS MAKES, low prices, sold on $10 monthly payments. We have a few second-hand pianos to sell cheap. A. SCHAAF & CO., 276 West Madison-st.

STORY & CAMP, PIANOS AND ORGANS, 188 and 190 STATE-ST.

VOSE & SONS' CABINET GRAND pianos are equal to any made in the country; low prices; sold on $10 installments. A. SCHAAF & CO., 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st., best adviser on love, marriage, family, or business troubles. 9 a. m. to 7 p. m.

MRS. COLLINS, 207 DEARBORN-ST., corner of Adams, clairvoyant and test medium. Stock and mining speculations a specialty. The future foretold. Magnetic treatment for rheumatism and nervousness.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLEsale house by young man (24 years); good penman; handles figures readily; experience in collecting and correspondence. Best of references. Address S 12, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man giving unquestionable references as to character and competency, as assistant bookkeeper; would be willing to start on low wages, permanency of place being the desire; good and rapid penman. S 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROugh business man, a position of responsibility; to a firm requiring the services of an energetic trustworthy man of tact and ability advertiser would be an acquisition. Address S 22, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man aged 21 in wholesale hosiery department; have had 4 years' experience with New York house. Address S 96, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man as assistant bookkeeper or office man. Can furnish A 1 references. S 90, Tribune office.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class fresco-painter and designer in a paperhanging or painting establishment. Address S 27, Tribune.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STRICTly first-class coachman; highest testimonials as to character and ability. Address S 17, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHman by a single man who thoroughly understands his duties. Good references. A stranger in city. Please address T P, 175 East Eighteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHman in a private family by a young man, a native of Denmark, 24 years of age, is unmarried; familiar with horses in the old country. Call or address 309 Pitney-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class coachman in a private family; competent in every respect; city or country. City references. Address O W 33, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man (Canadian) to wait on and to attend to a gentleman. Address S 94, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent Swedish girl to do general housework. Call for two days at 144 Bushnell-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN girl to do second work. Best of references given. Address S 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class girl to do second work in a private family; South Side preferred. Call Wednesday at 1301 State-st., Room B, second floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO do second work and help with washing and ironing, or take care of children. References. Call or address 2418 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COlored woman as first-class cook. 99 East Washington-st. Good city references. Call for two days, Room 30.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD young girl to do general housework. Best of city references given. Call Wednesday at 1120 Bowen-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL for general housework or second work in a small private family. Please call for two days at 913 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class second girl to do chamber work and sewing, is a good waitress. Best of references. Please call at 62 Eighteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-aged Scotch woman as cook and laundress in first-class family; will take entire charge of kitchen. References. 142 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class Swede girl as cook and laundress; also No. 1 second girl. Reference. 2228 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD GERman girl for second housework in vicinity of Twenty-fifth-st. and Wabash-av. Address Miss S. THOME, 291 Twenty-third-st.

DRESSMAKERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class dressmaker in a private family; salary, $4 a week, with board. Address K 61, Tribune office.

SEAMSTRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FAMILY seamstress or nurse for child. Address S 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMstress or on custom work by a widow with a 5-year-old child; would work for 75c per day and board. Apply to MRS. SCHUBERT, 543 Wells-st.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE IN private family, by a respectable country girl. Inquire at 240 South Jefferson-st.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-aged American lady as housekeeper. Good references given and required. Please apply at No. 49 University-place.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent widow woman as housekeeper, child's nurse, or invalid's companion; could fill any responsible place; no objections to going a short distance into the country. Best city references. Address Mrs. BELL, 331 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES needing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 145 North Halsted-st., up-stairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY in a bakery or candy store; not afraid of work; West Side preferred; speaks German and English. Address 161 Wesson-st., North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—AS LADY'S traveling companion, or for invalid; will take entire charge. References given and required. Address S 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG lady (German) to go traveling with a family now or in the spring to Europe or in the United States. Address S 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN AN OFFICE by a young lady who writes a plain rapid hand. Good city references. Address S 92, Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYMENT Bureau, 263 Wabash-av., corner Harrison-st., Chicago, Ill. The only institution of the kind in America having offices in each of the principal cities affording opportunity to locate anywhere in the United States or Canada. Business houses and families can be supplied with competent help of either sex for any grade of employment. Parties living out of the city should send stamp for circular.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL KINDS OF ENGLISH PORTLAND cement paving; sidewalks, driveways, basement floors in private residences, stores, breweries, malt houses, etc. Figures given and contracts taken for cement paving in any part of the United States. All work fully guaranteed. Address J. B. HURLBUT, Manager, Room 33, 116 Washington-st., Chicago.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL roofing done, and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 21 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

OLD AND RARE COINS, FRACTIONal and Confederate currency bought and sold. STEVENS & CO., 39 Tribune Building.

PARTIES HAVING EUROPEAN OR other views can get the same elegantly mounted, either in albums or card-board, at reasonable prices, by addressing or applying to MRS. M. THOMPSON, 3353 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—FOR CASH—A LOT OF second-hand gas-fixtures suitable for store. Address S 13, Tribune office.

WARD'S WALNUT OIL—SUNNY brown, brown, or dark brown hair or whiskers that are faded or gray can be restored to their pristine beauty only by Ward's Walnut Oil. Sold and applied at PETTILON'S Palace of Art, 218 South Clark.

$25 REWARD—WE WILL PAY THE above reward for any case of Rheumatism or Neuralgia we cannot cure. We can relieve any case of Diphtheria or Croup instantly. The J. N. Gardner Army and Navy Liniment will relieve pain and soreness and remove any unnatural growth of bone or muscle on man or beast. Price $1 per bottle. Will refund the money for any failure.
ARMY AND NAVY LINIMENT CO., 51 Wabash-av., Chicago.
For sale by all druggists.

TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO PROPERty—One first-class residence in St. Paul; one in Milwaukee, Wis.; hotel at Belvidere, Ill. MARTIN M. LEAHY, Room 46, 163 Randolph-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—MARBLE FRONT, Rush-st., large fine house; will take lots clear for equity. HENRY L. HILL, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

FOR EXCHANGE—SEE HERE—ALL who cannot meet their demands and have stocks of goods in large or small amounts, and wish good real estate for them on short notice, address, in confidence, P.-O. Box 249, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—GOOD lots for furniture for housekeeping. Address Chicago Post-Office Box 244.

$35,000—LANDS, FARMS, BUSIness property in live waterpower town (Cedar Valley, Northern Iowa), and money to exchange for hardware, dry goods, boots, shoes, drugs, steam engine, or desirable merchandise for frontier trade. Address P.-O. Box 288, Nashua, Iowa.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, ETC.
AT LOW CASH PRICES.
On easy payments.
Splendid stock. Fair dealing.
Open evenings.
J. W. & J. E. STOREY, 245 and 247 State-st.

THE UNION FURNITURE COMPANY, 503 and 505 West Madison-st., sell all kinds of household goods on monthly payments at low prices.

WE WILL BUY FOR CASH LARGE or small lots household furniture. Address S 10, Tribune office.

THE COURTS.

Will Davis' Answer to Hamlin's Bill Regarding the Grand Opera-House Lease.

A Drunken Juror Gets a Deserved Punishment—Verdict in a Slander Suit.

The Testimony of the Prosecution Secures the Acquittal of a Pass-Forger.

A Nolle Prosequi Entered in the Dawson Case—Judgments, New Suits, Etc.

The Grand Opera-House Litigation—Davis' Answer to Hamlin's Bill.

About three weeks ago John A. Hamlin, the well-known theatrical manager, filed a bill in the Circuit Court against William J. Davis, his former treasurer, to compel him to surrender a lease John Borden had given him of the Grand Opera-House. Yesterday Davis filed his answer, in which he claims that the Grand Opera-House, formerly Hamlin's Theatre, arose incidentally out of a beer and liquor saloon kept some years ago, called the Coliseum. "For the purpose of luring customers into and upon said premises," complainant and his brother were in the habit of employing, from time to time, musicians and variety performers to appear on a small stage in the presence of their customers, but such appearances were for the purpose of increasing the sales of liquor. He claims to be ignorant of the efforts of the Hamlins to build up a successful theatre or as to how much they spent in the endeavor, but he thinks those facts are immaterial in the present case. The theatre known as Hamlin's Theatre, which grew out of the concert saloon, Davis says was of a very low order, and was regarded by the theatrical profession as having a questionable standing as a theatre, and was in disrepute with managers and actors, so that Hamlin could not engage remunerative or reputable attractions. The theatre building was sold to Borden in 1879, and opened in the fall of 1880, under the name of the Grand Opera-House. Hamlin obtained a lease of it, but when he attempted to make contracts for theatrical representations he found that the reputation of the theatre was such that he could not secure any proper attractions or respectable actors or companies, except on larger terms than were paid by other theatres of the same class, and by guaranteeing large profits.

Davis denies that Hamlin ever engaged him as a business or assistant manager, but when he (Hamlin) found he could not engage the companies he wanted, he engaged Davis, "to perform for him, in connection with said Opera-House, certain defined and specified duties, none of which brought the defendant into fiduciary and confidential relations with said complainant, except as connected with the duties he was so engaged to perform, and which duties form but a portion of the duties of a business or assistant manager." Davis further denies that he had anything to do with renting the theatre, or that he even acquired any facts by his employment which he is not of right entitled to use for his own benefit. He was employed at a salary of $50 a week and 10 per cent of the net profits of the business, but he has never seen any of the profits. He also denies that he had many conversations with Hamlin about re-leasing the theatre, though he admits he had one talk in which he denied he was trying to get a lease of the theatre, and also advised Hamlin not to pay $40,000 a year rental. He admits he tried to get a lease of the theatre, but claims that he did it fairly, before any conversation was had with Hamlin, and that he offered less than Hamlin, and refused to give more. Borden put a higher price on the property than Davis would give, but finally let him have it at his own figures. Davis then went immediately to New York and entered into copartnership with William R. Hayden to run the theatre on equal shares during the term of the lease—ten years—and Hayden advanced $10,000. Previous to this Hamlin, when he ascertained Davis had procured the lease, offered to go into partnership with him, but this Davis declined. Finally, Davis denies that he has acted in bad faith or in violation of any trust or good faith.

A Sympathetic Jury Let a Pass-Forger Go.

The case of George Yocum, an employé of the Rock Island Railroad, indicted for issuing and selling fraudulent passes over the road, was on trial yesterday before Judge Barnum, and at 5 o'clock was given to the jury, who made short work of their deliberations and brought in a verdict of not guilty. The case proved an interesting one not only to the public, or rather that small section of the public which frequents the court-room, but to lawyers.

When the evidence was all in, W. S. Forrest, attorney for the defense, made a motion that the case be taken from the jury on the ground that there was no evidence of guilt against his client save what had come directly from himself in certain confessions—that there was no corpus delicti. This motion the Court overruled after an extended review not only of the case on trial, but of a number of cases cited in the law books. This was of interest to lawyers only. The point of interest for the audience was in Mr. Forrest's argument, when towards the close he made an eloquent appeal for his client, not only on behalf of the man himself, who had had a good reputation, but for his wife and children. Mr. Sage, one of the officers of the road, in relating the story of how the prisoner had confessed his offense in the office of Mr. Withrow, solicitor for the railroad, was compelled to tell on the stand how Yocum fell upon his knees and clasped his hands in supplication, begging first for mercy on his own account, for his reputation and standing in the community, then for the sake of his wife, and finally for the sake of his child. Obtaining no response to either of these most pitiful appeals, at the close of the third and last he fell over upon the floor speechless, and Mr. Sage added that it was the saddest sight he had ever seen. It was comparatively an easy matter for Mr. Forrest with such material as this, coming as it did from a witness for the prosecution, to start the tears from the eyes of nearly every one of his hearers—Judge, jury, and audience. He made the most of his opportunity, and as he concluded there was a loud clamor of applause which was with difficulty repressed. And one of the last to remember where he was, and the circumstances in which he was placed, was a member of the jury, who was so carried away with Mr. Forrest's appeal that he could not refrain from clapping his hands and joining in the general applause. After such a scene, the verdict "Not guilty" was no surprise.

Dawson Goes Free.

As expected, the State's-Attorney yesterday morning caused a nolle pros. to be entered in the case of Edward Dawson, found guilty by a jury of falsely personating another and awarded one year in the penitentiary, but who was given a new trial by Judge Barnum. This, however, is not likely to be the last heard of the case. The action of the Court in awarding him a new trial occasioned considerable comment, and the entering of a nolle prosequi in the case only tends to draw still greater attention to it.

But the case is likely to prove an unfortunate one for the county, inasmuch as it may clear the way for spurious and worthless bonds in criminal cases. The collection of defaulted bail-bonds is a matter already difficult, and anything which tends to complicate the collection of such bonds is most unfortunate for the county. It may be that the bond which Ed Dawson furnished in his father's name might hold good against the father, but the matter would undoubtedly have to go through the courts before final settlement. The bad point about the Dawson case is that it furnishes a precedent for one person to schedule another's property, and going into court with this schedule to append the name of the owner of the property to a bail-bond, and pass himself off to all intents and purposes as the owner of the property. To do this he must needs have only, like Dawson, the permission of the actual owner of the property. It is only in the event of his not having permission, and above all of his being found out, that he runs any danger of prosecution for falsely representing himself as another.

The Criminal Court.

Before Judge Smith yesterday a nolle pros. was entered in the case of John Summers and Timothy Callahan, owing to the fact that the prosecuting witness could not be found; Patrick Conley pleaded guilty to petit larceny and was sentenced to thirty days in the County Jail; a nolle pros. was entered in the case of Charles Davis, who died since he was indicted for larceny; Herman Avery pleaded guilty to forgery and was remanded; an indictment against John Keyes for burglary was stricken off, with leave to reinstate, owing to the illness and inability of the prosecuting witness to appear in court; the jury in the case of James Flanigan and Alexander Storts, charged with attempted robbery, found Storts not guilty, and, finding Flanigan guilty, fixed his term at eighteen months in the penitentiary, whereupon his attorney entered a motion for a new trial; John Foley is on trial for burglary.

Isadore Henoch, an unusually sharp young man, who, after serving a term at Joliet for a series of thefts and forgeries committed in this city, was taken into respectable employment by Morton Culver, attorney, yesterday entered before Judge Smith a plea of guilt to nine indictments for forgery. He forged the names of a number of persons to orders for goods which he appropriated to his own use, and even put his employer and benefactor into the list of his victims. The Court, after reviewing the main points in the case, sentenced him to six years in the penitentiary. Henoch winced, and blurted out that he might as well have been sentenced to be hung as to so long a term.

A Father in Search of an Erring Daughter—An Unnatural Mother.

Cornelius Bönsnes filed a petition for habeas corpus against his wife, Caroline E. Bönsnes, to get possession of his daughter Emma, a girl 15 years old. He says that in November last his wife left home without cause, taking Emma with her, and has since lived apart from him. She has, he alleges, allowed her daughter to live with a man—"a worthless person"—named Henry Dahl as his wife, without being married to him. Bönsnes wants to save his child from a life of shame and educate her, but the mother refuses to give her up, and he is therefore compelled to ask the aid of the law.

Items.

There were some further arguments yesterday morning before Judge Drummond on the question of the appointment of a new Receiver for the Illinois Midland Railway Company. Several names were suggested, but the parties could not agree on any one, and the Judge was left to appoint the one whom he shall see fit.

The jury in the slander case of J. C. Burmeister against the Rev. J. L. Severinghaus, pastor of the North Side German Evangelical Lutheran Church, returned a verdict yesterday before Judge Moran for $50 in favor of the plaintiff. The slander consisted in accusing Burmeister of having sworn to some things on a trial that he could not testify to conscientiously. The case was tried once before and resulted in a disagreement.

Judge Blodgett has concluded his call of the common law calendar with a jury. Friday he will hear motions for new trial.

Judge Jameson will hear all passed cases that are pending this week, or else they will have to be placed on the trial calendar again and take their turn.

The Appellate Court will convene this morning, announce opinions, and resume the call of the calendar.

In the case of Kerting against the Shober & Carqueville Lithographing Company, which is on trial before Judge Williamson, one of the jurors, Fred Johnson, came into court yesterday morning in a sadly demoralized condition. He was sober enough to realize his situation, and asked to be excused on the ground tha the was sick. The Judge, however, thought his illness was somewhat peculiar, and called him up and questioned him. It was soon seen he was very drunk, and he was sent to jail for one day, dismissed from the panel of jurors, and his pay for the time he had served was forfeited. It was a severe but wholesome lesson, not only to Johnson, but to all other jurors.

Rule in Federal Courts.

The following rule has just been made by Judge Blodgett:

In all cases now pending or hereafter brought in this court where the counsel of either party is not a resident of this district, a statement in writing shall be filed in the case naming some counsel resident of the district upon whom notices may be served.

Divorces.

Luvenia Pyles filed a bill yesterday stating that in March, 1872, being a widow, she was married to Francis Pyles, but, doubts having arisen as to the validity of the marriage, they were remarried in October, 1879. During the first marriage he treated her fairly, but after the second ceremony was performed he discovered that he did not want her as a wife, and began kicking and beating her and ordering her out of the house. About ten days ago she swore out a warrant to have him arrested, but he heard of it, and made such energetic promises of reform that she was induced to dismiss the proceedings. He kept his promises five days, and then came home and ordered her out of the house, threatening to beat her and carry of her furniture. She rents furnished rooms at No. 227¼ Third avenue, and, besides a divorce, she asks for an injunction to prevent her husband from interfering with her or her property. The injunction was issued by Judge Jameson.

David V. A. Nero asked for a divorce from Lucinda Nero on the ground of adultery.

And Margaret Olivia Bonneau from Joseph Theophile Bonneau on the triple grounds of cruelty, drunkenness, and desertion.

Jane Campion complains that her husband, George E. Campion, has made her ten years of married life miserable by his constant cruelty. She was obliged to leave him in August, 1881, and now asks to have the separation legalized and made final.

J. C. White filed a bill against Samona S. White, asking for a divorce on the ground of desertion.

Judge Jameson granted a divorce to Estelle Brandt from Charles Brandt on the ground of cruelty, and to Richard Mary Reuter from George F. Reuter for desertion.

United States Courts.

Marshall Field & Co. commenced a suit yesterday to recover $7,500 against ex-Collector William Henry Smith.

William Lathrop, Trustee, C. H. McCormick, and others filed a bill against William Deering and the Deering Harvester Company to prevent infringements of an improved grain-binder patented Aug. 3, 1869, by Jacob Behel, and improvements in grain-binders patented Feb. 9, 1875, March 16, 1875, Aug. 12, 1879, and Oct. 12, 1880, by Marquis L. Gorham, and Sept. 28, 1868, by Joseph B. Greenhut.

State Courts.

Sutter Brothers began a suit yesterday against Albert Alford and John H. Lewis to recover $1,000. H. Westcott, Son & Co. sued the same parties for $1,000.

Helen M. Miller and others commenced a suit for $5,000 against the National Life-Insurance Company of the United States.

The Call.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—No call. No. 32, United States vs. Kilian, on trial. Motions for new trial will be heard Friday.

APPELLATE COURT—75, 77, 77, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89. Opinions will be delivered at 10 a. m.

JUDGE GARY—Assists Judge Anthony. No. 1,119, Wilborn vs. Fitzgerald, on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—94, 95, 98, 100, 101, 105, 106, 110, 112, 115 to 120, 122, 123, 127, 128, 134 to 140. No. 26, Sherman vs. Bolden, on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—No first call. Trial call 5,543, 5,678, 5,686, 5,662, 5,694. No. 5,674, Kerting vs. Shober & Carqueville Lithographing Company, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Passed cases. No case on hearing.

JUDGE GARDNER—11, 13, 14. No. 26, Shoop vs. Granger, on hearing.

JUDGE ROGERS—First and trial calls 150½ to 174, inclusive. No. 145¼, McCrary vs. McDonald, on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—Assists Judge Anthony. No. 3,103, Heller vs. Heggins, on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—Preliminary call, 370 to 445, except 378, 407, 416, 417, 418, 428, 442, 443, 444. Trial call, 351, 352, 354, 355, 356, 358, 359, 363, 364, 365, 367, 368, 369. No case on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8. No case on hearing.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Set cases, city special assessments, also Nos. 72, 73, 578, and 500, and Nos. 373, 381, 382, 384, 386, 387, 399, 409, 410, 419, and 438.

JUDGE SMITH—Nos. 702, 994, 995, 996, 977, 999, and 1,000.

JUDGE BARNUM—Nos. 554 and 863—the Gribler jury-bribing case.

Judgments.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—United States vs. William Gielhausen, Philip Rohmann, and John Schotzell, $97.21.—Same vs. Elizabeth Kirchoff and David Wylie, $124.05.—Same vs. William Gillhausen, Charles McCormick, and Philip Rohmann, $178.04.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—E. A. Otis, vs. John Sigwalt Jr., $210.—J. F. Rhodes vs. Enoch Root and Edward W. Hammersköld, $421.84.—Thomas E. Whelan vs. W. N. Shute, $413.87.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Mary E. Canfield vs. Jacob Fetrow and Edward C. Day; verdict, $832.50, and motion for new trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—National Bank of Illinois vs. Enoch Root and Edward W. Hammersköld, $140.

JUDGE ROGERS—Susan B. Ward vs. J. C. McFarland, $153.72.—Diana Hunt vs. Allen T. and Monica Dorsey, $14.33.—Frederick Kutz vs. Ferdinand Schaffer; verdict, $2,040.—Emma E. De Puie vs. Isaac Cosie, $170.

JUDGE MORAN—J. C. Burmeister vs. John L. Severinghaus; verdict, $50, and motion for new trial.—Hermann Zensk vs. Catherine Collins; verdict, $278.60, and motion for new trial.

Proceedings of the Illinois Supreme Court.

OTTAWA, Ill., March 21.—The Supreme Court met this morning pursuant to adjournment.

18. Lusk vs. Thatcher; appeal from County Court Cook County; rehearing denied.
22. Pinnoe vs. Goodspeed, executor, etc.; appeal from Will; rehearing allowed.
28. Mashier vs. Shear; error to Second District; rehearing denied.
20. Gage vs. Bailey; appeal from Cook; rehearing denied.
34. Lamar Insurance Company vs. Gulick; appeal from First District; rehearing denied.
17. Friedberg vs. People; error to Criminal Court Cook County; rehearing denied.
35. Smith vs. Heath; appeal from First District; rehearing denied.
21. Albertson vs. Ashton; appeal from Winnebago; rehearing denied.
25. Commercial Union Assurance Company vs. Scammon; appeal from First District; rehearing denied.
29. Ogle vs. Turpin, Receiver; appeal from First District; rehearing denied.
33. Doan vs. Walker; appeal from First District; rehearing denied.
36. City of Peoria vs. Darst; appeal from Peoria; rehearing denied.
27. Booth vs. Wiley; error to Peoria; rehearing denied.
30. Allen vs. Le Moyne; error to Cook; rehearing denied.
31. Hawley vs. Simons; error to Kendall; rehearing denied.
32. Barbour vs. Scottish-American Mortgage Company; appeal from First District; rehearing denied.
11. McCormick vs. Miller; appeal from Peoria; rehearing denied.
38. Draly vs. Adam; appeal from Second District; rehearing denied.
26. Scammon vs. Germania Fire-Insurance Company; appeal from First District; rehearing denied.
23. Weigleb vs. Thomson; error to Cook; rehearing denied.
8. People's docket; motion for rule.

CIVIL DOCKET.

70. People, etc., vs. Kankakee River Improvement Company; appeal from Will; motion for time to file reply brief allowed.
122. Dismissed on short record.
92. Murphy vs. Loos; appeal from Second District; motion for leave to assign errors.
72. Patterson vs. Pullman; appeal from Cook; motion for leave to file briefs.
108. The National Life-Insurance Company vs. Wakeman et al., and Markal vs. Wakeman et al.; motion for time to file briefs.
126. Motion for continuance by appellant; motion to dismiss by appellee.
125. Motion by appellant for time to file briefs.
128. Dismissed on short record.
118. Motion by Chicago Telephone Company to extend time to answer plea to jurisdiction filed by defendant.

Judge M. R. M. Wallace moved the Court to spread on the record the resolutions as to the death of Loren Grant Pratt, deceased.

Adjourned till Thursday next at 9 o'clock a. m.

A Claim for Half a Million.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., March 20.—A suit has been commenced in the Superior Court of this county by the St. Louis & Air Line Railroad Company against the Lake Erie & St. Louis Railroad and certain of its officers, in which a half million dollars is claimed as damages. The plaintiff, prior to 1873, was engaged in the construction of a railroad from St. Louis to Toledo, O., coming by way of Thornton, Ind. The corporation became embarassed financially, and in the fall of the year named suspended active operations, and have done nothing since. A year ago last December the corporation known as the Lake Erie & St. Louis Railroad Company was organized with the avowed purpose of building a line of railway from Tipton, Ind., to the Illinois line, the proposed route taking in Thornton, this State. On reaching the Illinois line it was calculated that the enterprise would be carried on by the organization known as the St. Louis & Indiana Railway Company, a corporation that sprang into existence about the same time, and the road-bed completed to East St. Louis. This road was projected in the interest of the Lake Erie & Western Company, now extending from Bloomington, Ill., to Sandusky, O., and the projected branch at Tipton would give them a route to St. Louis. The project of consolidating these roads with the Lake Erie & Western afterward failed. The plaintiffs now claim that they released a large amount of subsidies voted by different townships on their line, at the instance of the defendants, who represented that they could and would build the new line. As this was never done, the plaintiffs allege that they are damaged, and ask an even half million to make them good. The attorneys for the defendants think there is nothing in the claim.

THE RUSSIAN JEWS.

Some of the Causes of Their Persecution

New York Herald.

The Western Russian newspapers are full of facts confirming the reported outcry against the Jews. The Warsaw newspaper *Wiek*, one of the most prominent organs of the Polish population, throws some additional light on the subject, giving facts which are well enough known in Russia, but are not generally appreciated outside of that country. A correspondent of the *Wiek*, writing from the Government of Volynia, complains bitterly of the monopoly held exclusively by Jews in all mercantile trading and commercial concerns of that district. That monopoly appears to be based on a Jewish rite called Khazary, which is sanctified by the Hebrew religion, and is strictly sustained by the rabbies of the Jewish community. According to that provision of their law the Jews divide the country inhabited by the Christians into a number of small districts, each one of which is apportioned to one of the members of the Jewish community, who is thereby recognized the exclusive monopolist of all the trade of the said district which happens to be in the line of his calling or business. The "Khazary" is considered by the Jews to be their inalienable right, and does not belong to the merchants alone—the tradesmen, artisans, factors all have their share in the boon. So, for instance, when a Jew had been employed in some Christian house as a tailor, or a glazier had been called in to put a pane in a window, no other artisan is permitted to do the same kind of work in the same house, which constitutes forthwith the rightful domain of the workman employed first; he has no competitors and therefore gets the price he chooses to ask for any work. If any other Jew offers to do the work for a lower price he is at once denounced by the "rightful monopolist," who claims the customer as his own; the said monopolist complains to the Rabbi, setting forth that his right of "Khazary," sanctified by the "Talmud," is violated; the offender is forthwith called in by the Rabbi and a speedy judgment is passed upon him, the verdict always being a heavy fine in money.

Thus the right of "Khazary," sternly enforced by the Talmud, has produced a powerful Jewish monopoly all over such portions of the country where the Jews are allowed to reside. The Christian population of such districts is exclusively addicted to agriculture, consisting of large and small landholders and peasants, while the Jews, having no taste for agriculture, have taken to trade, have leased all the distilleries, all the mills, and many of the estates of ruined nobles, sub-letting the lands to the peasants at high prices, entangling the ignorant peasants into an inextricable net of debts, so that the latter are held in regular slavery by the Jews. But it is not only the poorer classes who have to suffer from such an abnormal condition of the country; the big landowners come in for their share of it just as often as do the peasants, since many estates lie at a distance from the railroad stations, and the big farmers have to hire peasants' carts in order to transport the grain. As it is, however, the Jews do not allow the peasants—all of whom are their debtors—to transport the grain, the wool, the spirits, the resin, nor any other of the local products, but dictate to the farmers their own terms, and then make the peasants transport the products for a trifling remuneration, pocketing big profits all the time. In the same way are all the mills, all the factories, and distilleries run by the Jews. Such are the facts presented by the newspaper *Wiek*, and they are indirectly sustained by the data given by the last official census of the western districts of Russia, according to which the general sway of the Jews over that part of the country seems to be explained by the fact of their numbers over the Christian population in some of the largest western towns. In some cases, however, that agglomeration of Jews in certain places, ruining the local population, fails to enrich the Jews either. So, for instance, in one of the largest western cities of Russia—Vilno—there are, according to the census of 1870, 82,668 inhabitants, which, with the exception of the military and the inmates of the local prisons, are distributed in accordance with their faith as follows: There are 12,093 persons of the orthodox faith, 573 dissenters, 27,781 Roman Catholics, 2,402 Protestants, eighty-five Karaims, 260 Moslems, six Arminians, 569 persons holding no acknowledged religion, and 37,909 Hebrews. Thus the Hebrews constitute almost one-half of the population of Vilno, the Roman Catholics one-third, the Orthodox and Dissenters but one-sixth of the entire population.

GRANT ON ROSECRANS.

"A Constitutional Insubordinate, Pig-Headed, and Full of Selfish Prejudice, Incapable of Seeing Any Force in Facts or Arguments."

From Last Evening's Journal.

Mr. Thomas M. Nichol, well known to have been an intimate political and personal friend of President Garfield, is spending a few days in Chicago. A representative of the *Journal* called on Mr. Nichol and asked him his opinion of the Garfield-Chase-Rosecrans letter. Mr. Nichol said he "believed the letter to be genuine; believed that it gave a true account of the management of the Army of the Cumberland after the battle of Stone River, and that there was nothing improper in writing it. Certainly there is no expression of unkindness toward Gen. Rosecrans, or of a desire to injure him."

"Have you ever heard Gen. Garfield speak of the military events of that period, and of his own and Gen. Rosecrans' relations to them?" said the reporter.

"Yes, often. Garfield always spoke of Rosecrans in the warmest terms of friendship, and said he was a man of a great deal more ability than he was given credit for after his failure. He considered Rosecrans a perfectly honest, sincere, and loyal man; but said very frely that he considered his policy of managing the army at that time a mistaken one. This he treated as an honest difference of judgment between them; and, while he believed Rosecrans to have been wrong, he always defended him on the ground that Rosecrans fully believed that he was right, and that his action was consistent with his honest belief. Gen. Rosecrans says his military reputation will yet be vindicated. However that may be, it lost its ablest, most faithful, consistent, and eloquent defender when Garfield died.

"By the way," said Mr. Nichol, "if Gen. Rosecrans would like to contest his title to military reputation with a man who has some military reputation of his own and who is still living, let me tell you an incident which may put him on the scent of some valuable opinions regarding his military capacity, as well as his obligations to Garfield for whatever is left of his military fame. Soon after the election of 1880 Gen. Garfield gave me a letter to deliver to Gen. Grant. I called at Grant's room in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in New York, to hand him the letter. We had perhaps half an hour's conversation about the campaign generally, and the Morey letter matter in particular. During the conversation Grant said there were two men that Garfield could never recognize or speak to without an entire sacrifice of his own self-respect—Hewitt and Rosecrans. He said Hewitt's conduct was outrageously indecent, but that Rosecrans' was a great deal worse, for Garfield had been the best friend he ever had. He had stood up for him, apologized for his blunders, explained and excused them, and defended him for seventeen years, when, if it hadn't been for Garfield, he would have long ago sunk out of sight into the obscurity which was all his worthlessness entitled him to. He said he hoped Garfield had found him out at last, and would let him take care of himself hereafter. He never was fit to command an army—he wouldn't, or rather *couldn't*, obey orders. He was what he (Grant) called a constitutional insubordinate—a sort of pig-headed, obstinate man, who would get a selfish prejudice into his head, and stick to it, and act on it, against the judgment and reason of everbody else, and absolutely was incapable of seeing any force in any facts or arguments in conflict with what was for the time being his theory. He said Rosecrans would have utterly destroyed the Army of the Cumberland, or had it destroyed, if it hadn't been for the intelligence of the army itself, and especially of such subordinate officers as Garfield and Thomas."

"Do I understand you to say, Mr. Nichol, that Gen. Grant expressed that opinion of Rosecrans to you after Garfield's election to the Presidency?"

"Yes, sir; about a week after the election. I have given you exactly his ideas, and very nearly his exact language."

"Was the conversation confidential?"

"Not at all; at least I did not so regard it. It was simply a natural bit of conversation growing out of reference to matters of universal conversation. It was nothing in the shape of a communication that I was to carry to anybody else. It interested me very much, and I remember it very distinctly."

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This Academy will reopen on Wednesday, March 8, in Ridley Park Hotel, one mile from Chester. Accommodations excellent and location healthful. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President, Chester, Pa. The Academy Building lately destroyed by fire will be re-erected, with many improvements, in time for September term.

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PROPOSALS

For Channels for South Branch Pumping-Works.

OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, March 20, 1882.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Works at their office until 11 a. m. Friday, March 31, 1882, for excavating, dredging, docking, and paving the influent and effluent channels for South Branch Pumping-Works, according to plans and specifications on file in said office.

Proposals must be addressed to the Department of Public Works, indorsed "Proposals for Channels South Branch Pumping-Works," and be accompanied with five hundred dollars in money or a certified check for the same amount on any responsible bank doing business in the City of Chicago, made payable to the order of the Commissioner of Public Works.

The Commissioner of Public Works reserves the right to reject any or all bids, and to accept bids on each class of work separately, or take them collectively, as he may deem for the best interest of the city. No proposal will be accepted unless the party offering it shall give evidence satisfactory to the Commissioner of Public Works of his ability and integrity, and that he has sufficient pecuniary resources to fulfill the contract promptly in accordance with the specifications thereof, if awarded to him. Companies or firms bidding will give the individual names as well as the name of the firm.

DEWITT C. CREGIER, Commissioner of Public Works.

PROPOSALS

For the Construction of Buildings, Etc., for South Branch Pumping-Works.

OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, March 20, 1882.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Works, at their office until 11 a. m. Friday, March 31, 1882, for the construction of Buildings, Foundations, Engine Beds, and Appurtenances for the South Branch Pumping-Works, according to Plans and Specifications on file in said office.

Proposals must be addressed to the Department of Public Works, indorsed "Proposals for Construction of Buildings, etc., for South Branch Pumping-Works," and be accompanied with five hundred dollars in money or a certified check for the same amount on any responsible bank doing business in the City of Chicago, made payable to the order of the Commissioner of Public Works.

The Commissioner of Public Works reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

No proposals will be accepted unless the party offering it shall give evidence satisfactory to the Commissioner of Public Works of his ability and integrity, and that he has sufficient pecuniary resources to fulfill the contract promptly in accordance with the specifications thereof, if awarded to him. Companies or firms bidding will give the individual names as well as the name of the firm.

DEWITT C. CREGIER, Commissioner of Public Works.

PROPOSALS—CONVICT LABOR TO LET.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS PENITENTIARY, COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, CHESTER, Ill., Feb. 9, 1882.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned up to 4 o'clock p. m. Tuesday, April 4, 1882, for the labor of from 175 to 225 able-bodied convicts.

Ample shop room will be furnished.

Contractors will in addition to the price of convict labor, be charged from one-half to five cents per man per day, according to the nature of their business, for the use of teams in hauling on prison grounds raw and manufactured material to and from their workshops.

Contracts to run from five to eight years.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

All proposals must be accompanied by a good and sufficient bond in the sum of five thousand dollars, conditioned that contract and bond will be entered into and executed if proposal be accepted.

For further particulars address JOHN C. SALTER, Warden, at the Prison, or

JAMES S. MARTIN, ISAAC CLEMENTS, JAMES S. COOPER,
(Signed) Commissioners Southern Illinois Penitentiary.

Proposals for Indian Supplies.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, WASHINGTON, March 18, 1882.

Sealed proposals, indorsed proposals for beef, etc. (as the case may be), and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., will be received until 11 a. m. of Monday, April 10, 1882, for furnishing for the Indian service about 20,000 pounds bacon, 700,000 pounds beef on the hoof, 19,000 pounds coffee, 100,000 pounds flour, 5,000 pounds hard bread, 1,500 pounds rice, 3,000 pounds soap, and 30,000 pounds sugar.

Blanks for proposals are not required.

Schedules showing the kinds and quantities of supplies above mentioned, places of delivery, and all other necessary information will be furnished upon application to the Indian Office in Washington, or Nos. 65 and 67 Wooster-st., New York; to William H. Lyon, No. 483 Broadway, New York; and to the Commissaries of Subsistence, U. S. A., at Chicago, Saint Louis, Saint Paul, Leavenworth, Omaha, and Yankton, and the Postmasters at Sioux City, Iowa, and Helena, Montana.

Bids will be opened at the hour and day above stated, and bidders are invited to be present at the opening.

CERTIFIED CHECKS.

All bids must be accompanied by certified checks upon some United States Depository or Assistant Treasurer for at least Five per cent of the amount of the proposal. H. PRICE, Commissioner.

Proposals.

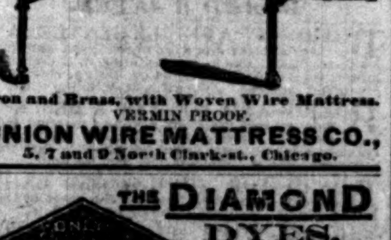
Subject to the approval of the legal voters of School District No. 5, Batavia, Kane Co., Illinois, at the annual school meeting, to be held April 15, 1882, the Directors will reissue $10,000 in bonds to take the place of the same amount of bonds issued in accordance with instructions of the voters of said District expressed by a vote (as prescribed in the 47th section of the School law of 1865), passed at a legal meeting of said voters held April 4th, 1866, for the purpose of purchasing a site and building a school-house in said district.

Sealed proposals will be received until April 24th, 1882, by the undersigned School Directors, District No. 5, for the above amount, or any portion thereof, said bids stating the rate of interest demanded, and the Directors reserve the right to reject any and all bids if they deem them unreasonably high.

Said bonds will be issued in amounts of $500 or $1,000 each, as parties may desire, and will run 15 or 20 years. These bonds are regarded, and are, first-class security. The debt of the District, after the 15th of next April, will be $15,000, with a taxable property assessed at $408,561, besides railroad property and a school-house and property worth at least $30,000. Interest on the bonds has always been promptly paid at maturity.

J. A. ALLEN, C. A. NORRIS, F. H. BUCK, Directors School District No. 5, Batavia, Kane Co., Ill.

COMPLETE BEDS.



Iron and Brass, with Woven Wire Mattress. VERMIN PROOF.

UNION WIRE MATTRESS CO., 5, 7 and 9 North Clark-st., Chicago.

THE DIAMOND DYES.

The Simplest, Cheapest, Strongest and most brilliant Dyes ever made. One 10 cent package will color more goods than any 15 or 25 ct. dye ever sold. 24 popular colors. Any one can color any fabric or fancy articles. Send for color wanted and be convinced. Fancy cards, samples of ink, and book of dye, all mailed for 10 cts. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.

†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Denver Express	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Denver Fast Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Sioux City & Yankton	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Sioux City & Yankton	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Des Moines Day Express	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Des Moines Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Marshalltown Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:30 p m
Cedar Rapids Express	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Cedar Rapids Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Rockford & Elgin—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Freeport & Rockford	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and Madison	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Pierre & Deadwood Express	*11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	*11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:30 p m
Madison Sunday—Special	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	§ 9:05 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Milwaukee & Green Bay	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 3:00 p m	§ 4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Waukesha Express	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Waukesha Express	* 3:00 p m	* 7:15 p m
Dodgeville & Galena, via Milwaukee and Madison	*11:30 a m	* 7:15 p m
Green Bay, via Janesville	* 9:30 a m	* 5:15 p m
Oshkosh, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	*10:20 a m
Lake Geneva	* 3:15 p m	* 9:55 a m
Lake Geneva & Elgin	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Elgin & Rockford—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Elgin Express	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Elgin Sunday Express	1:15 p m	10:15 a m
Elgin Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Elgin Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Express	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and General Passenger Depot, on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
bGals'bg, Ott'wa, Stre'tor & R'ckfrd	8:00 a m	b 7:25 p m
bNebraska Express	10:00 a m	b 2:20 p m
bDubuque, R'ckf'rd & Sio'x City Ex	10:00 a m	b 2:45 p m
bAmboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	10:00 a m	b 2:45 p m
bDowner's Grove Accommodat'n	11:05 a m	b 1:45 p m
bMontana & Pacific Express	12:05 p m	b 2:45 p m
bSt. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	12:05 p m	b 2:45 p m
bKansas City & Denver Express	12:05 p m	b 2:20 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
bAurora Passenger	3:20 p m	b 6:40 a m
bMendota & Ottawa Express	4:30 p m	b10:50 a m
bSt. Louis Express	4:30 p m	b10:50 a m
bRockford & Forreston Express	4:00 p m	b10:50 a m
bAurora Passenger	5:35 p m	8:45 a m
cAurora Passenger	6:20 p m	b 7:45 a m
cDes Moines, Omaha & Lincoln Night Express	7:20 p m	d 6:50 a m
aSouthern Pacific Express	9:25 p m	a 6:55 a m
cTexas Express	9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
aKansas City & St. Joe Night Ex.	9:25 p m	a 6:55 a m
bFreeport & Dubuque Express	9:30 p m	b 7:00 a m
Wed. & Sat. Theatre Train	11:25 p m	10:10 p m

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday.

Dubuque, Amboy, Rock Falls, and Sterling trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Depot: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Fast Mail	* 8:00 a m	* 2:00 p m
Milwaukee Express	* 3:05 p m	* 4:00 p m
Waukesha & Oconomowoc Ex	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Express trains	§11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Green Bay, Menasha, and Appleton Express trains	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, and Dakota Ex.	* 5:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Stevens Point and Ashland Ex.	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee, Madison, and Prairie du Chien Express	*11:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
Libertyville Accommodation	* 6:20 p m	* 8:25 a m
Rockford & Janesville Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:30 p m
Elgin Passenger	* 9:25 a m	* 3:45 p m
Dubuque & Cedar Rapids Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:30 p m
Dubuque & Missouri River Ex.	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
Elgin & Rockford Passenger	* 4:00 p m	*10:35 a m
Elgin Special Fast Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Sunday Express	8:00 a m	10:25 a m
Itasca Accommodation	* 6:30 p m	* 6:40 a m

Trains for Humboldt and North Chicago leave 6:55 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.; arrive 6:40 a. m. and 7:40 a. m. daily, Sunday excepted.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Build'g).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	§ 8:25 a m	§ 5:50 a m
Fast Express	§ 5:10 p m	§ 8:35 a m
Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:15 pm

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

All the B. & O. trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains through from Chicago to New York without change.

The new and elegant B. & O. Sleeping-Cars between Chicago and New York daily at 5:10 and 9:40 p. m.

Kankakee Line.

Depots, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:25 p m
Do night Express	§ 8:10 p m	§ 7:00 a m

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)

Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, 121 Clark-st., 59 State-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific, Brink's Express (cor. State and Randolph-sts.).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a m	* 4:15 p m
Nashville & Florida Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:15 a m

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway Company. "Monon Route."

Office, 122 Randolph-st. Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, Palmer House & Grand Pacific Hotel

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*8:00 a. m.	8:50 p. m.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-st. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 59 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 3:25 p m
Kansas City, Santa Fe, New Mexico, Arizona & California Fast Ex	§11:00 p m	§ 7:45 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:15 a m
St. Louis Ex., via Jacksonville	†11:00 p m	‡ 7:45 a m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express, via Chenoa	* 9:00 a m	* 3:25 p m
	§11:00 p m	§ 7:15 a m
Pekin & Peoria Ex., via Joliet	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 3:25 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex.	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
bSpringfield Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
Pontiac & Chatsworth Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:30 p m
Chatsworth Express	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 7:15 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 3:45 p m

b—On Saturday night to Gilman only.
c—On Saturday night runs to Peoria only

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, State and Twelfth-sts. All State-st. cars run to the Depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices, 85 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	* 8:55 a m	* 7:55 p m
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 2:25 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex	* 8:55 a m	* 2:25 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	*12:30 p m	* 2:25 p m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Pullman Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches with revolving chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	*10:00 a m	* 6:00 p m
Council Bluffs Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:45 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:45 p m
¶Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex	c11:00 a m	c 3:15 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:55 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:25 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Night Ex.	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:25 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:55 a m	* 6:40 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 8:40 a m	* 7:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	*12:15 p m	* 1:30 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 4:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:00 p m	* 4:40 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:30 p m	* 6:10 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	‖ 1:15 p m	‖10:05 a m
South Chicago Accommodation	* 7:45 a m	*10:00 a m
South Chicago Accommodation	* 4:30 p m	* 6:50 p m
Special Theatre Train	§11:30 p m	§11:00 p m

cDaily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. §Thursdays and Saturdays only. ‖Sundays only. ¶Solid through train.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
New York & Boston Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York Express	§ 3:30 p m	§ 5:30 a m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:40 p m	*10:35 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	† 9:10 p m	*7:30 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
aGrand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 9:10 p m	‡ 7:00 a m

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. aSaturdays leave at 5:15 p. m.

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad.

(Cincinnati and Kokomo Air-Lines.)

Depot, corner of Adams and Canal-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at Depot and 121 Randolph-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati & Indianapolis Ex.	* 8:15 a m	§ 7:40 p m
Logansport Accommodation	* 3:00 p m	*11:25 a m
Cincinnati & Columbus Express	§ 7:55 p m	§ 7:15 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Ticket Offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York Fast Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§ 9:40 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
aNight Express	*10:20 p m	* 5:50 a m
Michigan Express (daily)		§ 4:40 p m
Elkhart Accommodation		*11:10 a m

aSaturdays leave at 11:20 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Depot corner Adams and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 9:35 a m	* 7:10 p m
N. Y. and Chicago, limited Ex.	§ 5:00 p m	§10:40 a m
Local Express	* 5:25 p m	* 6:30 a m
Atlantic Express	§ 6:10 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Fast Line	§ 9:00 p m	§10:40 p m

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner of Twelfth and State-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express (exc'pt Sunday)	* 8:10 a m	* 8:35 p m
Night Express (daily)	§ 8:30 p m	§ 8:20 a m
Valparaiso Express (daily)	§ 4:45 p m	§ 8:40 a m
Blue Island Acc'modation (daily)	§11:45 a m	§ 2:50 p m

For explanation of reference marks (* † ‡ § etc.) see head of the time-table.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE. General Transatlantic Company.

Between New York and Havre, Pier 42, N. R., foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomfort of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

ST. LAURENT, Servan..Wednesday, March 22, 8 a m
FRANCE, Porier d'Hautrive....Wed., March 29, 2 p m
CANADA, Franguel..........Wednesday, April 5, 7 a m

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine): TO HAVRE—First Cabin, $100 and $80. Second Cabin, $60. Steerage, $26, including wine, bedding, and utensils.

Checks payable at sight in amounts to suit the Banque Transatlantique of Paris.

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 6 Bowling Green, foot of Broadway, N. Y.

WM. B. WINTER, 67 Clark-st., Chicago.

DIRECT FOR MARSEILLES, Touching at Gibraltar and Barcelona.

The following steamers will leave New York direct for Gibraltar and Marseilles, taking freight and passengers:

VILLE DE MARSEILLES, Capt. ——, about March 14

RATES OF PASSAGE

For Gibraltar—First Cabin..............$75 and $90
For Barcelona and Marseilles—First Cabin..$80 and $100
Steerage.....................................$32

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 6 Bowling Green, foot of Broadway, N. Y.

WM. B. WINTER, 67 Clark-st., Chicago.

RED STAR LINE,

Carrying the United States and Royal Belgian Mails. The only Direct Line to Antwerp, in Belgium, sailing every Saturday from New York and every alternate Saturday from Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LINE.

Philadelphia and Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. Sailing regularly every Saturday from Philadelphia, carrying cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers, and the U. S. Mail.

For Passage Tickets to or from Europe and Drafts on Great Britain and the Continent apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, W. E. LAWRENCE, Manager, 119 East Randolph-st., Chicago.

INMAN LINE Ocean Steamships,

Carrying the British and United States Mails. New York and Liverpool, via Queenstown.

Tickets to and from the principal English, Scotch, Irish, French, German, Italian, and Scandinavian Ports.

These steamers carry no live stock of any kind.

FRANCIS C. BROWN, Gen. Western Agent, 32 South Clark-st., Chicago.

DRAFTS on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent for sale.

STATE LINE

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from New York every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, outward, $25. These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., 53 Broadway, New York, and 164 Randolph-st., Chicago. JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

Hamburg American Steamship Co.

SUEVIA..........March 23 | WESTPHALIA.....April 6
WIELAND.........March 30 | LESSING..........April 13

Rates to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the South of England: First cabin, $70 and $60 before 1st of April, second, $60; steerage, $30; round trip at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg or Havre, $27. C. B. RICHARDS & CO., Gen. Pass. Agents, 61 Broadway, New York. FELSENTHAL & KOZMINSKI, Gen. W. Agts.

Andrews' Parlor Folding Beds,

Burr Pat. Improved. 15 Styles. Elegant, comfortable. Save Room-rent. Bedding folds out of sight (see cut.)

Office Desks, Bank Counters, Etc.

Lawyers' and Ladies' Desks. Artistic Household Fittings in Special Designs. All work guaranteed of best kiln-dried lumber, and made by ourselves.

A. H. Andrews & Co., 195 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

A POSITIVE CURE WITHOUT MEDICINES.

ALLAN'S SOLUBLE MEDICATED BOUGIES,

Patented Oct. 16, 1876. One box No. 1 will cure any case in four days or less. No. 2 will cure the most obstinate case, no matter of how long standing.

No nauseous doses of cubebs, copaiba or oil of sandalwood, that are certain to produce dyspepsia by destroying the coatings of the stomach.

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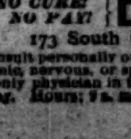

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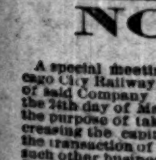

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